

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE
ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL
MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND



COUNTIES OF MIDLOTHIAN
AND WESTLOTHIAN

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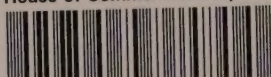
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Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG 1.—Doorway, Dalmeny Parish Church (No. 322).

Frontispiece



THE ROYAL COMMISSION
ON ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL
MONUMENTS & CONSTRUCTIONS
OF SCOTLAND

TENTH REPORT
WITH INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS
AND CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE COUNTIES
OF MIDLOTHIAN AND WEST LoTHIAN



EDINBURGH

1929

EDINBURGH: PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses: 120 George Street, Edinburgh; Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2; York Street, Manchester; 1 St Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 15 Donegall Square West, Belfast; or through any Bookseller.

1929

Price £1, 12s. 6d. Net

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TENTH REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

We, Your Majesty's Commissioners, appointed to make an Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the people in Scotland from the earliest times to the year 1707, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation, humbly present to Your Majesty this our Tenth Report. The Report deals with the monuments and constructions of Midlothian and West Lothian, exclusive of the historic City of Edinburgh and exclusive also of Leith and its immediate environs. Appended to it is a list of those which, in the opinion of Your Commissioners, seem most worthy of preservation. The list is divided into two groups: (*a*) those which appear to be specially in need of protection, and (*b*) those worthy of preservation but not in imminent risk of demolition or decay.

Your Commissioners have to express their thanks for the courtesy and co-operation which they have experienced at the hands of the owners of historic monuments in the area. They would also thank the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for the use of illustrations and other facilities. They desire further to express their indebtedness to Mr. Brian C. Clayton for valuable assistance in photography, particularly for most of the photographs illustrating Roslin Chapel, facilities for the taking of which were kindly granted by the Earl of Rosslyn and the Rosslyn Trustees. The survey of the prehistoric monuments of Midlothian was largely carried out by Mr. J. Graham Callander, now Director of the National Museum of Antiquities.

The area covered by the Inventory, where not purely agricultural, has been much affected by industrial operations, especially mining. How far this may have been responsible for the disappearance of previously existing surface-constructions it is impossible to say, but it is not without significance that, even within recent years, Granton Castle should have been entirely removed. Although the prehistoric survivals are not numerous, several of them are of considerable interest. At the same time, it is the mediæval monuments, the churches and the castles, that are here most important. Thus, West Lothian is remarkable for the Romanesque or Norman work in some of its parish churches; Midlothian for its group of collegiate churches of the fifteenth century. Midlothian, again, provides a few notable examples of the mediæval castle, occasionally with historical associations of particular interest, while West

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Lothian, in addition to the well-preserved ruin of the Royal Palace of Linlithgow, contains a number of buildings which help to illustrate the later developments of the dwelling-house of the Scottish laird.

HERBERT MAXWELL, *Chairman.*

G. BALDWIN BROWN.

THOMAS H. BRYCE.

THOMAS ROSS.

W. MACKAY MACKENZIE, *Secretary.*

ALEXR. O. CURLE.

GEO. MACDONALD.

NOVAR.

JAMES CURLE.

EDINBURGH, 15th May 1928.

LIST OF ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS

WHICH THE COMMISSIONERS DEEM MOST WORTHY OF PRESERVATION

IN THE COUNTIES OF
MIDLOTHIAN AND WEST LoTHIAN

MIDLOTHIAN

MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS SPECIALLY IN NEED OF PROTECTION.

PARISH.	ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.
Cockpen	Church (No. 14).
Dalkeith	The Choir, St. Nicholas Church (No. 75).
CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.	
Colinton	¹ Colinton Castle (No. 17).
	Craiglockhart Castle (No. 18).
Cramond	Cramond Tower (No. 38).
Midcalder	Cairns Castle (No. 175).
Newton	Woolmet House (No. 192).
Penicuik	Brunston Castle (No. 204).
FORTS.	
Fala and Soutra	Nether Brotherstone (No. 89).
Newbattle	¹ Camp Wood (No. 187).
Stow	Craigend (No. 239).
	¹ Middle Hill (No. 236).
	Symington, Hillhead (No. 237).
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Colinton	Cair Stone (No. 19).
Glencorse	Stone Circle, Marchwell (No. 105).
Inveresk	Hypocaust (No. 125).
Kirkliston	Standing Stone, Lochend (No. 131).
	Cairn and Stone Circle (No. 131).
Penicuik	Cairn, Carnethy Hill (No. 208).
Stow	¹ Broch, Bow Castle (No. 233).
	Walled Enclosure, Ewes Hill (No. 242).
	Walled Enclosure, Nether Shiels (No. 243).

MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS DESERVING PROTECTION, BUT NOT IN
IMMINENT RISK OF DEMOLITION OR DECAY.

PARISH.	ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.
Glencorse	Church (No. 98).
Penicuik	Church (No. 196).
Temple	¹ Church (No. 268).

¹ Scheduled under the Act of 1913 as a monument of national importance.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS (SCOTLAND) COMMISSION.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

Lasswade	¹ Roslin Castle (No. 140). Hawthornden Castle (No. 141).
Liberton	¹ Craigmillar Castle (No. 156). Liberton Tower (No. 161).
Midcalder	Murieston Castle (No. 173).

FORTS.

Crichton	¹ Longfaugh (No. 60).
Glencorse	¹ Castle Law (No. 102). Lawhead (No. 103).
Heriot	¹ Corsehope Rings (No. 108).
Lasswade	Mavisbank (No. 144).
Midcalder	¹ Castle Greg (No. 177).
Penicuik	Camp Hill (No. 206).
Ratho	¹ Dalmahoy (No. 217). ¹ Kaimes Hill (No. 216).
Stow	Halltree Rings (No. 234). Hodge Cairn (No. 235). ¹ Watherston Hill (No. 240).

CAIRNS.

Lasswade	Cairn, near Roslin (No. 146).
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Stow	Cairn, Ewes Hill (No. 245). Cairns, Torquhan (No. 244).

STANDING STONES.

Kirkliston	¹ Cat Stane (No. 130).
Liberton	Cat Stane, Inch (No. 163). Standing Stone, Greenend (No. 165). Standing Stone, Niddrie (No. 164).
Penicuik	Gowk Stane, Auchencorth (No. 209).
Ratho	Standing Stone, Easter Norton (No. 221).

EARTH-HOUSE.

Crichton	¹ Crichton Mains (No. 61).
--------------------	---------------------------------------

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colinton	Buck Stone (No. 20).
Cramond	¹ Old Bridge (No. 44).
Glencorse	Cup-and-Ring-marked Stone (No. 106).
Heriot	Walled Enclosure, Roughsware (No. 109).
Inveresk	¹ Musselburgh Bridge (No. 120).
Kirknewton	Hog-backed Stone (No. 136).
Midcalder	Circular Enclosure, Camilty Hill (No. 179).
Newbattle	The Maiden Bridge (No. 188).
Ratho	Cross-slab, Dalmahoy (No. 219). Cup-and-Ring-marked rocks, Tormain Hill (No. 223).
Stow	¹ Walled Enclosure, Cortleferry (No. 241).

¹ Scheduled under the Act of 1913 as a monument of national importance.

INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS IN MIDLOTHIAN AND WEST LOTHIAN.

Note.—The following is in the custody of H.M. Office of Works and is not included in the foregoing lists :—

PARISH.	MONUMENT.
Crichton	¹ Crichton Castle (No. 56).

WEST LOTHIAN

MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS DESERVING PROTECTION, BUT NOT IN IMMINENT RISK OF DEMOLITION OR DECAY

PARISH.	CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.
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Dalmeny	Dundas Castle (No. 323).

	FORTS.
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	CAIRNS AND STONE SETTING.
Dalmeny	Tumulus, Earl Cairnie (No. 328).
Torphichen	Stone Circle and Barrow, Cairnpapple Hill (No. 386).

	CROSS-SHAFTS AND CROSS-SLABS.
Abercorn	Cross-shaft, Hopetoun Gallery (No. 274).
	Cross-slab in room adjoining vestry (No. 274).
	Two Cross-shafts, Midhope Bridge (No. 285).
Torphichen	Cross-slab at Craigmailling (No. 393).

	MISCELLANEOUS.
Abercorn	Hog-backed stone in Churchyard (No. 274).
	Do. Do. in room adjoining vestry (No. 274).
Dalmeny	Sundial at Dundas Castle (No. 323).
Torphichen	Refuge Stone, Torphichen Preceptory (No. 391).

Note.—The following are in the custody of H.M. Office of Works and are not included in the foregoing list :—

PARISH.	MONUMENT.
Borrowstounness and Carriden	Blackness Castle (No. 303).
Dalmeny	¹ The Eagle Rock, Cramond (No. 330).
Linlithgow	Linlithgow Palace (No. 356).
Torphichen	¹ Torphichen Preceptory (No. 379).

¹ Scheduled under the Act of 1913 as a monument of national importance.

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MIDLOTHIAN.

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ABBREVIATED TITLES OF REFERENCES

<i>Acts Parl. Scot.</i>	Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland (Record Commission).
<i>Archæolog. Scot.</i>	<i>Archæologia Scotica</i> or Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
Balfour's <i>Annales</i>	The <i>Annales</i> of Scotland, by Sir James Balfour (d. 1657).
<i>Brit. Rom.</i>	<i>Britannia Romana</i> , by John Horsley, 1732.
<i>Bibl. Topogr. Brit.</i>	<i>Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica</i> , containing <i>Reliquiæ Galeanæ</i> , John Nichols.
<i>Cal. of Docts.</i> or Bain's <i>Calendar</i>	Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in H.M. Public Record Office, London, edited by Joseph Bain.
<i>C.I.L.</i>	<i>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum</i> .
<i>Diplom. Scot.</i>	<i>Diplomatum Scotiæ Thesaurus</i> . James Anderson.
<i>Early Christ. Monts.</i>	The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland, by J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., and Joseph Anderson, LL.D.
<i>Exch. Rolls</i>	<i>Rotuli Saccarii Regum Scotorum</i> , The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland.
<i>For. Cal. Elizabeth</i>	Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the reign of Elizabeth.
<i>Hist. Inq.</i>	Historical Inquiries concerning the Roman Monuments, etc., in Scotland, by Sir Robert Sibbald, 1707.
<i>Inquis. Spec.</i>	<i>Inquisitiones Speciales: Inquisitionum . . . in Publicis Archivis Scotiæ . . . Abbreviatio</i> ; containing also <i>Inquisitiones Generales</i> .
<i>Itin. Sept.</i>	<i>Itinerarium Septentrionale</i> , by Alex. Gordon, 1726.
<i>Laing Charters</i>	Calendar of the Laing Charters belonging to the University of Edinburgh.
<i>Lib. Prior. St. And.</i>	<i>Liber Cartarum Prioratus Sancti Andree</i> (Bannatyne Club).
<i>Liber de Scon</i>	<i>Liber Ecclesie de Scon</i> (Bannatyne Club).
<i>Lord Treasurer's Accounts</i>	Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland.
<i>New Stat. Acct.</i>	The New Statistical Account of Scotland, 1845.
<i>Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.</i>	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
<i>Reg. Dunf.</i>	<i>Registrum de Dunfermlyn</i> (Bannatyne Club).
<i>Reg. Epis. Glas.</i>	<i>Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis</i> (Bannatyne Club).
<i>Reg. Mag. Sig.</i>	<i>Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum</i> , Register of the Great Seal of Scotland.
<i>Reg. de Neubottle</i>	<i>Registrum S. Marie de Neubottle</i> (Bannatyne Club).
<i>Reg. Pr. Co.</i>	Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.
<i>Reg. S. Egidii</i>	<i>Registrum Cartarum Ecclesie Sancti Egidii de Edinburgh</i> (Bannatyne Club).
<i>Reg. Sec. Sig.</i>	<i>Registrum Secreti Sigilli Regum Scotorum</i> , Register of the Privy Seal of Scotland.
<i>Reg. of Test. Edinb.</i>	Register of Testaments, Edinburgh (Scottish Record Society).
<i>S.H.S.</i> or <i>Scot. Hist. Soc.</i>	Scottish History Society.
<i>Scotichron.</i>	<i>Scotichronicon</i> , ed. Goodall, 2 vols., 1759.
<i>Stat. Acct.</i>	The Statistical Account of Scotland, 1791-9.

LIST OF PARISHES*

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† Only landward part of parish included in the Inventory.

INTRODUCTION

TO

INVENTORY OF ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE COUNTIES OF MIDLOTHIAN AND WEST LOTHIAN

The area covered by the present Report comprises the whole of the counties of Midlothian and West Lothian, except that the monuments within the historic city of Edinburgh, as distinct from the modern municipality, as well as those in Leith and its immediate environs, are reserved for a subsequent volume. Although the details relating to each county have been registered in separate Inventories, it has seemed convenient to deal in a single Introduction with the general features common to both.

I

ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

The early history of the ancient province of Lothian, of which the three counties that now bear the name originally formed part, was discussed at some length in the introductory section of the *Inventory of Ancient and Historical Monuments in the County of East Lothian*, and it is therefore unnecessary to refer to it further here. But a word or two may be said as to the geographical limits of the area with which we are immediately concerned. Including as it does the central and western part of the great coastal plain that fringes the southern shore of the estuary of the Forth, it stretches along the seaboard to meet Stirlingshire at the mouth of the River Avon, the boundary line between its two divisions following for the most part the course of a lesser and intermediate stream, the Almond. On the south-east it is sheltered by the Lammermuirs and the Moorfoots, while on the south-west rise first the great volcanic mass of the Pentlands, and then the hilly and undulating ground where West Lothian marches with Lanarkshire. Between these ranges and the sea there stands out at intervals a long succession of intrusive igneous rocks, to which denudation has given the well-known form called "crag-and-tail." The series runs from north-east to south-west—Salisbury Crags, the Calton Hill, Edinburgh Castle Rock, Corstorphine Hill, Dalmahoy Hill, Kaimes Hill, to mention only the more conspicuous.

On some at least of the heights just mentioned there have been prehistoric settlements. On the whole, however, the evidences of habitation in that early period are singularly scanty. It may be, of course, that monuments which once stood on what is now highly cultivated land have been swept out of existence by centuries of tillage. It is not without significance, however, that the slopes of the Pentlands, although untouched by the plough, have yielded comparatively few signs of ancient human occupation. The disappointing result of our search in this respect is thus

probably no more than a confirmation of the conclusion which Sir Archibald Geikie long ago drew from the geological data. Describing the influence of man in bringing the scenery of the country to its present condition, he wrote :—¹

“ He has uprooted the old forests, drained many of the mosses, and extirpated or thinned many of the wild animals of ancient Caledonia. In place of the woods and bogs, he has planted fields and gardens, and built villages and towns ; instead of wild beasts of the chase, he has covered the hills and valleys with flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. The cutting down of the forests and the draining of the mosses has doubtless tended to reduce the rainfall, and generally to lessen the moisture of the atmosphere and improve the climate. Sunlight has been let in upon the waste places of the land, and the latent fertility of the soil has been called forth ; so that over the same regions which, in Roman times, were so dark and inhospitable, so steeped in dank mists and vapours, and so infested with beasts of prey, there now stretch the rich champagne of the Lothians, the cultivated plains of Forfar, Perth and Stirling, of Lanark and Ayr, and the mingling fields and gardens and woodland that fill all the fair valley of the Tweed, from the grey Muirfoots and Lammermuirs far up into the heart of the Cheviots.”

If the picture here drawn is accurate, it can only have been along the seashore or in chance forest-clearings that the earliest settlers found a foothold. That certainly offers the easiest explanation of the archæological testimony. In neither Inventory is the Neolithic or Late Stone Age represented by any identifiable dwelling-site or by any sepulchral monument, nor is there any record of the discovery within the area of pottery fragments assignable to the Neolithic period. The only characteristic artefacts that have come under our notice are a few arrow-heads and other small objects of flint and chert, and a few stone axes. As a rule, too, such finds have been sporadic. Thus, a lozenge-shaped arrow-head of flint was picked up on Wester Craiglockhart Hill, Edinburgh, another of the barbed variety on West Mains, West Calder. Two leaf-shaped examples of green chert, another leaf-shaped arrow-head of grey flint, a knife, several pigmy flints, thirteen scrapers, and a small collection of miscellaneous worked flints have, however, been recovered from a restricted area on Crichton House Farm in Crichton Parish. Similarly, the seventeen Midlothian stone axes in the National Museum of Antiquities come from various scattered localities. West Lothian has been even less prolific. There the tale is completed by a few axes of flint and stone, and one or two flint implements from the parishes of Borrowstounness, Dalmeny, Linlithgow and Livingston. As against all this, it is somewhat remarkable that a fair number of arrow-heads and other implements of flint and chert have been found in that portion of the basin of the Gala which lies along the southern slopes of the Moorfoots and the Lammermuirs. It looks as if this may have been one of the earliest parts of the district to be effectively occupied by man.

Throughout the whole area remains of the Bronze Age are more numerous. Although no dwelling-sites belonging to that period have been identified, burial cairns with associated pottery occur, as well as stone circles, standing stones, rock-sculpturings and various implements. With the introduction of iron and the influx of new peoples, the process of hewing down the woods would naturally be accelerated. It is therefore in no way surprising to find that in the period succeeding the Bronze Age substantial defensive constructions make their appearance. If minor relics con-

¹ *The Scenery of Scotland* (3rd ed., 1901), p. 423.

temporary with these constructions are relatively uncommon, it must be remembered that, while implements and weapons made of stone or bronze are practically imperishable, those made of iron are peculiarly subject to corrosion and disintegration.

SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS.

Cairns.—In addition to a mound or barrow presumed to be sepulchral, the Inventories that follow this Report include seven certain cairns and three doubtful examples, as well as a number of sites on which cairns apparently once stood, but from which the superimposed material has been entirely removed. All of these presumably belong to the Bronze Age. The mound or barrow just referred to is a very remarkable monument (No. 386). It stands in Torphichen Parish at an elevation of slightly over 1,000 feet above sea-level on the summit of Cairnpapple Hill, to which it has probably given a name, and consists of a large and well-defined circular mound, some 90 feet in diameter, enclosed within a circle of boulders, outside of which again is an earthen bank with remains of a shallow ditch on its inner side. On plan the outer bank is of a well-defined octagonal shape. So far as our present knowledge goes, this structure is unique in Scotland. Certainly we have so far met with nothing of the kind in any of our Surveys. Cairns entirely or partly encircled by ditches do occur in Scotland, but they are extremely rare. In our previous Reports we have noted only two—one in the Parish of Durness, with a trench running round one-half of it,¹ and the other on Penshiel Hill in East Lothian, which is surrounded by a broad trench with an earthen bank outside.² In various parts of England it is by no means unusual to find barrows surrounded by mounds, ditches, or rings of stones.³ What makes the emergence of all three features in combination at Cairnpapple so noteworthy is the rarity of the occurrence of any one of them singly in association with other Scottish cairns.

Two of the seven certain examples belong to the variety known as "hill-top cairns," and are situated at an elevation of more than 1,800 feet above sea-level. One of these is on Carnethy Hill (No. 208), and the other is on East Cairn Hill (No. 178), both in the Pentlands. Five of the seven are remarkable for their size. One in Dalmeny Parish, which is known as the Harlaw Cairn or Earl Cairnie (No. 328), is particularly imposing. It looks out over the Firth of Forth from a commanding position on a ridge in a wood within the estate of Dalmeny, about a mile west of Barnbougle Castle. In 1791, according to the *Statistical Account*,⁴ it measured 500 feet in circumference and 24 feet in height, dimensions which are quite unusual for Southern Scotland. Even now, though much of its mass has been carted away, it has an average diameter of 100 feet and an elevation of 15 feet, while remains of an outer margin appear to indicate that its original extent was by no means over-stated.

From one of the sites, that of the Laughing Hill tumulus in Borrowstounness Parish (No. 313), it is recorded that there were recovered during the process of demolition four stone coffins, and four stone urns which held bones and which had been placed in an inverted position on flat slabs. Similarly at Gourlaw, Lasswade (No. 147), where all that was then left of the superstructure was removed as recently as 1905, the cairn had contained, besides three other deposits of calcined bones, two cinerary

¹ *Inventory of the County of Sutherland*, No. 164.

³ Greenwell's *British Barrows*, p. 4.

² *Inventory of East Lothian*, No. 232.

⁴ *ibid.*, p. 238.

urns, in one of which was a perforated bone ornament.¹ The large cairn at Newbridge (No. 131) is particularly interesting as having once been surrounded by a circle of standing stones, only three of which, however, are now left. A fine monolith, 9 feet 3 inches in height, which may be seen some 350 yards to the east of the cairn at Lochend (p. 95), may possibly have formed part of the monument near which it stands, for isolated pillars, as well as more or less complete circles, are occasionally found in association with cairns and barrows.² In this instance, however, the distance between the two is perhaps too great, and the monolith may in reality have formed part of an independent circle, the other members of which have long since disappeared.

Stone Circles.—Apart from the circle surrounding the cairn at Newbridge, we have noted but one other example of this class of monument in the area. It is situated near Marchwell in the Parish of Glencorse (No. 105), and appears to have been formed of boulders of no great size. Only two of the stones remain in their original position, but five others, which have apparently been displaced from the circle, are lying in the immediate neighbourhood.

Standing Stones.—The isolated standing stones which have come under our observation in the area number seventeen, some of them, like that at Lochend, being possibly the sole remaining members of formerly-existing circles. One or two present features of special interest. The Caiy Stone in Colinton Parish (No. 19) is a tall slab, showing a number of cup-marks upon its eastern face. The Gowk Stane at Auchencorth in Penicuik Parish (No. 209), a fine but much weathered pillar, has cut upon it lettering which is obviously incomplete, but which has not yet been deciphered, although it appears to be of comparatively recent date. The Cat Stane in Kirkliston Parish (No. 130) bears an early Latin inscription, indicating that it marks the burial place of one, Vetta, the son of Victus. An examination of the site made in 1861 brought to light a built grave beneath the stone, while numerous other burials have been found in the immediate vicinity. Mention may also be made of the pair of standing stones which formerly stood complete some 224 feet distant from one another near Gala Braes in the Parish of Bathgate (No. 293), but one of which is unfortunately now broken into three pieces. The larger had apparently marked the site of an interment.³ Finally, we may note the Refuge Stone at Torphichen Preceptory (No. 391), which has five cup-markings on its eastern face.

Small Cairns.—We have observed no groups of small cairns associated with hut-circles, such as we have met with so frequently in most of the other districts which we have surveyed. We record, however, two fine groups of small cairns which have no associated hut-circles. Both are in the Parish of Stow, one on the top of Torquhan Hill and the other on the opposite side of the valley of the Gala (Nos. 244, 246). If any hut-circles ever existed alongside of these, all trace of them has now vanished.

Bronze Age Graves.—In addition to interments marked by more or less conspicuous monuments, numerous Bronze Age burials have been discovered in our area, short cists being used in some cases and simple urns in others, and from these a considerable collection of the pottery of the period has found its way into the National Museum of Antiquities, including beakers, food vessels, cinerary urns and a single

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxix, (1904-5), p. 411.

² See *Inventory of the Outer Hebrides, Skye and the Small Isles*, p. xxx.

³ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxvii, (1902-3), pp. 206 f.

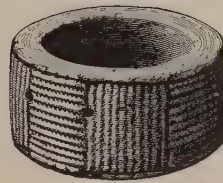
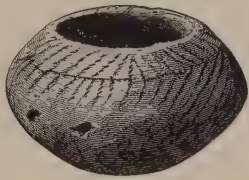


FIG. 2.—Small Urns from Kirkpark, Musselburgh (p. xxi.).



FIG. 3.—Bronze Razor found inside Urn, Fig. 5 (p. xxvii.).

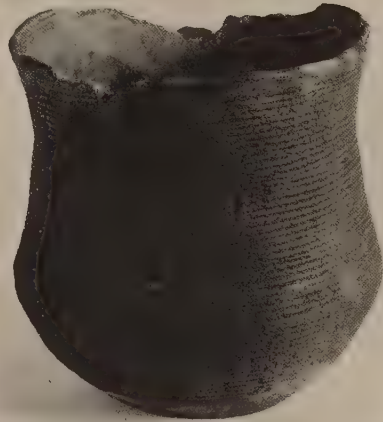


FIG. 4.—Urn from Bathgate (p. xxvii.).



FIG. 5.—Urn from Magdalene Bridge (p. xxi.).

Soc. Ant. Scot.



FIG. 6.—Urn from North Gyle Farm (p. xxi.).

To face p. xx.

"incense cup." Two Bronze Age cemeteries, one at Magdalen Bridge, near Joppa (No. 85), and the other at Kirkpark, Musselburgh (No. 128), separated from each other by no more than a mile, yielded between them at least eighteen cinerary urns and five incense cups. An urn (Fig. 6) of the "food-vessel" class was lately (1929) recovered from a short-cist burial at North Gyle Farm, Corstorphine.

Early Iron Age Graves.—It is well known that burials assignable to the Early Iron Age have very rarely come to light in Scotland. From the whole of the country only four graves and a group of small cairns belonging to the period have been recorded. One of the graves is that found at Moredun, near Gilmerton (Fig. 15) in Midlothian. It contained a short cist with the remains of two unburnt human skeletons. The cist itself was not distinguishable from a cist of Bronze Age type, but amongst the bones there lay a fibula, a pin, and a circular buckle or brooch, all of iron. A second grave belonging to the same age, which was opened in 1924 near Blackness Castle in the Parish of Carriden, contained a bronze armlet. This grave was formed not of slabs, but of boulders, and the skeleton was in an extended not in a crouching position.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

Without excavation and the discovery of relics, it is rarely possible to feel confidence in the attribution to a particular period of any of the constructions to which the generic term "fort" is usually applied; the necessity for the occupation of their sites, protected as they are to some extent by nature, must have been constantly present throughout prehistoric times. And neither in Midlothian nor in West Lothian does a systematic exploration of any of the fairly numerous examples appear to have been attempted. On the other hand, a few relics, including a denarius of Septimius Severus and some pieces of Roman pottery, casually unearthed in the fort of Kaimes Hill (No. 216) and now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, prove that that site at least was occupied during the early centuries of the Christian era, and thus give us a clue to the probable date of others. Between them our two Inventories register twenty-eight "forts" and ten sites of "forts." The majority are in the hilly parts of Midlothian, nine of the forts and two of the sites being on the Gala and its tributaries, while four are on the spurs of the Pentlands. All the rest are on isolated eminences, at various elevations above sea-level. Such is the fort of Craigie Hill in Dalmeny Parish (No. 327), which is the largest of all. It is worth while pointing out that not a single example has been detected on the northern slopes of the Moorfoots.

For the purposes of general description we may group the whole of the defensive constructions into two main classes—first, Fortified Settlements or Townships, and, second, Fortified Sites, which are less obviously Settlements. Amongst the latter we may distinguish those which are largely dependent on natural features for their defence, from others in whose case nature has been less helpful, and which have, therefore, a more or less regular geometrical form.

Fortified Settlements or Townships.—The indiscriminate application of the name "fort" to defensive enclosures of all sorts has had the result of giving a wrong impression of the purpose which most of these constructions were originally designed to serve. In early times, when the inhabitants of the country had to protect themselves as well as their flocks and herds, not only from the assaults of enemies in the shape

of their fellow-men, but also from the attacks of beasts of prey, it was essential that every organised community should separate itself from the outer world by a barrier of some kind. The permanent settlement girt by a rampart is thus in reality something quite different from the fortified enclosure intended merely for temporary occupation in times of raid or warfare. Yet it is hard for the unaided eye to distinguish between them. The help of the spade is usually required in order to determine with certainty whether or not a given site has been intensively peopled for a lengthy period. Occasionally, however, valuable inferences may be drawn from its situation or from certain surface-indications. Thus a lofty and exposed hilltop is *prima facie* unlikely to have been selected for regular habitation. Climatic conditions, as well as an environment ill-adapted for cultivation or for pasture, would render it unsuitable for such a purpose. A "fort" here would probably be a fort in the strict sense of the term. On the other hand, a position strongly defended by nature was obviously a desirable site for permanent settlement, always provided that there was fertile land within easy reach and that the elevation was not too high for comfort in the weather that ordinarily prevailed. Where such sites offer themselves, one almost invariably finds traces of long-continued occupation in the shape of the surface indications to which we alluded a moment ago—slightly elevated rings on the turf testifying to the former presence of huts, stones projecting in an unnatural way, a luxuriant growth of nettles, a discoloration of the soil thrown up by moles and rabbits, and even the occasional discovery of fragments of bone or pottery brought to the surface by the burrowing of these ever-active excavators.

So far as Scotland is concerned, the township on Traprain Law, in East Lothian,¹ may be taken as typical of the settlements of which we have been speaking. One fort in Midlothian and one in West Lothian may unhesitatingly be placed in the same class. These are Kaimes Hill in the Parish of Ratho (No. 216) and Craigie Hill in the Parish of Dalmeny (No. 327). In the case of the former the greater part of the higher portion of the hill, measuring about 370 feet in length, has been enclosed. A precipice some 200 feet high runs for a considerable distance along the north-western flank. Elsewhere the lines of the settlement are marked by an elaborate series of ruinous, grass-covered walls, within which one can still trace numerous hut-circles and also the remains of a built well, the latter a very unusual feature on a site of this character and period. On one side of each of two of the entrances are what appear to be remains of *chevaux de frise*. These consist of a number of pointed stones set on edge. This style of defence has seldom been met with in Scotland, but traces of similar groups of pointed stones are recorded from the forts of West Cademuir and Dreva, in Peeblesshire.² They have also been noted in Irish forts.³ Craigie Hill is a ridge divided into three parts by deep transverse gulleys, which cut it at right angles. On its eastern side it rises in a rocky and precipitous scarp to an elevation of rather more than 300 feet above sea-level, and thus furnished a formidable and singularly safe site for the extensive settlement that has occupied the whole of the top of the central portion of the ridge. The area enclosed is exceptionally large, measuring some 750 feet in length and about 150 feet in average breadth. Within the enclosure one can still see clearly defined the circular outlines of numerous huts, varying from 20 to 28 feet in diameter. At its northern extremity is a compound of an irregularly oval shape,

¹ *Inventory of East Lothian*, No. 148.

² *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxi, (1886-87), pp. 21-23.

³ See Macalister, *Archæology of Ireland*, p. 171.



FIG. 7.
Bronze Scabbard, Mortonhall (p.xxvii).



FIG. 9.

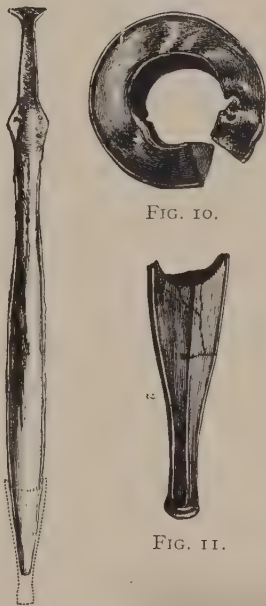


FIG. 8.

FIGS.
8, 9, 10, 11.
Bronze Age
Hoard, from
Gogar
(p xxvii.).



FIG. 12.—Bronze Armlet, Craiglockhart (p. xxviii.).

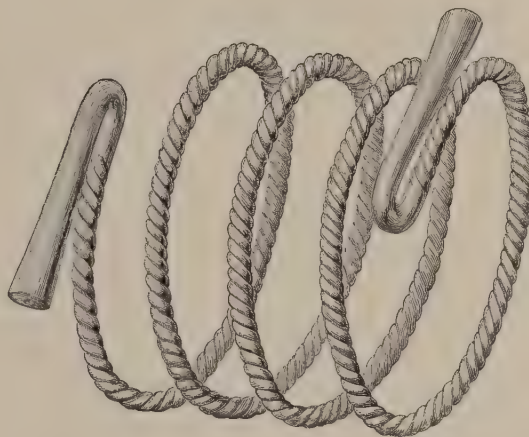


FIG. 13.—Gold Armlet, Slateford (p. xxvii.).



FIG. 14.—Beads, Dalmeny (p. xxvii.).

To face p. xxii.

measuring about 150 feet by 90 feet, and enclosed by the remains of a stone wall. Two stone cists with ring-marked covers (p. 207) were found in the immediate neighbourhood of the hill.

Fortified Sites less obviously Settlements.—A certain number of these are, as we have already indicated, largely dependent on natural features for their defence. The fort on Dalmahoy Hill in Ratho Parish (No. 217), for instance, which is situated 800 feet above sea-level on a rocky plateau forming the highest part of the hill, is girt by a strong stone wall, now much dilapidated. In laying out the defences, however, full advantage has been taken of the precipitous slopes and rocky outcrops. Somewhat similar is a fort which stands on a slight plateau on the south side of Clubbiedean Reservoir in the Parish of Currie (No. 69). It is rather less than 800 feet above sea-level and has been protected by an earthwork, the interior dimensions of which are 164 feet by 124 feet. Here there are no surface indications of lengthy occupation. Peace Knowe in Linlithgow Parish (No. 357), again, occupies an isolated position on a ridge which rises well above the 500 feet contour line, although less than 100 feet above the surrounding level. Its ramparts appear to have been partially constructed of roughly squared stones. In our description we draw attention to a peculiarity which the interior of this fort presents—a low pear-shaped mound surrounded by an independent ridge and rampart. Other walled enclosures on hill tops which fall into the same category are Bowden Hill Fort in Torphichen Parish (No. 384), which stands on an eminence of considerable natural strength at a height of 700 feet above the sea, and Cockleroy Fort in Linlithgow Parish (No. 358), which crowns a rugged and precipitous hill 900 feet above sea-level.

There remains the second group of Fortified Sites less obviously Settlements. These, it will be remembered, assume a more or less regular geometrical form. Sometimes they are found on the top or the slope of a hill; at other times they have been placed on slight eminences in the low country. In the following summary they are arranged according to their shape.

(a) **Rectangular Forts.**—The only rectangular fort recorded in either of the Inventories is Castle Greg on Camilty Moor (No. 177). It appears not improbable that this was of Roman origin. We shall refer to it again presently.

(b) **Circular Forts.**—The circular forts are for the most part much dilapidated. That in Camp Wood, Newbattle (No. 187), is surrounded by a single rampart, and has within its enceinte three large circular enclosures about 70 feet in diameter. The interior of one of these enclosures has been excavated to a depth well below the surrounding level and there is a ditch outside its wall; the roadway into it is carried over the ditch without interruption, and is flanked on each side by a mound which begins at the inner edge of the ditch and projects outwards for a distance of 20 feet beyond. The general features of this large enclosure suggest that it is a secondary construction, probably a "birren" of mediæval date, used for concealment of stock. Similar constructions were met with in Dumfriesshire,¹ and are known to exist in other Border districts. The Craigend Fort (No. 239) seems to have been defended by two walls, and to have had the interior divided into large enclosures by partition walls of stone, but it is too much dilapidated for planning. Halltree Rings (No. 234) shows the remains of a massive stone wall which has run right round, and which is accompanied for at least half of the way by a deep outer ditch, pitted by several hollows in the

¹ *Inventory of the County of Dumfries*, p. lvi.

bottom beside the entrance. Mavisbank (No. 144) is terraced and seems to have been scarped—no signs of walls remain. Longfaugh (No. 60), which is defended by two ramparts, shows a bifurcation of the outer rampart on one side of the entrance. Middle Hill (No. 236) has two concentric ramparts of earth with a ditch between them.

(c) **Oval Forts.**—Corshope Rings (No. 108), the finest oval fort in the area, is an earthwork occupying the summit of a high ridge which rises between two burns to 1,300 feet above sea-level. It is surrounded by numerous ramparts, terraces and ditches. Two of the three roadways into the fort are carried diagonally through the ramparts, so that each break in one rampart is partly covered by the next inner defence. Lawhead Fort in Glencorse Parish (No. 103), though much destroyed, shows uncommon features. There are two small oval foundations at the north side of one entrance, while two smaller circular constructions, probably guard-chambers, flank the other, all being within the ambit of the ditch of the fort. In the interior are two circles, indicated by depressions, which may mark the site of tents of later date. In the Castle Law Fort (No. 102) the defences vary from two to three lines of ramparts. The three entrances show interesting features. That through the north-eastern end has a pear-shaped mound opposite the opening, and there is an abutment raised on the west side of it on the front of the outer defence; between the ramparts, to the south, is a long curved chamber with a hut circle opening off the inner curve. The other two entrances are carried diagonally through the wall, and the roadways to which they give admission are sunk below the surface level after they pass the innermost line of defence. The fort on Watherston Hill in Stow Parish (No. 240), 1,000 feet above sea-level, is uncommon as regards both its form and the arrangement of its defences. It is D-shaped and has a ditch within an earthen rampart, while an inner defence of stone walling has been erected at irregular distances from the edge of the ditch. The entrance, which is carried through the ditch without a break, is bounded on both sides by the returned ends of the rampart, and these are continued through the inner wall. The interior has been occupied by many structures, now completely dilapidated.

OTHER HUMAN HABITATIONS.

Hut-Circles.—We have already mentioned the occurrence of hut-circles within the area of Fortified Settlements or Townships. In addition, a single isolated example was noted on Dalmahoy Hill in Ratho Parish (No. 218). What look like three similar foundations in the Gala Water district—one at the base of Glen Whinnie Hill (No. 248) and two others near Nether Shiels (No. 247)—are of doubtful antiquity and may possibly represent the sites of summer shielings. In view of the extent of hilly ground in our area, particularly in Midlothian, it is remarkable that isolated hut-circles should be almost entirely absent. In Sutherland, Galloway and the hill regions of Dumfriesshire we met with them frequently. In Berwickshire and East Lothian, on the other hand, they are rare.

Broch.—The ruin known as Bow Castle (No. 233), situated near Stow, overlooking the valley of the Gala, represents the remains of a broch. It is almost reduced to its foundations, but enough is left to make its original character plain. The appearance of such a structure in this region is of very particular interest. Lying as it does in the extreme south-east of our area, it should be considered in association with

the Broch of Torwoodlee, in the adjacent county of Selkirk, and with the Broch of Edenshall, in Berwickshire.¹ The former of these was probably occupied as early as the end of the first century A.D.² The only other brochs known in Southern Scotland are those which were discovered in the course of our survey of Galloway.³

Crannogs.—There may have been a Crannog or Lake-dwelling in Duddingston Loch, from which an important hoard of bronze implements, to be referred to presently, was recovered in 1778. No trace of anything of the kind is now visible, but certain suggestive features, as recollected by the son of a former minister of the parish, have been described in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*.⁴ There is a record of another at Lochcote in West Lothian (No. 396).

Earth-houses.—One very fine example of an earth-house can still be seen at Crichton Mains (No. 61). It was discovered and excavated in 1869, at which time the greater part of the roof, which had collapsed, was replaced by dry-stone arching. The earth-house itself is a long, narrow, curved chamber, entered by a sloping passage on the inner side of the curve and near one end. The excavators made a careful search for relics which might afford a clue to the date of the structure, but found none. On the other hand, many dressed and squared stones, bearing the diamond and diagonal chiselling characteristic of Roman masonry, had been utilized by the builders, and a stone carved with a figure of Pegasus, the emblem of the Second Legion (Augusta), has recently been noted in the roof on one of the original lintels. Without doubt this material came from some Roman fort, the site of which has not been identified, although it must have been in the immediate neighbourhood. The earth-house, therefore, is not earlier than the Roman occupation of Southern Scotland. There has been another near Middleton House, in the adjoining Parish of Borthwick (No. 8). This latter is noted by Pennant, and the sketch of it which appears in his *Tour*⁵ shows that it bore a strong resemblance to the example at Crichton Mains.

WORKS OF UNCERTAIN PURPOSE.

Excavated and Walled Enclosures.—In the part of the county drained by the Gala and its tributaries are a certain number of enclosures which could not have been designed merely for defensive purposes. Situated on sloping hill-sides, they are generally hollowed out on the higher side and walled round the ends and lower margins. They usually have the interior broken up into a number of compartments by dividing walls, while in at least two of them there are circular foundations resembling hut circles. There is one on Ewes Hill (No. 242), two near Roughsware (Nos. 109-110) and one at Cortleferry (No. 241). The last-mentioned, which seems to have been walled all round, contains the foundations of various structures, including one of a rectangular shape divided into two compartments. It is not known to what period these enclosures belong, but they are probably of much later date than the

¹ *Inventory of the County of Berwick*, No. 115.

² See *Inventory of the Outer Hebrides, Skye and the Small Isles*, p. xxiii.

³ *Inventory of Galloway*, Vol. I, *County of Wigton*, Nos. 28, 310, 433. Pending excavation, the last two cannot be regarded as quite certain.

⁴ vi, (1864-66), p. 162.

⁵ Vol. III, (1799), p. 453.

forts. They may have been homesteads, or possibly mediæval "birrens" used for the concealment of stock.¹

Small Excavated Hollows.—It will be remembered that in our Inventory of East Lothian we mentioned a number of small excavated hollows of oval or circular shape, generally banked on the lower side only and usually occurring in groups. We suggested that these might be the remains of shielings.² In the area we are dealing with now, such hollows are found much more rarely. In point of fact, the only ones we have noted are a few on Cattie Hill in the Parish of Stow. (No. 250.)

ROCK-MARKINGS.

On the summit of Tormain Law in the Parish of Ratho (No. 223) eight distinct outcrops bear markings which vary from a single cup in one case to an elaborate arrangement of cups with concentric rings and gutters in another. These are noteworthy as providing the only examples of true rock-sculptures that our present Survey has disclosed. Similar markings on isolated stones or slabs are, however, not uncommon. An example found on the Braid Hills Golf Course in St. Cuthbert's Parish in 1897 (No. 229, Fig. 17), and now in the National Museum of Antiquities, shows cups encircled by rings with tangential gutters. Another (No. 228) found recently at Blackford Hill, now also in the National Museum, bears several cups encircled by rings, but has only a single gutter. It is peculiar as having the markings on opposite faces. Two discovered in the Parish of Dalmeny, within a short distance of one another, the first at Craigie Hill (No. 43) and the second at Carlowrie (No. 349), had been used as the covers of burial cists, and each bore on the under side a series of spirals and concentric rings. The association here is significant. It seems to establish a connection between the practice of rock-sculpturing and the men of the Age of Bronze. In Ireland, at New Grange and elsewhere, similar markings appear on the stones of chambered cairns. The most notable of the other isolated examples is an erratic boulder at Glencorse (No. 106, Fig. 16), which deserves mention for its fine markings. It is covered with a group of cups or rings, connected in some instances by well-defined gutters. Lastly, we regret to have to put on record the destruction of the "Witches' Stone" (No. 222), which stood in a field near Bonnington in the Parish of Ratho. It was notable as having two rows of cup-markings placed in échelon, an unusual arrangement, but was unfortunately broken up and removed a few years ago.

MISCELLANEOUS FINDS.

A summary has already been given of the miscellaneous finds attributable to the Neolithic period.³ The National Museum of Antiquities contains a representative collection of implements and weapons of bronze and stone belonging to the phase of culture which came next in order. Most of these have been found singly, but the collection includes two large hoards as well as several small ones. Worthy of mention among the bronzes are a remarkable flat axe, measuring no less than 13½ inches

¹ See *supra*, p. xxiii.

² *Inventory of East Lothian*, p. xl.

³ See *supra*, p. xviii.



Sc. Ant. Scot.

FIG. 15.—Early Iron Age Burial, Moredun (p. xxii.).

in length and weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., which was found at Lawhead in the Pentlands, and a peculiar double-bladed object, possibly a razor (Fig. 3), which was picked up at Kinleith, Currie. Three small axe-hammers and four large wedge-shaped axe-hammers of stone may also be noticed. Of the two large hoards, the more extensive was dredged up from Duddingston Loch. It contained fragments of at least seven swords, twelve spear-heads, a rapier, a small blade and a ring from a cauldron.¹ The various objects had been intentionally broken and seemed to have formed part of the stock of a bronze founder. The other was discovered in Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh, when the foundations of the houses there were being dug. It consisted of fourteen or fifteen swords, a socketed axe, an armlet, a pin-head and a small tubular ring.² The record of Bronze Age ornaments is scanty. A small penannular ring of gold of triangular hollow section was found with a bronze sword and its scabbard tip at Gogar (Figs. 8-11); a marked gold armlet, spirally twisted, discovered many years ago at Slateford (Fig. 13), was unfortunately melted down by a local jeweller; an urn of the drinking-cup type (Fig. 4), which came to the National Museum of Antiquities from Bathgate, is of special interest on account of its shape and decoration, as well as of the fact that it was not discovered in association with a burial.³

At the end of the summary mentioned above we explained the absence of implements belonging to the period when the use of iron superseded that of bronze; the new metal was peculiarly subject to corrosion and disintegration. But, although bronze fell out of use in the manufacture of tools and weapons, it still remained in favour for the making of ornaments, and a few such ornaments belonging to the Early Iron Age have been discovered in Midlothian and West Lothian. A cup or patera of bronze (Fig. 21), very richly enamelled, which was found many years ago in the latter county, is of particular interest both because of its rarity and because of the beauty of its decoration. It is now in the National Museum of Antiquities. In type it resembles the ordinary Roman patera, but it differs from it slightly in the form of the bowl and the details of the handle. While it cannot be said that the design is distinctively Celtic, the technical process employed is certainly one in which the Celtic craftsmen excelled, and for which they were renowned during the period of the Roman occupation. A few similar vessels have been recorded from England and the Continent, but, so far as Scotland is concerned, this example is unique.⁴ In 1915 a slab-like grave, some 5 feet in length, discovered in a wood beside the seashore in Dalmeny Park, South Queensferry, yielded a necklace of glass beads (Fig. 14) which calls for special remark. The beads were twelve in number and all of them, with a single exception, were such as might have been found in an Anglo-Saxon tomb. The exception was a portion of the hollow rim of a Roman glass vessel, having the sharp edges of the fracture at either end ground down. No Saxon graves have ever been identified in Scotland, and similar (though not identical) beads were recovered from a broch in Skye. These two facts tend to discredit the otherwise obvious suggestion that the Dalmeny grave had been an Anglo-Saxon interment.⁵ Two other objects are sufficiently important to call for particular mention—a sword-sheath found at Mortonhall, Midlothian, and decorated with a late Celtic design (Fig. 7), and a spirally twisted armlet of three coils (Fig. 12), which

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, i, (1851-54), pp. 132-3; xix, (1884-85), p. 315.

² *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xiii, (1878-9), pp. 320 ff. and lxi, (1926-27), pp. 45 ff.

³ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xl, (1905-6), pp. 369 ff.

⁴ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xix, (1884-85), pp. 45 ff.

⁵ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xlix, (1914-15), pp. 332 ff.

was recovered from a kitchen midden on Wester Craiglockhart Hill. The sword-sheath is the second of its class found in Scotland, and the armlet is of a type that has no parallel elsewhere. Across the hill summit at Craiglockhart a trench has been cut in the rock, and this feature may be of ancient origin. Portions of rough stone walling may also be ancient. We may thus have evidence of a fort settlement giving rise to the kitchen midden.

II

THE ROMAN PERIOD.

With the advent of the Romans the light of history begins to be available for the interpretation of the monuments of our area. It is therefore of interest to determine the precise avenue or avenues of invasion. To-day four lines of railway lead into the coastal plain of Lothian from the south. The first hugs the seashore more or less closely from Berwick to Dunbar, threading its way by the valley of the Eye through the eastern end of the long chain of the Lammermuirs. The second, which takes advantage of the gap between the Lammermuirs and the Moorfoots, runs up Gala Water from the confluence of that stream with the Tweed and crosses the watershed at a height of about 900 feet. The third, starting from Peebles, follows the valley of the Eddleston to Leadburn, where it quits the Southern Uplands and presently debouches into the broad expanse watered by the Esk, with the Moorfoots on the right and the Pentlands on the left. The fourth leaves the upper part of Clydesdale at Carstairs and, after traversing a bleak stretch of peat-mosses and "kames," swings eastwards into Edinburgh round the western end of the Pentlands. These four are obviously the routes that offered the fewest difficulties to modern engineers. If the fort at Castle Greg, in Midcalder Parish (No. 177) is rightly attributed to the Romans, we may regard it as probable that the last of them was also used at some time or other for the movement of Roman troops, particularly as we know that there was a Roman fort at Carstairs. But the main Roman thoroughfare into the Lothians was neither this nor any other which we have described. The great road to the north, which Agricola carried over Cheviot and which was known in the Middle Ages as "*Dere Strete*," crossed the Tweed at Newstead below Melrose, and passed up Lauderdale to Channelkirk in Berwickshire, whence it climbed Soutra Hill, the most westerly ridge of the Lammermuirs. The height to be surmounted was considerable. On the other hand, the line was direct, the ground was dry, and the summits of the Lammermuirs are singularly smooth, presenting no obstacles in the form of rocky outcrops. These considerations were decisive.

North of Berwickshire there are now no traces of *Dere Strete*, except those which Mr. James Curle has succeeded in recovering from charters.¹ His citations make it probable that, in crossing Soutra Hill, the line was identical with that of the Royal road from Roxburgh. They leave no doubt that the two were the same as they approached Dalkeith; the expression "*usque ad viam regiam que vocatur derestrete*" occurs in a charter of King Malcolm to the Monastery of Newbattle. It is true that General Roy and other eighteenth-century writers were of opinion that the Roman

¹ *A Roman Frontier Post*, pp. 14 f.



Photo by J. Lawrence Tweedie.

FIG. 16.—Cup-marked Stone, Glencorse (No. 106).



Soc. Ant. Scot.

FIG. 17.—Cup-marked Stone, Braid Hills (No. 229).

To face p. xxviii.

road had probably swung to the left in descending Soutra Hill, and had run past Borthwick Castle to Dalhousie and Mavisbank, and so to the eastern end of the Pentlands, from which it had headed direct for Davidson's Mains and Cramond.¹ For this theory there was no substantial foundation. But Roy's views were for long regarded as carrying almost pontifical authority, and in this connexion a trace of their influence still survives on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map, where the highway between Lothianburn and the Buck Stone is marked as "Roman Road." It is perhaps worth adding that Roy has no responsibility for the misleading name "Roman Camp Ridge," occasionally applied by recent writers to the high ground that separates Midlothian from East Lothian. This does not appear on eighteenth-century maps, and is, indeed, a quite modern invention.

So far from there being a probability that Dere Strete had swung to the left in descending Soutra Hill, there is a virtual certainty that it ran straight on. We have already referred to the charter evidence. That of the earth-house at Crichton Mains,² though different in character, is at least as convincing. The remarkable feature about this earth-house is the extent to which Roman-dressed stones have been employed in its construction. Lord Rosehill, in a notice of it read to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland at the time of its discovery in 1869,³ says that "the inner walls are studded here and there, especially near the top, with squared and chiselled stones, showing the diagonal and diamond markings peculiar to Roman workmanship. About thirty such are to be counted with more or less distinct markings on them." The description in our Inventory shows that "about thirty" is an underestimate. We pointed out above that this mass of material can only represent the spoil of a building originally constructed by Roman masons. We may now go beyond this and say that the nature of the building is plainly indicated by Lord Rosehill's further statement that "several other large loose stones, with deep grooves, as if for the passage of water, were also found within, or just outside the passage." He gives a figure of one such stone, which was about 3 feet long, and which had been turned to account as a door-post at the principal entrance. These channelled stones obviously came from the gutter that surrounded the open courtyard of the Headquarters Building of a typical Roman *castellum*. Moreover, just as in the analogous case at Newstead,⁴ earth-house and *castellum* must have lain fairly close together. The site of the earth-house, in fact, would naturally be determined by the proximity of a convenient quarry in the shape of the abandoned fort.

The existence of a Roman fort in the immediate neighbourhood of Crichton may thus be regarded as established. Some day the precise position it had occupied may be definitely ascertained. Meanwhile, all we can say on this point is that it must have been about 7 miles north-west of Channelkirk, close to the line that Dere Strete would naturally take on the supposition that it continued to follow the course it had maintained since crossing the Tweed at Newstead. In the absence of associated objects,⁵ we cannot, of course, affix a date to the fort. If it belonged to the earliest invasion, then the earth-house may have been constructed during the interval when

¹ *Military Antiquities*, p. 103.

² See *supra*, p. xxv.

³ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, viii, (1868-70) pp. 105 ff.

⁴ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, i, (1851-54) pp. 213 ff.

⁵ Regarding the coins whose discovery has sometimes been connected with Crichton, see *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lii, (1917-18) pp. 211 ff and 272.

the Roman occupation was interrupted, *i.e.* somewhere within the twenty odd years immediately before 140 A.D. On the other hand, if it belonged to the Antonine period, the earth-house must be later than *circa* 180, when the Roman garrison was finally withdrawn from Southern Scotland.

About 7 miles north of Crichton we reach another very important landmark—the hill on which the parish church of Inveresk now stands. This has been known for three or four hundred years as the site of a Roman station. It has usually been supposed that Inveresk lay some little distance to the east of the main Roman road, and that it was reached by a “vicinal way.” Such a hypothesis, however, is entirely unnecessary; it was only put forward in order to reconcile the position of Inveresk with what was erroneously supposed to be the line of the road. As a matter of fact, Dere Strete would reach the hill without any material change in its direction, and the point would be a convenient one for which to make. Inveresk Church to-day is conspicuous from far and near. The red-roofed buildings of the Roman fort can hardly have been less so in their time, for the height which it occupied, though not lofty, is commanding. Here the drafts who had made their way through the wilds of the Cheviots and the Lammermuirs would find themselves once more in full view of the sea. That the settlement was an important one is clear from the extent of the area within which its traces have come to light. But there is no reason to believe that it differed in character from other stations, such as Newstead. That is, it was a military post, with annexes for the dependents of the garrison, and for the traders.

The first recorded discovery of Roman remains at Inveresk was made in circumstances that lend it a peculiar interest. As is shown by the following extract from the Lord High Treasurer's Accounts, the incident seems to have attracted the personal attention of Mary Queen of Scots, even in what must have been the very crisis of her courtship by Darnley:—“Aprile 1565:—Item, to ane Boy passand of Edinburgh with ane charge of the Queenis Grace, direct to the Baillies of Mussilburgh, charging theme to take diligent heid and attendance, that the Monument of Grit Antiquitie new fundin be nocht demolisit nor brokin down; xiid.” That, we may presume, is the first occurrence in the Appropriation Accounts of any mention of expenditure for a Royal Commission on the Ancient Monuments of Scotland. History does not relate how far the attempt to secure preservation was successful. But in our Inventory (No. 125) we have brought together such information regarding the fort as can be collected from the reports of that and later discoveries. This leaves no doubt that a great part of the ridge which stretches from the Esk to Pinkie burn had been occupied for a longer or shorter period by the Romans. As has been already suggested, there is no reason to suppose that the settlement which existed here was in any way different in character from those that have been located and explored in other parts of Scotland. In other words, it was doubtless a permanent military station, with quarters for civilians attached to it. That it was garrisoned during part of the second century is certain. That is the period to which the great bulk of the datable Samian ware that the site has yielded unquestionably belongs. At the same time the pottery picked up includes one or two first-century fragments, and thus confirms the *a priori* probability that Agricola's troops, which were certainly at Newstead and no less certainly at Camelon, did not leave untenanted so fine an intermediate position as this height above the Esk.

From Inveresk the Roman road must have proceeded in a westerly direction towards Cramond, which is some ten miles distant. Nothing definite is known as to

the line which it followed. Perhaps the strongest claim to any connexion with it is that which has been advanced on behalf of an old track, which is said to have been distinctly visible less than a century ago, passing through the parish of Duddingston, when it was known as the "Fishwives' Causeway,"¹ but which was long since swept out of existence during the construction of the railway to Dunbar. In any event the road may well have traversed some part of the ground now covered by the city of Edinburgh, and the temptation to transform Edinburgh into a Roman station has been too strong for some of the older writers. The idea was first propounded by Sibbald.² But the most serious attempt to provide it with a substantial basis came, curiously enough, from Sir Daniel Wilson, whose handling of the Roman question as a whole is conspicuous for its sober and balanced commonsense. He appears to be responsible, not merely for the reference to the subject in his own *Prehistoric Annals*,³ but also for the lengthy editorial footnote in the second edition of Stuart's *Caledonia Romana*.⁴ As the latter represents the fullest statement of the case, we may select it for examination.

One part of Wilson's evidence turns out to be, as Sibbald's had been, merely "presumptive." He argues that "the Romans would not leave unoccupied by a garrison such an admirable military position as the heights of Edinburgh afford, especially when we find their lines of road leading to less important stations in the immediate vicinity. The site of Edinburgh Castle, in particular, was too prominent an object not to receive marked attention from the excellent engineer-officers in the Roman army." Only two observations are called for upon this. The "lines of road leading to less important stations in the immediate vicinity" are far too nebulous to furnish a solid foundation for argument. And the Castle Rock is precisely the type of site which, as we know both from their theory as expounded by Hyginus, and from their practice as illustrated by numerous examples, Roman engineer-officers would prefer to pass by.

Wilson's case, however, rests chiefly on a sculptured slab, which in his time was built into a wall near the Nether Bow, but which has since been removed to the National Museum. It bears two facing heads, male and female. It attracted some attention in the eighteenth century, being noticed by Gordon and Maitland, while Sir John Clerk suggested that the heads were those of Septimius Severus and his wife, Julia Domna. The fact is, however, that it is not Roman at all, but late mediæval, as Wilson himself subsequently recognized.⁵ We may therefore set it aside. Nor can we attach more importance to the "fine specimen of a Roman arch," which is stated, on the authority of Sir John Clerk, to have been pulled down some time before 1742. Clerk's own words hardly justify the description applied to it in the footnote we are considering. He says: "It was an old arch that nobody ever imagined to be Roman, and yet it seems it was, by an urn discovered in it, with a good many silver coins, all of them common, except one of Faustina Minor, which I had not."⁶ The sole evidence for the Romanity of the arch is thus the finding of a hoard of Roman denarii in its immediate neighbourhood, and that is just as good as no evidence at all. Higher expectations are roused by the positive assertion that "a quantity of the fine red Samian

¹ *New Stat. Account, Edinburghshire*, p. 259.

² 2nd. ed., ii, pp. 53 ff.

³ See *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xix, (1884-85), pp. 203 ff.

⁴ *Bibl. Topogr. Brit. (Reliquiæ Galeanæ)*, ii, p. 348.

⁵ *Hist. Inq.*, p. 41.

⁶ pp. 164 f.

ware, so peculiar to Roman ruins, was found near the Calton Hill." On reference to the *Prehistoric Annals*¹ it appears that the discovery was made in 1815, in digging for the foundations of the Regent Bridge, and that the pottery "was secured by Thomas Sivright, Esq., of Southhouse, and remained in his valuable collection of antiquities till the whole was sold and dispersed after his death." Wilson, whose information was avowedly obtained orally and at second-hand, was evidently under the impression that the amount of Samian discovered was considerable. A different complexion is put upon the matter by a footnote to the sketch of the Parish of Inveresk which "Delta" had published in the *New Statistical Account* six years before the first edition of the *Prehistoric Annals* appeared. It runs: "When cutting the new line of road over the Calton-hill in 1817, a Roman urn was dug up entire. It was exactly of the same shape, pattern and materials as the one broken in Inveresk churchyard since; and of which the fragments are in Mr. Ritchie's possession. It was purchased by the late Mr. Sivright, and was two or three years ago disposed of at the posthumous sale of that gentleman's effects."² In spite of the difference in date there can be no doubt that we are here confronted by two versions of one and the same story, and equally there can be no doubt that the earlier and more modest is also the more authentic. The "quantity" of Samian ware is thus reduced to a single unbroken vessel, and the hope of building a Roman fort on the Calton Hill must be set aside as premature.

Regarding Edinburgh's claim to be a Roman station, then, we can admit nothing, except that it is impossible to prove a negative. It is true that the coin of Faustina Junior, and its companions from beside the "Roman" arch, do not stand alone. A bronze piece of Vespasian was found in a garden in the Pleasance in 1782, two denarii of Septimius Severus near the Nether Bow in 1850, and a denarius of Marcus in the Abbey-yard of Holyrood some time before 1859.³ These, however, are no whit more conclusive than the Valentinian and the Constantine which are also recorded, although Sir Daniel Wilson is disposed to utilize them as clues to the line of the Roman road from Inveresk to Cramond. He speaks of "portions of an ancient causeway" being brought to light at various dates—in 1822, in 1845, and on the demolition of the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity in 1848—"which from its materials and construction confirmed the idea that it was part of the old Roman road, over which the foundations of the church were laid in 1462. Beyond that it climbed the steep ascent to the Nether Bow."⁴ There is nothing inherently improbable in this theory. But it is unlikely that anything that could be regarded as definite proof of it will ever be forthcoming. The same may be said of the alternative view propounded by Maitland and accepted by Chalmers. According to these writers, the road kept much nearer the sea, crossing the Water of Leith "at the end of the Weigh-house-wynd, where it was discovered about fifty years since" (*i.e.* about the beginning of the eighteenth century), "under the foundation of the pier of Leith, at the time of its reparation."⁵

Beyond Edinburgh the road seems to have been distinctly visible in the early

¹ 2nd ed., ii, p. 54 ff.

² *Op. cit.*, *Edinburghshire*, p. 259. Mr. Handyside Ritchie, the sculptor, by whom the fragments were subsequently presented to the National Museum of Antiquities.

³ As to these and the coins mentioned in the next sentence, see *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lii, (1917-18), pp. 240 ff.

⁴ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xix, (1884-85), p. 205.

⁵ Maitland, *Hist. of Scotland*, i, p. 203. Cf. Chalmers, *Caledonia*, i, p. 144, footnote.

part of the 18th century, at all events when it was approaching Cramond. Gordon, with characteristic enthusiasm, speaks of it as a "noble Military Way," but admits that towards Edinburgh "it is wholly levelled and lost among the plowed Lands."¹ Roy, writing about fifty years later, says that from Davidson's Mains—which he calls by its old name of Mutton-hole—"to the station at Cramond, standing on the bank of the Forth, the traces of it were very entire, and may even now be discerned."² A possible clue to its course was furnished by a discovery accidentally made in December 1889, while a field about a mile and a half south-east of Cramond Church, and rather more than half a mile from the sea, was being ploughed.³ One of the horses displaced with its foot a flat stone which was lying in a furrow that had just been drawn. On examination it proved that the stone had served as covering for a jar, the mouth of which had been partly broken by the horse's movement. When dug out, the vessel was found to contain human bones. While it had a certain general resemblance to the urns used for the burials that were found in the ditch of the temporary camp at Newstead,⁴ the difference in shape suggested that it was slightly older. In any event, it is beyond question that it belonged to the Roman period. At the time of its discovery it was interesting as providing the first properly authenticated instance in Scotland of a Roman burial after cremation. Its significance in the present connexion lies in the circumstance that an old road leading to Cramond is said to have once passed near the spot where it was found. The Roman custom of laying the dead to rest by the wayside is too well known to be worth dwelling upon.

As for the Roman settlement, of which Cramond was certainly the site, we may be sure that it was of the normal type. Its exact position, too, can be indicated with a reasonable approach to certainty. The hollow through which the river Almond finds its way to the sea, remains fairly deep until the actual shore of the firth is reached. The fort lay on the high plateau immediately to the east of the mouth of the stream. Surface appearances suggest that digging would probably disclose its western defences in the narrow strip of field that runs between road and river over against the churchyard. Beyond the field the descent to the level of the Almond is steep, sometimes almost sheer, and here and there portions of the face of the bank have broken away, leaving the bare earth exposed. A cursory examination is enough to show that, for several feet at the top, the soil is "forced": it is comparatively free, and is largely intermingled with the shells of edible molluscs and with tiny fragments of pottery of various ages, including a sprinkling of Samian ware. Excavation would be necessary to determine the full meaning of the forced soil at this particular spot. But in the circumstances the presence of the Samian is a clear sign of proximity to the Roman fort. The limits of the station towards the east are wholly unknown. It is, however, conceivable that the church, occupying as it does the highest part of the ground, may not be far from the site of the Headquarters Building. Here, and at Inveresk, the gravedigger occasionally throws up pieces of unmistakable Roman pottery. The manse and the manse garden must also lie within the space enclosed by the Romans.

A summary of the evidence (all of which has come to light fortuitously) will be found in the Inventory (No. 45), where also there is a description of the famous "Eagle Rock" (No. 330). Here it will suffice to say that the most remarkable testimony is that of the coins, which range from denarii of the Republican period down

¹ *Itin. Sept.*, p. 117.

³ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Soc.*, xxxi, (1896-97), pp. 244 ff.

² *Military Antiquities*, p. 103.

⁴ *A Roman Frontier Post*, p. 19.

to a fairly complete representation of the money of Septimius Severus and his family.¹ Six Republican denarii, two coins of Augustus, and a well-preserved "large brass" of Claudius point clearly to a first-century occupation, for Republican denarii, whose comparatively good quality gave them a long circulation-life, were ultimately "called in" early in the reign of Trajan. We are thus justified in believing that Cramond was first selected as a station by Agricola; so far as our present knowledge goes, it is the only spot that has a shadow of a claim to be recognized as the *Trucculensis portus* of Tacitus, the naval headquarters of his son-in-law in North Britain. The latter part of the record is even more illuminating. It gives Cramond a unique position among Scottish forts, as bearing the unmistakable impress of Severus; there can be no doubt that it was garrisoned during his reign. One may conjecture that he used it as a naval base in his famous expedition against the tribes of Caledonia. It has even been suggested that his whole army may have been transported thither by sea from the Tyne, for it is notorious that the scene of his operations was the country north of the Forth, while the total lack of any indications of his presence on a site that has been so thoroughly explored as Newstead makes it hard to believe that he marched to Cramond along Dere Strete.

At Cramond we pass from Midlothian to West Lothian. The exact course of the Roman road now becomes wholly obscure, although we may assume that it kept pretty close to the shore. The next fixed point is the little promontory of Bridgeness. The distance between the two places is 11 or 12 miles, but on the side towards the north the line of road would, of course, be completely protected by the sea. While, therefore, the existence of one or more intermediate posts is a possibility that has to be reckoned with, it is by no means a certainty. Queensferry, Abercorn, Springfield and Blackness have all had their advocates. Only in the case of the first-named, however, has any attempt been made to produce actual evidence. This evidence, such as it is, is duly noted in our Inventory (No. 332). At the best it is somewhat doubtful. Bridgeness, on the other hand, is vouched for by one of the finest monuments (Fig. 18) which have come down to us from the days of the Roman occupation—the largest of the seventeen "distance-slabs" that have been found along the course of the Antonine Wall (No. 306). A comparative study of the inscriptions on these² appears to justify the inference that it had stood on the spot at which the construction of the barrier had been begun. That there had originally been a fort here may be unhesitatingly asserted. But it has now vanished wholly, and the recorded signs of its former presence (No. 306) are meagre in the extreme.

From Bridgeness westwards the line of the road must have been determined by the line of the wall, the course of which has in recent years been mapped out with as near an approach to certainty as we are ever likely to attain. On leaving Bridgeness the builders had made almost at once for the high ground immediately above the Forth. Once they had reached this, they proceeded almost directly along the ridge to Inveravon, the only serious deviation being a southerly bend beyond Kinneil, necessary in order to maintain the advantage of elevation. Details are given in the Inventory (No. 305). A fort may have stood on the east bank of the Gil Burn two miles beyond Bridgeness, and there was certainly another two miles farther on

¹ For a full list of the coins and a discussion of their significance, see *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lii, (1917-1918), pp. 213 ff. and 252 f.

² Macdonald, *Journal of Roman Studies*, xi, pp. 1-24.



FIG. 21. ENAMELLED PATERA OF BRONZE
FROM WEST LOTHIAN.
ACTUAL SIZE.

at Inveravon (No. 311). But no visible trace of either now remains. We may add that the Wall and its supporting forts date from *circa* 142 A.D.

In neither Midlothian nor West Lothian can miscellaneous finds of the Roman period be said to have been numerous, except on the sites of Inveresk and Cramond. But our Inventories include the following:—a sculptured relief of the *Deae Matres* (No. 24, Fig. 19), formerly built into the garden-wall at Hailes House, Colinton, and doubtless transported thither from one of the forts, not impossibly Cramond; a bronze lamp and a rudely-fashioned bronze eagle from Currie (No. 70); a bronze stamp from Carrington (No. 13); one or, perhaps, two hoards of coins from near Crichton, and one from Burgh Muir, Linlithgow (No. 364). The contemporary enamelled bronze patera described in the opening section of the Introduction, though perhaps of native workmanship, might have a place on the list. All of these are portable objects, which it is impossible to bring into definite association with any particular inhabited site. Three fragments of first-century Roman pottery, with a portion of less certain date, found lately on the site of St. Michael's Church, close to Linlithgow Palace (No. 356), are in a different position. The likelihood is that they had been in daily use in or near the place where they were discovered. The users were not necessarily Romans, for we know that Roman table and kitchen ware was not unpopular in native settlements. At the same time, interesting possibilities are opened up. A Roman post near Linlithgow Loch would indicate a more direct line of communication between Cramond and (say) Mumrills than that offered by the "Military Way" that accompanied the Antonine Wall. This is one of the many cases in which further excavation is desirable.

III.

THE HISTORICAL PERIOD.

The centuries that followed the withdrawal of the Romans must have witnessed a continuation of the process by which the face of the country was gradually transformed. But it was long before the woods and marshes entirely disappeared. David I granted to the monks of Newbattle the privilege of taking wood for building from a stretch of forest on the slopes of the Pentlands and the Moorfoots.¹ In the west of Midlothian was Calder Wood which, according to an ancient rhyme, once extended as far south as Crosswood Hill, that is, for some seven miles.² The trees on the Burghmoor, south and east of Edinburgh, are said to have provided the timber for building the houses of the ancient city,³ and when the army which James IV led to disaster at Flodden mustered there, the moor could still boast of "many stately and aged oaks."⁴ At the same time, in the absence of any attempt at drainage, much of the low-lying land must have been either constantly boggy or subject to periodical accumulations of surface water. Many of the foot-soldiers of Kenneth, King of Alba from 971 to 995, are said to have been slaughtered in the moss of the Cornag, the stream which has given its name to Abercorn in West Lothian and is now the Cornie Burn. So, too, some of the old place-names in West Calder, Midlothian, indicate the existence of

¹ *Registrum de Neubottle*, No. 18.

² *Stat. Acct.*, xiv, p. 354.

³ *Archæol. Scot.*, i, p. 237.

⁴ Drummond, *History of the Five James's*.

various mires and mosses.¹ Again, Cromwell's operations against General Leslie in 1650 were seriously handicapped by the great stretch of marshy land between Corstorphine Hill and Gogar. Lastly, the name of Inch on the northern boundary of Liberton Parish indicates a site surrounded by land that was normally far from dry,² and the "myres and marshes" in the neighbourhood of Drum on its southern boundary were only being drained between 1650 and 1750.³

TERRITORIAL FAMILIES.

In our *Inventory of Monuments in East Lothian*⁴ we referred to the intrusion of a Gaelic-speaking population, following upon the conquest of the province by Alba or Scotia, and we mentioned Macbeth of Liberton as a prominent figure in the reign of David I. The presence of humbler settlers is vouched for by the occurrence both in Midlothian and in West Lothian of place-names in which the Gaelic elements *baile* (=a township) and *achadh* (=a field) appear. Among these, peculiar interest attaches to *Balantródach*, the old name for Temple in Midlothian (No. 268), where there was a preceptory of the Knights Templars which afterwards passed to the Knights of St. John. The name is *Baile nan Tródach* or "Stead of the Warriors," and was obviously bestowed by the local Gaelic population of the 12th century⁵ on the place of settlement of the monastic soldiers of the Temple who had arrived in Scotland before 1150.⁶ Henceforward there was a steady flow of Normans and Flemings into Midlothian and West Lothian, as into other parts of Scotland, and the older race of landowners was gradually superseded. The Romanesque or Roman churches of West Lothian, the most remarkable of which is Dalmeny (No. 322), still practically entire, remain as memorials of this new influence. On the other hand, hardly a trace of the earliest form of mediæval castle, which would be introduced simultaneously, has survived in the area, even in the form of a place-name. Indeed, as will be clear when we come to details, no fragment of any residential building of date earlier than the 14th century has come under our notice. At the same time families associated with buildings of a later period do, in settlement, go back as far as the 12th century. Thus, some time between 1166 and 1182 Waldeve, son of Gospatrick, of Dunbar,⁷ granted Dundas, in West Lothian, to Helias, son of Huctred, for the service of half a knight,⁸ and "Serle de Dundas du counte de Linlescu" appears in 1296 on Ragman Roll. Sir George Dundas, who fell at the battle of Dupplin Moor in 1332, may have been the founder of the Carmelite Friary at South Queensferry (No. 321), but the oldest part of the castle of Dundas (No. 323) is a tower of the 15th century. Cadet branches of the family were settled in Craigton (No. 282), Philpstoun (No. 278), and Staneyhill (No. 279), in the neighbouring parish of Abercorn. The most prominent, however, were the Dundases of Arniston, in Midlothian, whose founder acquired the old lands of the Knights of St. John at Temple (No. 268) towards the end of the 16th century. Various

¹ *Stat. Acct.*, xviii, p. 197.

² "Sometimes, after very great rains, all the grounds around the house are covered with water, and on that account all access to it is obstructed." *Archæol. Scot.*, i, p. 333.

³ Maitland, *Hist. of Edinburgh* (ed. 1753), p. 507.

⁵ See Watson's *Celtic Place-names*, p. 136.

⁷ See *Inventory, East Lothian*, p. xix.

⁴ p. xviii.

⁶ Cf. *infra*, p. xlvi.

⁸ *Diplom. Scot.*, No. 1xxiii.

members of this branch won distinction in law, five of them being raised to the Bench before the end of the 18th century.

The St. Clairs, or Sinclairs, were also settled in Scotland before the end of the 12th century. Henry de St. Clair received the lands of Herdmanston in East Lothian from Hugh de Moreville, the Constable, who died in 1189.¹ In 1261, in a list of the King's *probi homines*, we find the names of Henry de Roskelyn and Robert de Seincler, but it is not quite certain that the former was a St. Clair.² However, the Henry de St. Clair who in 1320 was *panetarius* or royal butler to Robert the Bruce, was of the Roslin branch, since in 1379 his grandson, William, succeeded to the Earldom of Orkney, and the barony of Roslin was held by the St. Clair earls.³ From the present point of view the important member of the family is the Earl William, who in the first half of the 15th century built much of the castle of Roslin (No. 140), as well as all that was erected of the Collegiate Church of St. Matthew, better known as Roslin Chapel (No. 138). He was Earl or Prince of Orkney till 1471 and Earl of Caithness after 1455, and, if we can trust Father Hay, kept almost regal state at Roslin, where the proud Chapel in its rich detail reflects his landed wealth and his love of personal display.

The Ramsays of Dalhousie (No. 15) are another family whose Scottish domicile probably dates from the late 12th century, though the first to be designated "of Dalhousie" ("Dalwussy") is the William de Ramsay, who was witness to a charter between 1233 and 1236.⁴ A junior member of the family, Alexander Ramsay, had a gift from David II of the lands of Hawthornden on their forfeiture by Lawrence Abernethy.⁵ He was the organiser of the band of young men who in 1341 conducted raids on England from the cave there (cf. p. 114). His son succeeded to Dalhousie, while the Hawthornden property passed to a Douglas, and in 1376 William of Douglas of Hawthornden, is witness to a St. Clair charter.⁶ But in 1598 the Hawthornden lands were purchased by Sir John Drummond, who was the father of the poet, Sir William Drummond. The latter carried out an extensive renovation of the house, as is recorded in a contemporary inscription on the building.

Hawthornden lay within the old barony of Gorton, on the east bank of the River Esk, and in January 1341-2 the part of this barony possessed by Margaret de Gorton was, on her resignation, conferred on John de Preston.⁷ In 1374 John's son, Sir Simon, acquired the lands of Craigmillar, which had been resigned by William de Capella,⁸ so called because he was hereditary usher of the King's *capella* or Chancery.⁹ Craigmillar and its castle (No. 156) are thereafter associated with the Preston family for over three hundred years. These Prestons played an active part in the civic life of the city of Edinburgh, where several of them, in the course of time, filled the office of Provost. It was Sir William, the second laird of Craigmillar, who "made deligent labour ande grete menis be a he and mighty prince the King of France and mony uthir lordis of France for the gettyn of the arme bane of Sant Gele, the quhilk bane he frely left to oure mothir kirk of Sant Gele of Edynburgh withoutyn

¹ Cf. *Inventory, East Lothian*, p. xx.

² Bain's *Calendar of Documents*, I, No. 2276.

³ Cf. *Scotich. Lib.*, XIII, cap. ii, and *Lib.* XIV, cap. lii.

⁴ *Registrum de Neubottle*, No. 35. The name is more usually *Dalwolsy* or *Dalwolsie*.

⁵ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, I, p. 563, No. 5.

⁶ Hay's *Sainteclaires of Rossllyn*, p. 87.

⁷ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, I, App. I, No. iii, App. II, No. 814.

⁸ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, I, No. 455.

⁹ *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, xiv, App. III, No. 53.

ony condicioune makyn."¹ The Preston Aisle in St. Giles was constructed in recognition of the gift. A great-grandson of this Sir William was provost of Edinburgh in 1567, and it was to his house in the High Street that Queen Mary was brought from Carberry Hill. In 1660 the Craigmillar property was sold to Sir John Gilmour, Lord President of the Court of Session, while that of Gorton or Preston remained with a junior branch of the Prestons till early in the 19th century. Sir John built the range of apartments on the west side of Craigmillar, but in the following century the family removed to Inch (No. 154) near by. The town house of the Littles of Liberton (see *infra*) came to the Gilmours by marriage, and it was to this house that the carved stones now at Inch originally belonged.

Dalkeith, on the lower Esk, was long a familiar Douglas holding. Its connection with that widespread family dates from 1342, when Sir William Douglas received from David I a grant of the whole barony of Dalkeith, following on a resignation by John de Graham, lord of Abercorn.² In 1548 Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith married a daughter of James I (1458), and was created Earl of Morton. His effigy and that of his wife are in the Collegiate Church of Dalkeith (No. 75). William, the 7th Earl, sold Dalkeith in 1642 to Francis, Earl of Buccleuch, and it was for the daughter of Francis, Anne, the widowed Duchess of Monmouth and Buccleuch, that Dalkeith Palace (No. 76) was built.

The families of Crichton and Borthwick were in their day prominent in national affairs, and their houses remain to illustrate their importance. "Alisaundre de Creightoun del counte de Edneburk" figures on Ragman Roll, but the outstanding member of the family is Sir William Crichton, who, after being Chamberlain, became Master of the Household and, for a time, Chancellor to King James I and Chancellor under his successor. He was then the most powerful personality in the kingdom. He appears to have been the builder of the tower which is the oldest part of Crichton Castle (No. 56). His son, Sir James, held the position of Great Chamberlain, but his grandson, having attached himself to the party opposed to James III, was forfeited in 1484 and so lost his ancestral home. He subsequently recovered the other family property at Frendraught, Aberdeenshire, but the Crichton barony was conferred by James IV on Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hailes, created Earl of Bothwell and Lord Hailes and Crichton. The Hepburn line in turn suffered forfeiture in the person of the Earl of Bothwell who married Queen Mary. James VI, however, in accordance with his mother's wish, restored the lands and title to Bothwell's nephew, Francis Stewart, who was responsible for the construction at Crichton of the exotic north side. The rest of the relevant history of the place is told in the Historical Note (No. 56).

The Borthwicks appear to have been at first in occupation of Catcune.³ But in 1430 Sir William Borthwick, who had been for two years a hostage at York on the release of James I from his detention in England, was in possession of the Mote of "Lochorwart," or "Lochquhorat," by transference from the Hays, and had a licence to build a castle there (No. 3). The direct Borthwick line ended in 1672, and the estate thereafter passed through various hands until, in 1872, it was regained by another Borthwick, a descendant of Sir William's younger son, John, who had established himself at Crookston (cf. No. 249).

¹ *Charters, etc., Relating to the City of Edinburgh* (Burgh Records Socy.), No. xxxiv, p. 79.

² *Registrum Honoris de Mortoun* (Bannatyne Club), No. 59.

³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, I, No. 920.

The Setons were originally an East Lothian family. But Pinkie House (No. 115) or Palace¹ was built by Alexander Seton, son of the 7th Lord Seton, who became President of the Court of Session in 1593 and Earl of Dunfermline in 1605. At Niddry or Niddrie, in West Lothian (No. 345), called West Niddrie or Niddrie-Seton to distinguish it from Niddrie-Marischal in Midlothian (No. 157), the home of the Wauchopes, George, 6th Lord Seton, restored and built a great part of the house. The lands there remained with the Setons till the reign of Charles I, when they became the property of the Hopes, ancestors of the Earls of Hopetoun,² on whom see *infra*. The Kers of Newbattle (No. 182) were of Cessford in Roxburghshire. At the time of the Reformation one of them, Mark Ker, was commendator of Newbattle and an extraordinary lord of Session. His son, another Mark Ker, received the formal gift of the abbey lands and succeeded his father on the Bench, afterwards becoming first Earl of Lothian. The Sandilands of Calder (No. 172), in Midlothian, were originally settled in Clydesdale,³ but by a Douglas marriage obtained the lands of Calder about the middle of the 14th century. Sir James Sandilands was preceptor of Torphichen (No. 379) at the Reformation, and his possession of the lands was confirmed to him by Queen Mary in January 1563-4, when he became Lord St. John of Torphichen.

In Midlothian there were special conditions which encouraged the holding of landed property and the erection of manorial houses. The city of Edinburgh developed a wealthy burgh class, and was not only a Royal residence, but also the centre of administration and the seat of the Court of Session. Men who rose to eminence in any of these connections, if not already local lairds, acquired landed property in the immediate neighbourhood, and thus the county came to be distinguished by the number of gentlemen's houses within easy reach of the city. Fynes Moryson, visiting the district in 1598, notes how the city of Edinburgh was "adorned with many Noblemen's Towers lying about it," an observation repeated in 1600 by Henri, Duc de Rohan, who says that "more than a hundred country-seats are to be found within a radius of two leagues of the town," attributing this fact to its being "in the most fertile district of Scotland," and adding that it was "the ordinary residence of the court."⁴

An early example of a city burghess establishing himself as a laird is that of Adam Forrester, who lived in the reigns of David II and Robert III. He became Keeper of the Great Seal, was knighted, and acquired the lands of Corstorphine.⁵ His son, Sir John, founded the collegiate church there (No. 28). But it is the 16th and 17th centuries that provide most of the instances. It was thus that the Kincaids came to Craiglockhart (No. 18) in 1505, the Tennants to West Colzium (No. 176) in 1540, the Rigs to Carberry (No. 117) about the same time, and the Littles to Liberton (No. 160) in 1587. Usually the new occupants built the existing house, as William Little did Liberton House, for Liberton Tower (No. 161) is a survival from an earlier period. Similarly, the first of the Rigs in Carberry probably built the tower, while his son added a "new house." Patrick Eleis or Ellis, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, acquired the lands of Saughton Mills by 1623, when he built the house (No. 31). In 1660 William

¹ *A Journey Through Scotland*, (J. Macky ?), London, 1723, pp. 45, 47.

² *Family of Seton*, by George Seton, II, p. 803.

³ Cf. *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, I, App. II, Nos. 966, 967.

⁴ Hume Brown's *Early Travellers in Scotland*, pp. 83, 93. Rohan probably took his information from Bishop Leslie, who speaks of a hundred towers within a six miles' circuit of Edinburgh.

⁵ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, I, Nos. 603, 803, App. II, 1926, 1961.

Baird, another Edinburgh merchant, bought the estate of Saughton Hall (No. 226), and probably built the house. The estate of Prestonfield (No. 83) under its old name of Priestfield, was purchased in 1677 by Sir James Dick, an Edinburgh merchant, who was provost in 1680 and who rebuilt the house after 1681. He was a grandson of Sir William Dick of Braid, who had been provost in 1638 and 1639, when he helped to supply the Covenanting army with money. His son, Sir Andrew, was of Craighouse (No. 224). Sir John Clerk, of Penicuik, who succeeded the first baronet in that property and acquired Ravensneuk (No. 203) and Outters Hill (No. 202), was also of merchant stock, but bred to the bar. His grandfather, he writes, resolving to "give over all Trade, and become a Country Gentleman," purchased in 1654 the barony of Penicuik.¹ Sir John, who was generally known as Baron Clerk from his position as Judge of Exchequer, was a notable antiquary.² The King's Master of Works (*architectus*), Sir James Murray, received a grant of the lands of Baberton early in the 17th century and built Baberton House (No. 66). Similarly, the lands of Binns, in West Lothian, were acquired in 1612 by Thomas Dalrymple, an Edinburgh burgess, who had completed his house there (No. 276) before 1630.

Other avenues to a local lairdship or a barony were through an office of State or through the profession of the law, which was cut loose from the Church by the Reformation and flourished in the troubles of the 17th century. Three members of the family of Bellenden or Ballantyne, who were for a time in (Old) Woodhouselee (No. 101), filled, in successive generations, the office of Justice-Clerk. The first of them, Sir John, was, before the Reformation, "arch-dene," that is archdeacon, of Moray and a canon of Ross.³ Part of the Liberton lands was held for a time by the Winrams, one of whom, James Winram, built the house of Inch (No. 154) in 1617. He was Keeper of the Great Seal, and his son George was raised to the Bench in 1649 as Lord "Libbertoun." Sir John Couper, a Lord Ordinary of the Court of Session, who built Gogar House (No. 29) in 1626, was the son of an Edinburgh lawyer, who had owned that estate. In the same year Sir Alexander Napier of Lauriston (No. 39) became a Lord of Session. Laurence Scott, advocate, was in Bavelaw (No. 199) by 1628. In 1630 the lands and manor of Hallyards (No. 129) were conferred on John Skene, a clerk of the College of Justice, and in 1666 Charles Oliphant, writer in Edinburgh, purchased Bellfield (No. 135) and probably built the house. Patrick Mein, also a member of the Bar, came to Craigcrook (No. 42) in 1669, where other lawyers succeeded the Meins down to Lord Jeffrey in the early 19th century. Usually, too, the lawyers belonged to a burgess family. Sir Adam Otterburn of Redhall (No. 22), who was Clerk of the Town Council of Edinburgh for twelve years, and afterwards King's Advocate or Lord Advocate from 1524-38, was the son of a burgess of Edinburgh, who was among the slain at Flodden. While King's Advocate, he acted as a judge, a doubling of office which was frequent down to the latter part of the 18th century. In 1544, at the time of Hertford's invasion, he was also Provost of Edinburgh; when the English landed at Leith, "the toun of Edinburgh came furth in their sicht, but the proveist, Mr. Adame Otterburne, betrasit thame, and fled hame."⁴ As colleague in the office of King's Advocate, after 1527, he had Sir James Foulis, of Colinton (No. 17), who was likewise the son of an Edinburgh merchant.

¹ *Memoirs of Sir John Clerk* (S.H.S.), pp. 4-5.

² It was he who persuaded Lord Sinclair in 1739 to put Roslin Chapel in complete repair. *Memoirs*, pp. 250-1.

³ Sir John Scot's *Staggering State of the Scots Statesmen*, pp. 129-30. ⁴ *Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 31.

Foulis became Clerk Register and a member of the College of Justice or new Court of Session on its institution in 1532. Two of his immediate descendants were also raised to the Bench. George Foulis, younger brother of Sir James, bought Ravelston (No. 30) in 1620; he was a goldsmith in Edinburgh and "king's moneyer" or Master of the Mint. David MacGill of Cranston-Riddell was the son of a provost of Edinburgh, and became King's Advocate and a judge in 1582. He acquired Cousland (No. 48) and Oxenfoord (No. 49), and his grandson, Sir James MacGill, like himself a Lord of Session, became 1st Viscount of Oxfuird. Sir John Skene of Curriehill (No. 72) was associated with David MacGill as King's Advocate in 1592, and in 1594 became Clerk Register and a judge with the title of Lord Curriehill. He was an early jurist and legal antiquary.¹ His son, Sir James of Curriehill, became President of the Court of Session in 1626. Riccarton (No. 65) is connected with the Craigs, of whom Thomas—entitled Sir Thomas by order of the King after a persistent refusal of knighthood—was the author of *Jus Feudale*, and in his later years advocate for the Church. The initials of his son, Sir Lewis, who was raised to the Bench as Lord Wrights Lands, appear on a tablet at Riccarton House with the date 1621. Riccarton remained with the descendants of Sir Thomas till the 19th century. Another eminent legal line was that of the Maitlands, Earls of Lauderdale. John Maitland, 2nd Earl, who erected the house at Brunstane (No. 158) in 1639, was a Lord of Session, as his father had been before him. His successor, Charles, the 3rd Earl, married the heiress of Hatton (No. 215) and sat in the Court of Session as Lord Hatton. After the Restoration, Fulford Tower was incorporated in the new mansion, thereafter known as Woodhouselee (No. 100). This was done by Sir William Purves, "his Majesty's solicitor," in which office he succeeded Mr. Robert Dalgleish, some time of Lauriston (No. 39).

In West Lothian, John Shairp, advocate, completed the house at Houston (No. 398) in 1600. A Drummond of Midhope (No. 277), Sir Alexander, who was raised to the Bench as Lord Midhope and who died in 1619, had the reputation of being "a werey learned judge."² The Hopes of Hopetoun (No. 280) are descended from a younger son of Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, Fife. Sir Thomas was King's Advocate under Charles I and saw three of his sons become judges in his own lifetime. One of these was the Sir James who took his judicial title from the estate of Hopetoun. In the late 18th century the representative of the Craighall branch purchased the estate of Pinkie in Midlothian. Barnbogle (No. 326), the seat of the ancient family of Mowbray, was purchased in 1662 along with Dalmeny by the "subtle" Sir Archibald Primrose, then of Carrington in Midlothian, the third of his family in succession to serve as Clerk of the Privy Council. He was for a time a judge with the title of Lord Carrington, and his son by his second wife became in 1703 1st Earl of Rosebery.

Further information, with references, will be found in the Historical Notes appended to the descriptions of the particular buildings.

SECULAR STRUCTURES.

The English invasions have left a deep mark on the monuments in our area. Apart from prehistoric structures, no secular building of a date earlier than 1400 remains in either county except the eastern tower of Crichton (No. 56). Originally

¹ He prepared the first published collection of the Scottish Acts of Parliament (1598).

² Balfour's *Annales*, II, p. 76.

self-contained, this was ultimately transformed into a constituent part of a composite castle. The tower at Craigmillar (No. 156), which is usually assigned to the end of the 14th century, is probably rather later. Other 15th-century towers are recorded in the Midlothian Inventory at Borthwick (No. 3), Craiglockhart (No. 18), Cairns (No. 175), Dalhousie (No. 15), Dalkeith (No. 76), Hatton (No. 215), Hawthornden (No. 141), Lennox (No. 67), Liberton (No. 161), and Roslin (No. 140). Such towers are usually oblong on plan. But Craigmillar, Cairns, Dalhousie and Hatton have a projecting wing or "jamb," while Borthwick is unique in having two. Niddry Castle in West Lothian (No. 345), of late 15th-century date, stands complete to the wall-head, though now a mere shell. It had been laid out as a tower with a "jamb" or wing, with a barmkin attached, but in the 17th century a storey was added above the old wall-head walk, as at Preston Tower.¹ In the contemporary tower of Dundas (No. 323), which was also, to begin with, L-shaped on plan, a second projection has been added, but has been placed at an angle in order to utilise an already existing stair. The oldest part of Blackness Castle (No. 303) is a 15th-century free-standing tower, which we may suppose to have been in the first instance enclosed by a barmkin. When the castle became Crown property in the 16th century, a fresh lay-out was adopted. Massive and lofty buildings, containing casemates in their lower part, were then raised at the landward end of the site, and lines of curtain wall with gun positions were carried seawards from these to enclose an area shaped roughly like a ship, an alteration which, like the blockhouse of Dunbar Castle,² was dictated entirely by military considerations.³

Presenting, as it does, features that are characteristic both of the 15th and of the 16th century, Cramond Tower (No. 38) may be assigned to the period of transition. But Brunstane (No. 158), Cakemuir (No. 58), Lauriston (No. 39), Linhouse (No. 174), Logan House (No. 201), Newbyres (No. 185), Pinkie (No. 115), Riccarton (No. 65), and Outters Hill (No. 202), all in Midlothian, are of definitely 16th-century origin, and so are certain fragmentary remains at Catcune (No. 2), Cousland (No. 48), Fala Luggie (No. 87), Gilston Peel (No. 88), Hirendean (No. 271), Murieston (No. 173), and Old Woodhouselee (No. 101). The same century saw the erection of an entire new house within Roslin Castle, as well as considerable rebuilding at Craigmillar. The portion of Crichton Castle built after 1587 is particularly interesting as being in the style of an Italian palace.

For the largest and most important secular building within our area, we must, however, turn to West Lothian. The oldest masonry that can be traced in the Palace of Linlithgow (No. 356), as we see it to-day, is considered to represent part of the King's manor house, destroyed by fire in 1424. Although only inconsiderable fragments of this remain, a good deal of the rebuilding that ensued down to 1437 is left. Before his marriage with Margaret Tudor in 1503, King James IV initiated a thorough-going reconstruction, which was completed by his successors James V and James VI. As a result, the Palace became a symmetrical structure with a courtyard in the centre. The existing buildings thus include work spread over more than a century, and the piecemeal process of construction makes it difficult to distinguish precisely the various stages. The Palace was the jointure house of Queen Margaret Tudor, which may account for the appearance of what seems to be English work in the Gothic screen on

¹ *Inventory of Monuments in East Lothian*, No. 156.

² *Ibid.*, No. 36.

³ It is usually said that the upkeep of Blackness Castle, with some others, was specifically provided for at the Union of the Parliaments in 1707, but no such article appears in the Act.

the south side of the courtyard. This screen was in existence prior to 1534-5. The work done under James V was mainly in the direction of alteration and embellishment, and it has a close affinity with contemporary French work. Between 1618 and 1633 the north wing of the courtyard was rebuilt by James VI in the style then current.

Kinneil House (No. 300) incorporates the remains of the Palace of Kinneil, founded in 1553, but largely demolished seventeen years later. The ruined Palace was not rebuilt immediately, but before 1579 a new house was erected on an adjacent site. In the last quarter of the 17th century these two were linked up and remodelled as part of a large Renaissance mansion, which was obviously intended to be symmetrical, but has been left with only a single wing. Bridge Castle (No. 383) was built in the 16th century as a tower with a wing for a stair, but in the 17th century a subsidiary wing for a kitchen was attached. Similarly, the 16th-century tower of Midhope (No. 277) had added to it, in the 17th century, a low lateral extension, which was subsequently raised and enlarged. A new oak staircase in the addition served both tower and extension. Bonhard (No. 304) is a good commodious house, built probably in 1591, the date carved on the neighbouring dovecot. It is L-shaped on plan, with a stair-tower set in the re-entrant angle, and contains some plaster work of *circa* 1625. Duntarvie (No. 281), which probably dates from 1589, was laid out symmetrically with a central oblong main block, having tower wings at the northern angles, and entrance and staircase in the centre of the main block; the western re-entrant angle is occupied by a later addition. Houston House (No. 398), which was under construction in 1600, was L-shaped, with a stair-tower in the re-entrant angle. Later in the same century it was extended by a similarly shaped addition; the house then became square on plan, opening to the outside on to a courtyard, the remaining sides of which are bounded by a stable outbuilding opposite and by walls on the flanks. Pinkie House (No. 115), Midlothian, which was extended in the 17th century, now occupies two sides of a courtyard, but Caroline Park (No. 41), wholly of the late 17th century, was laid out from the first on a quadrangular plan. The former of these is still in occupation, while the latter is used for industrial purposes.

Small houses of the 17th century show considerable diversity in planning and treatment. The designers of three of those in Midlothian are known: Baberton House (No. 66) was laid out by Sir James Murray, and the houses of Auchindinny¹ (No. 142) and Prestonfield (No. 83) by Sir William Bruce. In plan, Wallyford House (No. 116) resembles Baberton. Craigcrook (No. 42) and Bavelaw (No. 199) seem to have originally consisted of a main block with wings or turrets in different positions as found convenient, a type of plan that had become traditional. The contemporary buildings which were L-shaped in their first state include Cockburn (No. 68), Crichton (No. 57), Ford (No. 50), Gogar (No. 29), Inveresk Lodge (No. 111), The Inch (No. 154), Liberton House (No. 160), Peffermill (No. 155), Saughton Hall (No. 226) and Southside (No. 184). Colinton Castle (No. 17) and Monkton House (No. 118) became L-shaped by extension, while Brunstane House (No. 158), originally L-shaped, was extended round a fore-court. The plan of the later house at Hawthornden (No. 141) has been largely determined by the site. At Saughton Mills (No. 31) the wings attached to the main block are unusually grouped. Corstorphine Dower House (No. 32), Hallyards

¹ *The Anecdotes and Egotisms of Henry Mackenzie*, p. 216. Mackenzie, author of *The Man of Feeling*, lived in Auchindinny for thirteen years.

(No. 129), Halkerston (No. 112), Newhall (No. 205) and West Colzium (No. 176) are other houses of the same general class.

The fine plaster ceilings, to which we shall refer presently, make the Binns (No. 276) the most interesting 17th-century house in West Lothian. It comprises a central oblong main block with low office-buildings extending southward at either end. The original plan, however, has been considerably modified. Ochiltree Castle (No. 355), Staneyhill Tower (No. 279) and Craigton House (No. 282) are L-shaped on plan with stair towers in the re-entrant angles. The small house of Kipps (No. 382) has two stair towers, one rectangular and the other circular, set at opposite angles of the main block, which has been extended. Illieston House (No. 346), built shortly before 1665, and Kirkhill (No. 399) are oblong on plan with a central projection containing the stair. The main block in each case has been at one time extended. Philpstoun House (No. 278), dated 1676, is a laird's house of modest size, built on the "hollow square" plan. The latest example of extensive rebuilding and replanning is Dalkeith House (No. 76) in Midlothian, a stately mansion in the later Renaissance style, designed by Mr James Smith,¹ a notable Scottish architect of the late 17th and early 18th century.

Ceilings.—The earliest example of an enriched ceiling is provided by the remains of the painted decoration on the vault of the 15th-century hall at Borthwick Castle. During the 16th century, and for some time thereafter, painted decoration applied to timber ceilings was common, but the only specimen of such work now in either county is the ceiling of the "Painted Gallery" at Pinkie House, which dates from the 17th century. A ceiling of this type, however, decorated with armorials, existed in a 16th-century house in the town of Linlithgow till 1867, when the house was demolished and the ceiling was dispersed. An illustrated description is to be found in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vii (1866-8), pp. 409-12. Plaster ceilings, usually with panel compartments enriched in relief with devices either heraldic or decorative, became common about 1620, and there is a revival of the fashion at the time of the Restoration. Of this type of ceiling the examples at Pinkie House, Midlothian (No. 115), and at The Binns (No. 276) in West Lothian, are the most noteworthy, but we record others at Baberton House (No. 66), Gorgie House (No. 225), Hatton House (No. 215), Hawthornden (No. 141), Niddrie House (No. 157), Roslin Castle (No. 140), Saughton Hall (No. 226) and Saughton Mills (No. 31), all in Midlothian, and at Bonhard (No. 304) and Linlithgow (No. 356), in West Lothian. During the last twenty years of the 17th century the central feature of the enriched ceiling is usually an allegorical picture in oils, enclosed within a heavily-moulded border. We have noted examples at Caroline Park House (No. 41) and at Prestonfield (No. 83).

Dovecots.—Twenty-two dovecots are mentioned in the Inventory. Those at Craigmillar Castle (No. 156), Newton House (No. 193), and Corstorphine (No. 33) date from the 16th century, and are circular on plan. The first two occupy the upper floor of an outer wall tower, the lower storey being pierced for guns. The only circular dovecot in West Lothian is that at Linlithgow (No. 361), which is apparently of the 16th century. Rectangular dovecots, dating from the 17th and 18th centuries, occur at Ravelston (No. 30), Craig House (No. 224), Linhouse (No. 174), Liberton House (No. 160), and Nether Liberton (No. 166). The last of these, which is the largest, measures 36½ feet by 19 feet 2 inches. At Edmonstone House (No. 195) and at

¹ *Vitruvius Scoticus*, Drawings by William Adam, Plate 24.

Sheriffhall (No. 194), the remains of the house have been utilized for the construction of a dovecot. The example at Bonhard (No. 304), which has crow-stepped gables and a pantiled roof, is dated 1591, and bears the arms and initials of the owner and his wife. A fragment at Blackness (No. 303) belongs to the same period. Later dovecots are noted at Houston House (No. 398), Midhope Castle (No. 277 and Philpstoun (No. 278).

Bridges.—The Inventory includes eight stone bridges, of which seven are in Midlothian. The Maiden Bridge (No. 188), of 15th-century date and unaltered, is the earliest and finest ; it spans the South Esk in a single bold segmental arch with a ribbed soffit, the archway being $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. Cramond Bridge (No. 44), which has three pointed segmental arches, is rather later and has been partly rebuilt ; its western "bow" is the earliest and has four ribs in the soffit ; the archway is 13 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Roslin Castle has two stone bridges, each of a single arch. The earlier dates from the 15th century and still gives access to the buildings ; the other, dating from the 16th century, is a ruin. At Newbattle, above the Maiden Bridge (No. 188), there is a second bridge (No. 189) with two obtusely pointed arches. This may date from the 16th century, but has been extensively altered. The handsome bridge at Musselburgh (No. 120), which in part is at least as early as the 16th century, crosses the Esk in three great segmental arches $13\frac{1}{3}$ feet wide, with plain soffits. The "Church Bridge" at Stow (No. 252) was merely a footbridge, and was built about 1654 for the convenience of worshippers crossing the Gala. There are three segmental arches, each of a different span. Linlithgow Bridge (No. 359), which carries the road from West Lothian over the River Avon into Stirlingshire, dates from the middle of the 17th century.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

Monastic Foundations.—The most important monastic foundation in our area was the great Cistercian house of Newbattle (No. 182). To illustrate its varied activities, we may note that before 1180 the community, in addition to its own extensive landed properties, was leasing farms from many lay landowners ;¹ that early in the following century it was working coal on its lands of Prestongrange, in East Lothian ;² that in the late 13th century it stands first on the contemporary lists of monastic houses exporting wool to Flanders and Italy,³ and was still pre-eminent for its wool exports in the 15th century ;⁴ and that in 1526 it had a ratification of the right to make a harbour at Prestongrange.⁵ To-day Newbattle Abbey is little more than a site. The only portion that survives above ground is incorporated in the present mansion, but the foundations of the church and the rest of the cloister buildings were exposed by excavation, and it proved possible to make a plan of them (Fig. 189). Fourteenth-century masonry appears in what was the warming-house, the apartment at the eastern end of the south range of the cloister buildings, which is used now as a chapel. The vaulted undercroft of the dormer, which has been embodied in the later mansion, is remarkably complete and dates from the 15th century.

¹ *Statuta Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*, II, p. 236.

² *Registrum S. Marie de Neubolle*, No. 66. In 1531 the Abbots of Dunfermline and Newbattle entered into an agreement as to the working of their coal seams at Pinkie and Prestongrange respectively.—*Reg. de Dunfermelyn*, No. 464.

³ *Cunningham's Growth of English Industry and Commerce*, Vol. I, pp. 628, 630.

⁴ *Ledger of Andrew Halyburton*, *passim*.

⁵ *Acts Parl. Scot.*, II, 312.

Another Midlothian monastic house was that at Temple (No. 268) or Balantrodach.¹ It belonged originally to the Knights Templars, but, when that Order was suppressed in 1312, it passed into the hands of the kindred body, the Hospitallers or Knights of St John. Of the conventual buildings not even a trace remains; but, for the most part and in its most characteristic features, the ruined church probably dates from the late 13th century. If so, it must be of Templar origin, the sole relic of Templar building left in Scotland. Balantrodach was their chief house, the only other preceptory known being that of Culter, in what is now the parish of Maryculter, in Kincardineshire. The Order of the Knighthood of the Temple was constituted in 1128, and must have been introduced into Scotland not long afterwards, as we find the brethren personally favoured by David I.² They had property of one kind or another in every shire except Argyll, the bulk of it being apparently in Lothian. Nevertheless, in Scotland they do not seem to have been either numerous or conspicuously wealthy. In 1309, when a formal enquiry was held at Holyrood by Lamberton, Bishop of St Andrews, and John de Solerio, papal chaplain, it appeared that there were only two members of the knighthood in the country, both Englishmen.³

The Knights of St John, who succeeded the Templars at Balantrodach, had their principal seat at Torphichen (No. 379) in West Lothian. There, too, the preceptory buildings have vanished, with the exception of the transepts and crossing-tower of the church. In this portion one feature of late 12th-century date survives, but the rest was reconstructed in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. The nave, which now serves as the parish church, was rebuilt about the 17th century. The Hospitallers took root in Scotland about the same time as the Templars; among the witnesses to a St Andrews charter of 1160 are Richard of the Hospital of Jerusalem and Robert, brother of the Temple.⁴ Of the church of the Carmelite Friars⁵ (No. 321) at South Queensferry nothing remains but the choir with the central tower, slightly reduced in height, and a south cross-aisle.

Churches.—In Midlothian the parish churches of Duddingston (No. 82), Borthwick (No. 1), and Ratho (No. 214) embody some work of the Romanesque or Norman style of the 12th century, while West Lothian is notable for its Romanesque survivals. Small as the latter shire is, no fewer than five of its eight parish churches date wholly or in part from this early period. Among these Dalmeny Church (No. 322) is of outstanding importance. It is, indeed, the most complete Romanesque parish church left in Scotland. The plan comprised west tower—now gone—nave, chancel and apsidal sanctuary, and the ornament is characteristic of the latter part of the 12th century. The south doorway is particularly noteworthy for its sculptures. Larger in scale, though less ornate, is Kirkliston Church (No. 344), where the western tower and nave of the first building remain. The details, while generally Romanesque in form, show signs of transitional influence, and are suggestive of the closing years of the 12th century. The church of Uphall (No. 397) has been greatly modified,

¹ Cf. *supra*, p. xxxvi.

² Fordun, V, cap. xli.

³ *Processus* in *The Spottiswoode Miscellany*, Vol. II, pp. 1-16. The Order in Scotland was always subject to the English Master of the Temple. Similarly, the Scottish branch of the Hospitallers was originally and till the War of Independence at least, subject to the head of the Order in England. Cf. *Liber Cart. Sancte Crucis*, p. 47.

⁴ *Lib. Prior. St And.*, p. 207.

⁵ The Carmelites, or White Friars, originated at Mount Carmel in 1165. In 1229 they had to leave the Holy Land and settled in Europe. Their first house in England was established in 1240.

and the simple south doorway is the only distinctive feature left. Except for the south entrance, which has been built up, Abercorn Church (No. 274), though representing an ecclesiastical site of great antiquity,¹ retains little that can be identified with certainty as untouched Romanesque work. Bathgate Church (No. 290) is a ruin. Single-chambered and without structural distinction between nave and chancel, the plan and such details as remain indicate a date towards the beginning of the 13th century.

The only parish church which substantially dates from the 13th century is that of Cockpen (No. 14) in Midlothian. It has two east lancets, but is otherwise undistinguished. St Michael's Church at Linlithgow (No. 352), which is one of the finest ecclesiastical buildings in Scotland, was begun in the latter part of the 15th century and completed just before the Reformation. Larger than most parish churches, it comprises a western tower, aisled nave and choir, transeptal aisles and an apsidal east end. The bay design is tripartite. The windows at the east end are of "perpendicular" type, that is, they have mullions carried from sill to head and transoms. The parish church of Midcalder (No. 171), Midlothian, which is still in use, with modern additions, was begun late in the first half of the 16th century. It includes the eastern portion of the original church, no more having been completed. Stow (No. 230) is the ruin of an unaisled two-chambered parish church of the 15th century, which was largely rebuilt two centuries later. It has no features of particular interest. East Calder Parish Church (No. 134), dating from the 16th century, is a mere shell. The little single-chambered chapel at Craigmillar Castle (No. 156) is a late pre-Reformation structure. Post-Reformation building is noted in the ruins of St Kentigern's Church at Penicuik (No. 196) and in the parish churches of Lasswade (No. 137) and Newton (No. 191). Glencorse Parish Church (No. 98), though roofless, has its walls entire, and dates from the 17th century.

The collegiate churches of Midlothian form an interesting group of monuments. The most complete is that at Corstorphine (No. 28). Of Dalkeith (No. 75) only the choir or eastern section remains as a roofless, crumbling ruin; the nave has been rebuilt. Of Crichton (No. 55) there are but the choir and the transepts, which are all that were ever built. The best known and most impressive is the church of St Matthew at Roslin (No. 138). There, though the transepts and nave were laid out, they were never erected. No more than the choir was completed, but that was decorated with a profusion of elaborate ornament without parallel in Scotland. The didactic sculptures, the figures of apostles and saints, and the groups on certain capitals representing stages in the Passion are of special interest.

In Scotland this type of foundation was specially characteristic of the 15th century, to which period all the four Midlothian examples belong. A collegiate church was so called because it was served by a body or "college" of clergy (*perpetuum collegium sive ecclesia collegiata*)² which had been officially recognised by the superior ecclesiastical authority. Its head was usually entitled a provost (*prepositus*), whence the alternative name of *prepositura* or provostry. The formation or growth of such organisations during the late 15th century was due to the increasing number of chantries, each with its own chaplain, founded by landowners or wealthy men or trade guilds, the chantry being a "singing" of masses for the weal of the founder or founders, and of such others as were specified in the deed of foundation,³ including the souls of all the faithful dead.

¹ See Bede, *Historia Ecclesiastica*, iv, 26.

² Confirmation Charter of Crichton.

³ *Pro salute animarum in dicta carta specificatarum.* Confirmation Charter of Roslin.

Colleges came into existence in various ways. At Corstorphine and Dalkeith chapels originally separate were in the 15th century more fully equipped with chaplains and altars and placed upon a collegiate basis. Again, chantries might be endowed in a parish church and so bring about its transformation. That was what happened at Crichton, which ultimately became a chantry college with an altar for parochial services. At Dalkeith, on the other hand, a parochial altar was instituted in the collegiate church,¹ a step which meant the delimitation of Dalkeith as a separate parish and led later to the collegiate church being made the parish church. After the Reformation Corstorphine College absorbed the parish church beside it (see No. 28), whereas Roslin "Chapell or Collegiat Church,"² which likewise appears to have had a humbler predecessor (see No. 139), remained a chantry college. In collegiate establishments the usual canonical services would also be said in choir.³ Obviously, where the number of altars in an already existing fabric was increased to meet the needs of a staff of priest-chaplains, the plan of the church would be affected and partial or total reconstruction would be necessary, as at Dalkeith,⁴ Crichton and Corstorphine. Roslin alone was a wholly new erection on a new site.

Fittings.—The only altar noted is that in the sacristy at Corstorphine, but there are several examples of piscine and sedilia. There is a Sacrament House at Crichton, and another in the south transept wall at Roslin Chapel. Of the fonts recorded, the most noteworthy is the early 16th-century bowl, enriched with armorial bearings, now preserved at Newbattle Abbey. Communion plate is not included in our Inventories unless it be of special interest. In the counties dealt with in the present volume all of it that falls within the prescribed limits of time is of the 17th or early 18th century and of well-known character.⁵ The silver cups at Abercorn (Fig. 214), dated 1660 and 1694, with mazer-shaped bowl, illustrate a type specially characteristic of parishes in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where they were manufactured by the goldsmiths.

Bells.—The earliest of the mediæval bells here recorded is probably that at Bo'ness (No. 307), which is of unknown origin. The Linlithgow bell (No. 352), dated 1490, is one of the largest in Scotland, while the bell at Uphall (No. 397), dated 1503, is unusually small. Both of these were undoubtedly cast in Scotland. The "Michael Bell," preserved at Burnhouse, Stow (No. 253), dates from 1613; other 17th-century bells are noted in churches at Carriden (No. 308), Kirkliston (No. 344) and Queensferry (No. 373). A late 17th century bell hangs in Queensferry Tolbooth (No. 375). The bell of Torphichen Church (No. 379) bears the date 1700, that of Temple Church (No. 268) the date 1705. Some bells in Midlothian of early origin have been recast in comparatively modern times. It should be added that this list of early bells is not necessarily exhaustive, as several bells are inaccessible and could not be examined for evidence of date or origin.

¹ Historical Note to No. 75.

² Father Hay's *Sainteclaires of Rosslyn*, p. 103.

³ Cf. "bund to siclik service as the chaplanis . . . war bund, to wit ryngin of bellis to matynis, lady mess, hie mess, evyne sang, as consuetude is in college." (*Reg. of Collegiate Church of Crail*, pp. 40-1). Other details of these organisations will be found in the historical notes attached to the individual examples.

⁴ *In capella . . . quam nuper ultra formam primevam fabricam decorando ereximus.* Foundation Charter.

⁵ Reference may be made to the volume on *Old Scottish Communion Plate*, by the Rev. Thomas Burns, C.B.E., D.D.



FIG. 23.—Musselburgh Bridge (No. 120).

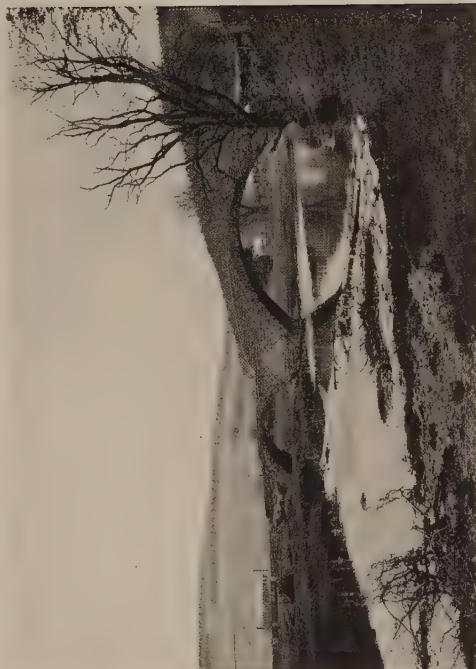


FIG. 25.—Stow Bridge (No. 252).



Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 22.—Cramond Bridge (No. 44).



FIG. 24.—Maiden Bridge (No. 188).

INVENTORY

OF THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE COUNTIES OF MIDLOTHIAN AND WEST LOTHIAN, ASSIGNED TO A DATE BEFORE 1707

(The Monuments are grouped in their parishes under their respective counties, and the parishes are in alphabetical order. The Roman numerals with letters at the end of each article give the O.S. map, 6-inch scale, on which the position of the subject of the article may be found. The date is that of the visit upon which the account is based.)

MIDLOTHIAN

BORTHWICK.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

I. Parish Church, Borthwick.—The church of St. Kentigern, a small inornate Norman structure, stood until 1775, when it was destroyed by fire; a new church was then erected a few yards distant from the site of the old, and served the parish until 1864, when the present church was built on the first site, and in it were incorporated the Norman remains. It is centrally situated within the parish on the left bank of the Gore Water, a little over 1 mile south-east of Fushie Bridge Station. The Norman church comprised a rectangular nave and chancel, equal in width, terminating eastwards in an apse. In the 15th century a rectangular sacristy or revestry was built on the north of the apse and a rectangular transeptal aisle south of the nave wall. These additions remain and have not been greatly altered; of the 12th-century work little is left but the apse, and much of that appears to be rebuilt. It is 16 feet 2 inches in diameter and opens by a modern arch into the chancel. It was lit by three narrow windows with daylights $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, inwardly splayed to 3 feet. The revestry projects $17\frac{1}{3}$ feet north of the apse and now forms the burial place of the Dundases of Arniston, into whose possession it came in 1606. In the east wall is a piscina. The roof, originally of stone flags, is now of concrete in facsimile. In the apex of the gable is a shield bearing a lion rampant, for Dundas. A Renaissance cornice along the east wall shows that some

repairs were carried out when the vault became the property of the Dundas family.

The south aisle measures internally $25\frac{1}{2}$ by 19 feet, and is ceiled with a pointed barrel-vault, which is covered with overlapping stone flags. In the south gable and west wall are contemporary Gothic windows with modern tracery. There is a doorway in the north-west corner, and beside this is a benatura with ogival head and projecting basin. The south wall contains a piscina of similar detail. Both basins are mutilated. Beneath the south window is a tomb with a segmental head, and below the window in the west wall an aumbry. Against the east wall is a typical 15th-century tomb, which is described in detail below; it originally stood within the apse.

Externally the aisle, in design and detail, is typical of its period. Buttresses in three stages project from the walls. Round the aisle runs a splayed basement-course, which breaks upwards and returns over the west doorway and round the external projection of the tomb recess in the south wall. Along the lateral walls there returns at the wall-head a cavetto cornice enriched with carvings of grotesques and floral motifs.

The west doorway has an edge-roll and hollow worked on the jambs and lintel; the corners between these are circled. The windows have doubly splayed jambs and heads; the east wall is blank. Above the apex of the south window is a shield charged with three cinquefoils, for Borthwick.

SUNDIAL.—At the south-west angle a single-faceted sundial has been placed. The dial face

is a projecting panel over which is a little pediment bearing in the tympanum the date 1705.

MONUMENT.—The tomb within the aisle retains little of the original work. Within the recess, however, are two effigies, male and female, reclining on their backs with their hands clasped in prayer (Fig. 26). They are unusually complete and peculiarly interesting in that traces of the colour decoration may be seen on portions of the dress. The colours employed are black, gold, and green or blue, with details picked out in gold laid over red; this method of applying the gold enhances the richness of the metal. The colour appears to be laid directly on the stone without a ground; the pores of the stone may, however, have first been closed with a coating of wax.

The male figure has short hair painted black and bound round the brow with a decorated orle picked out in gold and green. The head rests on what appears to be a saddle with embroidered edges and straps. The body is clad in plate mail, painted black, with articulated shoulder, elbow, and knee pieces, the rivets of which are picked out in gold. A gorget of mail is visible below the cuirass. Around the shoulders is a gilt chain. A belt, richly carved and gilded, supports a sword within a scabbard coloured blue or green. The lower half of the cuirass (a demi-placcate) overlaps the upper. The shaped junction is seen below the hands. The edge of the jupon is decorated and is visible below the cuirass. The feet, in spurred solerets, rest on a crouching lion. The hands are clasped over a book painted red with gold hinges in relief.

The female figure has a heart-shaped head-dress over hair dressed high and ornamented with pearls. The head rests on two cushions; the lower is furnished with corner knots, the upper with tassels. Around the throat is a necklace, from which depends a gilt cross.

The body is clad in a kirtle, embroidered at the bosom and girt at the waist by an embroidered girdle, over which is a mantle secured at the shoulders by a gilt chain. The hands are clasped in prayer on the bosom, while the feet, resting on a hound, are hidden by the long folds of the kirtle.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—For the change of name of this parish see Note on the Castle (No. 3). In the *Vita Kentegerni* by Jocelin we are told

that Kentigern or St. Mungo spent eight years at "Lothwerved," where he erected a cross of sea-sand (*de sola arena maris*).¹ The church of "Louchforuer" was granted by King David I to the Priory of Scone, and the grant was confirmed by later Kings and Popes under the names "Lochoruer," "Loheworuerd," "Lohewhouerd."² There is a charter of *circa* 1147-50 which professes to be a grant by the Bishop of St. Andrews to the Bishop of Glasgow of the church of "Lohworuord" as one of the possessions of the church of Glasgow,³ but it does not appear among the possessions of that church in the *Inquisitio*. The grant was confirmed by two Popes, but does not appear in any Glasgow list after 1181. In 1296 there was a "persone del eglise de Lohhorwarde,"⁴ and in 1299 Edward I made a presentation through the Bishop of St. Andrews to the church of "Loworwarde."⁵ The church had thus again become an independent rectory. It was in the 15th century made a prebend of the collegiate church of Crichton.⁶ In 1596 Borthwick or "Lochquharret" was dissociated from Crichton and restored to its standing as a parish church.

¹ *Vita Kent.*, cap. xli.; ² *Liber de Scon*, passim.; ³ *Reg. Epis. Glas.*, No. 11; ⁴ *Cal. of Docs.*, ii, p. 208; ⁵ *Ib.*, No. 1104; ⁶ See No. 55.

xiv. S.E. 20 July 1915.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

2. **Catcune Castle.**—The ruin of this house is situated on the estate of Harvieston, 150 yards north-west of Fushie Bridge Station, on the eastern bank of the Gore Water. It stands on an outcrop of igneous rock and has an ear-shaped excavated enclosure or depression to the west, which may have been part of the outworks, but is more likely to have been formed by quarrying, since recent trenching shows that a bed of coarse freestone similar to that employed in the building underlies the area.

The house is built of roughly coursed rubble, very friable and now much weather worn. It has been L-shaped on plan. The main block lies with its major axis north and south and measures 44 by 25 feet exteriorly, while the wing projects 22 feet westward in alignment with the north gable and is 20 feet broad. The



Photo by B. C. Clayton.
FIG 26.—Effigy, Parish Church, Borthwick (No. 1).

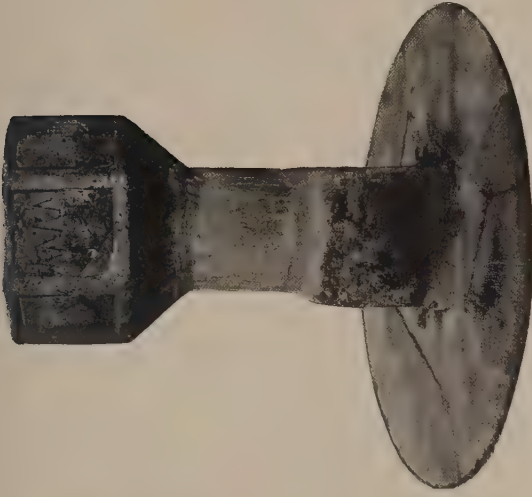


FIG. 27. Font, Crookston (No. 249).



FIG. 28.—Head of Newel, Crichton Castle (No. 56).

building is very ruinous, but on the ground floor can be traced three vaulted cellars.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The lands of Catcune are included as a tenantry in the possessions of Sir William Sinclair ("Sinclare") of Roslin in 1527.¹ In 1652 John Sinclair of Roslin was returned heir to his father in the same lands.²

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., No. 527; ² *Inquis. Spec.*, *Edin.*, No. 1027.

xiv. N.E. 20 July 1915.

3. **Borthwick Castle.**—On the promontory formed by the junction of the Middleton North Burn and the Gore Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Gorebridge, the massive pile of Borthwick Castle (Figs. 30 and 31) is conspicuous on the left bank of the latter stream. On all sides but the western, the site declines sharply to the streams, and the castle buildings are placed towards the eastern end. They were apparently separated from the remainder of the site by a ditch, partly a natural re-entrant but now filled up, which would be crossed by a draw-bridge. There was a mote-hill on the site before the present structure (*see* Historical Note), and, at the eastern base of the promontory, there still remains a ditch, 8 to 10 feet wide, with a low outer rampart. Of the mote-hill proper, however, there is now no trace, and it may be assumed that this was levelled when the new castle was erected on what was presumably the bailey of the earlier fortification.

The castle is probably the most complete of the great 15th-century towers in Scotland. It consists of a main block with two wings on the west side, and remains substantially in its original state, although a restoration within modern times has obscured or destroyed some minor details. It stands within an irregularly-shaped enceinte rather more than half an acre in extent. This area was originally enclosed by curtain walls, which followed the perimeter of the site and were surmounted by a parapet-walk and strengthened in places by circled and salient towers. Little remains of the curtain except the lower portion of the west stretch, which is built in freestone rubble with dressed quoins; towards the foot there is a weathered basement course, stepped where it breasts the incline. This stretch contains one tier of very wide and low gun-ports. Portions of two

circled towers remain. The first, a very massive drum-tower, is placed at the south-western angle. The second tower is placed almost midway along the south wall; it stood fairly complete until the "restoration," at which time the inner part of it fell or was cast down, leaving only the present fragment to mark its place. Grose (1789) shows an oblong 17th-century dovecot projecting from the south-east angle of the enceinte.

The entrance to the enclosure is modern but is built on the site of the original gateway, which was removed as being too low for the passage of vehicles. The uppermost storey of the guard tower adjoining is also modern, but the two lower storeys are original. The lowest storey, now inaccessible but defined externally by the basement course, is below the level of the enceinte; it is not subterranean, being open to the re-entrant and possibly to the ditch. Two gun-loops are visible on this lowest floor; one is canted and set to deliver fire on the bank of the re-entrant and 'up the burn, while fire from the other could be directed down the burn. The middle storey, which lies at the enceinte level, is a small circular room 11 feet in diameter, with a deep embrasure and gun-port to each quarter. The wall is 10-11 feet thick.

The circled mid-tower has also been three storeys in height, but it is of much less massive construction, the walls being only $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness; several of the corbels remain to suggest a non-machicolated parapet. The windows of the upper floors are tiny and are of the "keyhole" and "dumb-bell" type, while the lowest windows, of which there are two, set close to the outer surface of the curtain, appear to be chamfered at jamb and lintel. It is to be noted that neither in this tower nor in the main building are there any gun-ports.

The main tower measures externally 74 feet 2 inches from north-north-east to south-south-west and is $46\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. The northern wing projects 22 feet 8 inches and is 32 feet wide; the southern wing is 1 foot less in length and 2 feet 9 inches less in width. The angles are not all rectangular. At base a splayed ground-course returns around the structure at a height of 4 feet above ground-level, and from this the walls rise sheer for a height of $78\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the machicolated parapet. They are magnificently built in ashlar, and it should be noted that the



FIG. 29.—Borthwick Castle (No. 3): Plans with Sketch of Carved Basin.



Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 30.—From the North-West.



Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 31.—From the North-East.

BORTHWICK CASTLE (No. 3).

To face p. 4

courses vary from about 16½ inches at base to 10 or 12 inches at wall-head. The stone is a fine freestone with remarkable weathering qualities, light-coloured, but with a mixture of a warmer hue. The entrances, of which there are two, one at basement level, the other on the first or Hall floor, have semicircular heads; all other external voids are lintelled and have the characteristic 15th-century chamfer wrought on jambs and lintel. The parapet impends on a massive corbel-table of three members on all walls but the eastern, where also it originally returned, but has been destroyed* and rebuilt flush with the wall-face. At the angles of the buildings were open "rounds." The parapet now terminates 2 feet above the walk, but presumably was originally higher. The walk is unusually wide. Above it rise the steeply pitched roofs of main block and wings, which are covered with stone slabs admirably rebated into each other, and the cap-houses of the turnpike stairs, one in either wing. The main staircase serving the main block terminated also at this level and in a similar manner to the turnpikes, but has been truncated. The roof water was conducted by gutters, about 4½ inches deep and spaced about 15 feet apart, over the corbels, through the parapet and into gargoyles, but these last have been destroyed and are replaced by modern spouts. The main block is divided vertically into six floors, unequal in height, and three of these are ceiled with stone vaults. The north wing contains eight storeys and two vaults, the south wing seven storeys and three vaults.

The tower entrances are in the northern wall. Round the lower entrance the basement course returns, a treatment noticed in ecclesiastical work of the period. The upper entrance was gained from the parapet-walk of the curtain by a stone bridge, which, being destroyed, was replaced by the present access; the tower wall below is worked to receive the haunch of the earlier arch. Above the upper entrance is an upright panel, slightly dished and leaving in

* The destruction is said to have been done by Cromwell's artillery under General Lambert in 1650 (see Historical Note). The upper portion of the ashlar just beneath parapet level shows a great scar which might well be the result of a bombardment, while a fireplace and window within have also been affected. The *Stat. Acct.* suggests lightning as the cause, or some defect of building.

relief a weather-worn figure; the smaller horizontal panel below may have been inscribed. The head of the upper panel has an ogival extrados and a three-centred intrados.

As is usual, the whole of the habitable portion of the tower rests on a vaulted sub-structure of storerooms. This is partly below ground-level. Within the main block, at the lowest level and on the entresol floor above, are three storerooms. These are lit by windows in the east wall, so contrived with widely splayed jambs and sills as to light both floors and so placed as to be inaccessible from the outside. The windows are lintelled externally, but have semicircular scion arches. East of the entrance a turnpike ascends to the porter's lodge or guard-room at the Hall level; it opens in the middle of the floor and gives access *en route* to the entresol floor of the northern chambers. The north wing contains chambers at basement and entresol floors similar to the first mentioned, with the addition on the upper floor of a garderobe with flue in the north wall. The garderobe now opens off a window ingoing, but the window is not original, while the corresponding window, east of the entrance, that lights the staircase, is similarly an insertion. The other window lighting the north-eastern chambers lies in the east wall, and the sill daylight is set so high up in the wall as to have prompted the suggestion that these chambers served as prisons. This light has subsequently been enlarged and its sill lowered. The entresol floor is ceiled with semicircular barrel-vaults of ashlar, which spring from north to south.

The south wing contains on the lowest floor the well-chamber, a low vaulted apartment without windows but with lamp recesses in the walls. The well is protected by a stone curb and is of no great depth, being fed by a spring.

From the well-room a turnpike in the south wall ascends to first-floor level and gives access in passing to a chamber above the well-room, a habitable room, fairly light and airy, with a large fireplace, once hooded, adjoining which is a large cupboard recess that has been shelved. The proximity of this chamber to the stores suggests its occupation by the steward. The window looks south and has seats in the embrasure; beside the window is a mural garderobe with seat and flue.

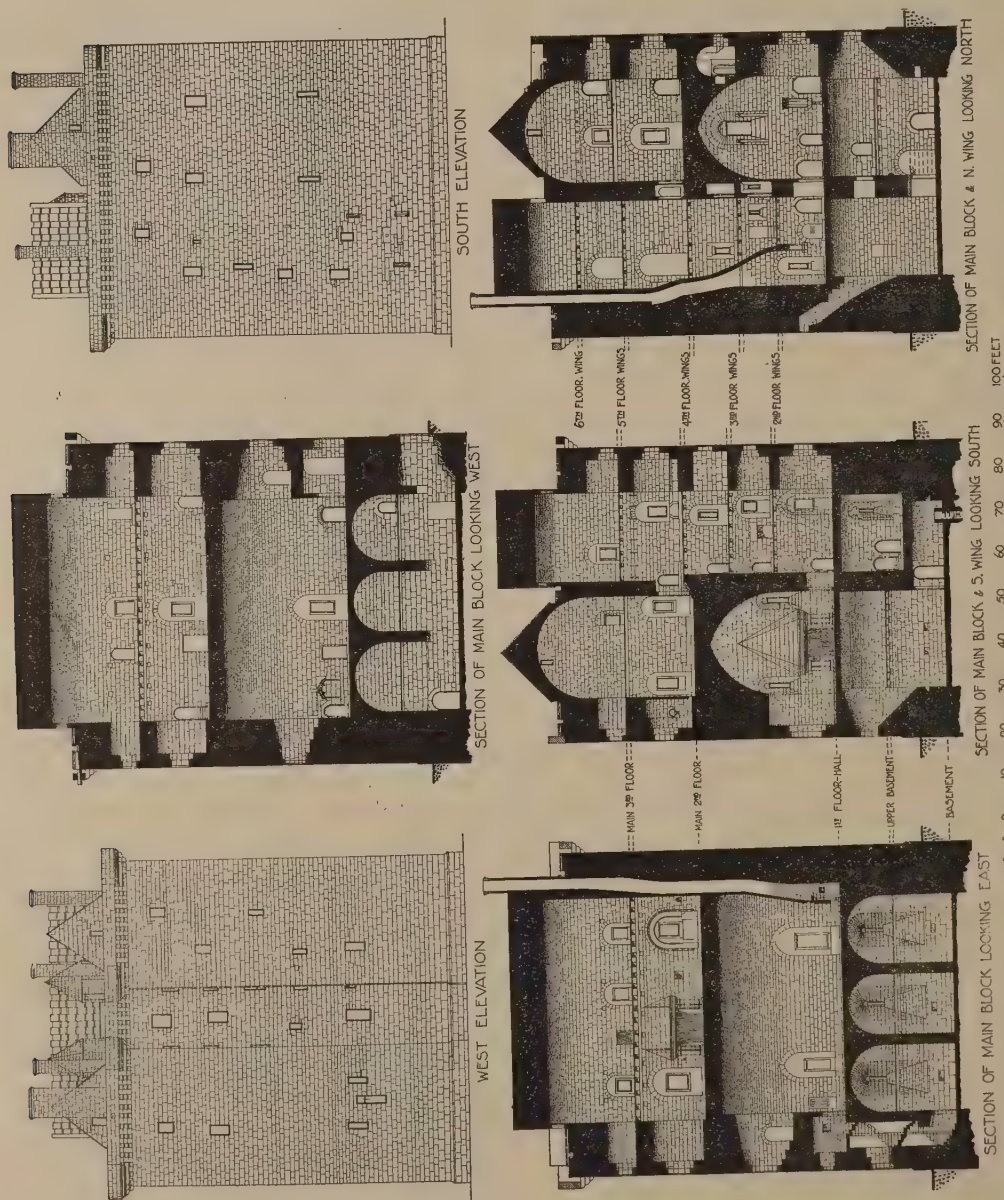


FIG. 32.—Borthwick Castle (No. 3) : Elevations and Sections.

From drawings by John
Watson, A.R.I.B.A.

The upper or principal entrance opens on a mural passage or lobby formed in the thickness of the north wall, which penetrates to the service space behind the "screens," and from which are entered on the east a mural chamber and on the west a passage leading to the kitchen, which is in the north wing. The "screens," with the loft above, have not survived, but the position of these features is evidenced by the structural remains. From the service lobby the main turnpike ascends; and beside its entrance is a contemporary wall-basin in freestone (see Fig. 29), a fine example of 15th-century design and craftsmanship very similar in form to a 15th-century piscina in the church of Semur en Auxois, France, which is depicted by Viollet-le-Duc in the *Dictionnaire d'Architecture* (vii., p. 197). The back of the wall-basin is niched, and the niche is surmounted by a semi-octagonal projecting canopy embattled above cusped, ogival, and crocketed heads, the interspace between these heads being occupied by shields in relief, which are uncarved and presumably were charged in colour. The soffit of the canopy is wrought to resemble groined vaulting with a central pendant. The basin is of the semi-projecting type borne on a wall-shaft, and has an outlet that penetrates the thickness of the wall to a spout. Every detail of this work displays a high order of craftsmanship.

The remainder of the main block at this level is occupied by the Hall, a fine apartment 44 feet 2 inches by 23 feet 6 inches, ceiled with a pointed barrel-vault of ashlar about 30 feet above the floor. The walls were hung with arras up to the vaulting spring, while on the vault surface were paintings, but these are almost entirely obliterated. On the western haunch architectural details in black and white pigment can just be deciphered, with the inscription in Gothic lettering "ye tempil of honour." On the eastern haunch was a similar inscription, "ye tempil of religion," but this is now indecipherable. Decoration must have been employed elsewhere in the building, but the only other place in which it survives is a chamber in the south wing, where one rear-arch of a window embrasure is covered with an interlaced pattern in white on a black or dark grey ground.

The Hall is lit from each side, and the deep

embrasures of the larger windows form little retiring rooms. At the dais end of the Hall opposite the "screens" there is a particularly fine and massive fireplace with a moulded and carved lintel, which rests on columnar jambs 8½ feet apart, and is surmounted by a great pyramidal hood. In the east jamb is a locker. Beside the fire and towards the southern end of the west wall is the buffet, a recess with moulded jambs and ogival and crocketed head enclosing a cusped three-centred arch; in the arch spandril is a shield charged with three cinquefoils, for Borthwick. The buffet has been shelved; the finial in which the ogival extrados terminates is a modern restoration, and is out of scale with the surrounding detail. The Hall has six doorways, and three of these have three-sided heads.

The kitchen in the north wing is a small chamber only 15 feet by 10 feet 4 inches, but the arched fireplace is almost as large again; the three windows which light the kitchen are actually within the fireplace, and not within the kitchen proper. There was once a stone basin with outlet beside the fireplace, but this has been removed. South of the kitchen and opening off it is a mural chamber, which also communicates with the Hall through a window embrasure. The chamber at the same level in the south wing communicates with the Hall, with the turnpike that descends to the well-room, and with a second stair that ascends to the roof. It is a rather pleasant room, lit from south and west, and has a good fireplace, once hooded; it contains two aumbry recesses. The embrasure of the south window gives access to a mural chamber with communication to the well-room stair. In the vaulted ceiling is a small hatch, apparently for removal of soil.

From the main staircase, which ascends from behind the "screens," the loft at the north end of the Hall is reached by a mural passage in the north wall. At the farther end of the passage a stair rises within the haunch of the vault and gives access to a chamber above the kitchen; it terminates at the foot of the north-wing turnpike, which rises from this level to the parapet walk. It should be noted that this turnpike does not communicate with the main block, but is purely a service stair. In the eastern haunch of the vault is a mural chamber, which has a fireplace with hood rather like

one at Dirleton; the chamber has two small windows and two aumbries

Above the Hall is a great apartment of the same dimensions as the Hall. It was at one time subdivided, but, as there is only one fireplace, the present arrangement is most likely that of the original structure. The fireplace is thought to have been ruined by bombardment, as suggested above, and has been restored. The most interesting feature is the little sanctuary formed in the embrasure of the southmost window in the east wall. The windows of this apartment are in general much wider than those of the Hall, and that which contains the sanctuary is singled out for special treatment. It has an angle roll with fillet and quirks wrought on head and jambs; the jambs recede in two orders, the inner so constructed as to support an altar. The ingoing of the south jamb contains a piscina with a moulded and hemispherical head above an octagonal basin that drains within the wall. In the opposite jamb is a square credence-recess, which has been shelved. At the entrance to the sanctuary, but south of the embrasure, is a benatura with ogival head.

The wing chambers at this level and above are all intended for habitation and need not be described in detail; many have fine hooded fireplaces, while all are comparatively well lit. Above the main apartment were two storeys with a single chamber equal in dimensions to those below, but the intermediate floor has not been replaced; its earlier existence, however, is indicated by corbels and joist holes. These must have been dingy and cheerless places, for while the lower has a fireplace and is certainly habitable, the upper, which is ceiled with a barrel-vault, is meagrely lit from the gables only, and was merely a loft reached from the floor below by a ladder.

One consideration in choosing a site for a great structure like Borthwick must have been the proximity of a quarry of suitable building stone; in the external walls alone there are over 30,000 tons of masonry, and of this quantity 12,000 tons are ashlar. The quarry whence this material came is unknown, but the O.S. map records numerous old quarries on the banks of the Middleton burns.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In June 1430 Sir William de Borthwick of that ilk received a special

licence to construct and fortify a castle or fortalice in the place commonly called the Mote of Lochorwart.¹ Thomas Hay of "Lochchorwart" and this William Borthwick had been members of the assise at the trial in 1423 when the Duke of Albany and his son were condemned to death.² Borthwick was a substitute hostage in England from July 1425 under the treaty for the liberation of James I, and was kept in York Castle, being released in the course of 1427.³ On the Borthwicks see further *Introd.*, p. xxxviii. The change of name is fixed by 1538 in a confirmation of the lands of the "Moit of Lochquhorat and the castle of the same then called the castle of Borthwick."⁴ On the night of 10 June 1567 the insurgent lords suddenly appeared before Borthwick Castle, where Queen Mary was with her husband, but Bothwell had been warned and had ridden off the night before, leaving Mary with six or seven of her attendants, whereupon the lords withdrew to Edinburgh. The lords alleged this retirement as proof that they had no designs against the Queen herself, since, had that been the case, they might have captured her in the castle, "it being maist easie to have been taken."⁵ Mary left Borthwick the next night in male attire and was met a mile away by Bothwell, who conducted her to Dunbar.⁶ The tenth Lord Borthwick held the castle against Cromwell in 1650, and on November 9 Major-General Lambert marched thither from Edinburgh with "two mortar-pieces" and apparently "two great guns."⁷ On November 18 Cromwell addressed a letter to the Governor of Borthwick Castle, alleging that he had harboured parties in his house who had murdered English soldiers and warning him "if you necessitate me to bend my cannon against you, you may expect what I doubt you will not be pleased with."⁸ Carlyle says Lord Borthwick "walked away" in surrender, having been allowed fifteen days to pack, a statement which he seems to have taken from the *Statistical Account*.⁹ The place has been restored and is now inhabited.

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., No. 157; ² *Scotich.*, Lib. xvi, cap. x; ³ *Bain's Calendar*, iv, Nos. 983, 1005, 1010; ⁴ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., No. 1826; ⁵ *Illustrations of the Reign of Queen Mary*, p. 235; ⁶ *Diurnal of Occurrents*, pp.

112-13; *For. Cal. Elizabeth*, viii, 248-50; ⁷ *Cromwell's Scotch Campaigns*, W. S. Douglas, p. 169; ⁸ Carlyle, *Cromwell's Letters*, &c., No. clii; ⁹ *Stat. Acct.*, xiii, p. 635.

xiv. S.E. 21 October 1920.

STANDING STONE.

4. **Standing Stone, near Wright's Houses.**—On the summit of the ridge some 80 yards south-east of the cross-roads below Wright's Houses, in the line of the hedge on the eastern side of the road from Borthwick, is a standing stone nearly square on plan and contracting slightly towards the top. It measures 5 feet in height on the side next the field, and 11 feet 6 inches in girth round the base.

xiv N.E. 6 February 1914.

MISCELLANEOUS.

5. **Fort (supposed), Arniston Policies.**—Near the edge of the steep slope rising about 70 feet from the right bank of the South Esk River, on level ground some 1000 yards north-north-east of Arniston House, at an elevation of 450 feet above sea-level, are two earthen mounds, running at right angles to the river, marked "Tumuli" on the O.S. map. The mound to the west runs practically north and south and measures 66 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth at base, and 8 feet in height. Towards the north it runs into a scarp 10 feet in height, which continues for a distance of some 50 feet, when it curves round to the east parallel with the top of the river bank. About 122 feet farther on there is a ditch 8 feet wide, 2 feet deep on scarp and 1 foot deep on counterscarp, which is carried on for 182 feet in a slight curve till it meets the mound to the east. This mound commences 18 feet from the edge of the bank and runs south for a distance of 92 feet, having a breadth at base of 35 feet and a height of 9 feet. The distance between the mounds from east to west is 293 feet. About 205 feet south of the ditch on the northern flank is a low bank 60 feet in length, on which two large trees are growing, and which may have formed part of the southern rampart. The ditch on the north may be of recent date, and it is not certain that this has been a fortified site.

xiv N.E. 25 July 1913.

6. **Cross-shaft (Portion of).**—This fragment, now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, was recovered from the churchyard at Borthwick. It represents part of the shaft of a sandstone cross, ornamented on one face only with debased sculpture in three panels. The lower panel shows two beasts of a crude and unusual character, one of which is possibly intended to represent an elephant. The two upper panels are each occupied by a key-pattern design of debased form. The stone measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet in length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and tapers in width from 10 inches at the bottom to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the top.—Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii (1888-9), p. 351, and *Early Christian Monuments*, p. 422.

xiv S.E.

SITES.

7. **Fort on the Chesters.**

xiv N.E.

8. **Earth-house near Middleton House.**—Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, viii (1868-70), pp. 27-8.

xiv S.E. (unnoted).

9. **Sepulchral Tumuli and Urn-Burials.**—"On a plain half a mile east from Currie."—Chalmers, *Caledonia*, i, p. 165, footnote (e).

xv S.W. (unnoted).

CANONGATE.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

10. **Fort, Dunsapie.**—The mass of eruptive rock that rises at its western base 90 feet above



FIG. 33.—Cross-shaft, Borthwick (No. 6).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dunsapie Loch is surmounted by the fragmentary remains of a fort. The rock declines in a steep grassy shoulder to the east but in other directions is precipitous. On the summit are scanty remains of a stone wall, which returns eastwards from the cliff on the north to the southern cliff and encloses an area rather under 100 yards in length and 50 yards in breadth,

11. Terraces, Dunsapie.—Hill-side terraces formed by cultivation in mediæval or earlier times have been identified in many parts of England, but are of comparatively rare occurrence in Scotland. A well-defined series of terraces, apparently of an allied character, exists

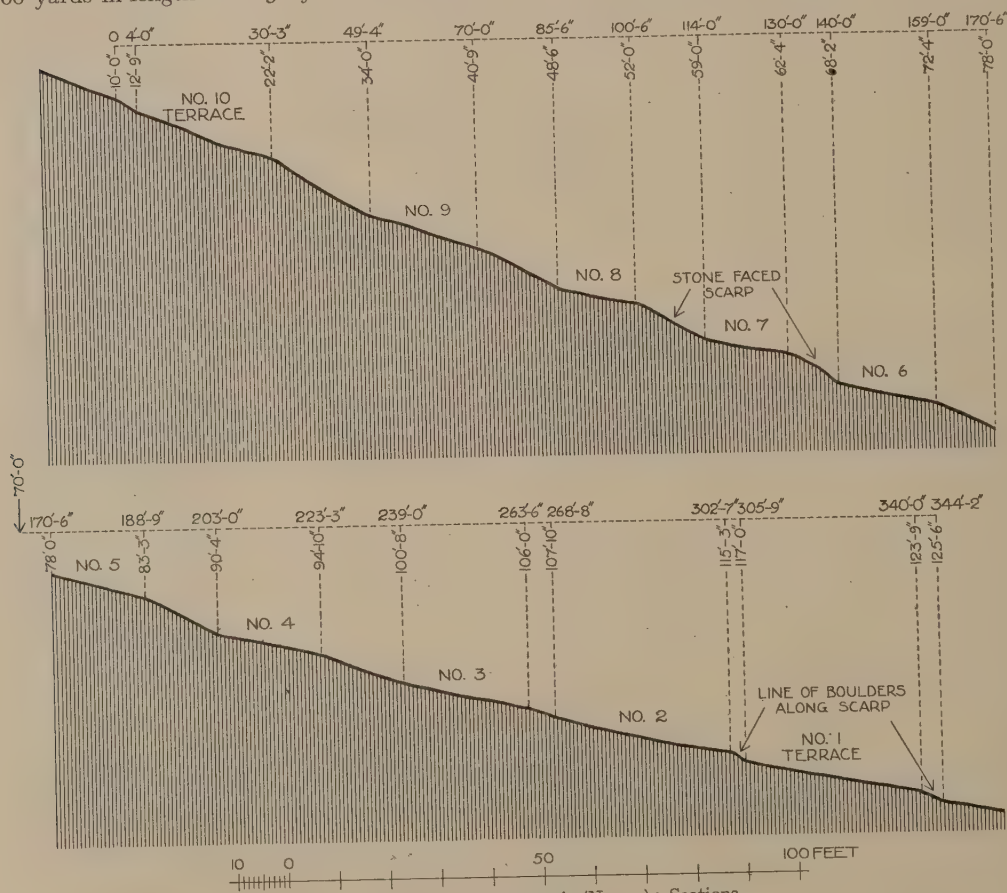


FIG. 34.—Terraces, Dunsapie (No. 11): Sections.

divided into three small areas by slightly different natural levels. The northern is the largest and is roughly circular; in it was found a stone mould for casting rings and brooches, now in the National Museum of Antiquities. The two other divisions are crescentic in form.

iii N.E. (unnoted). 27 April 1922.

on the slopes of the hill overlooking Dunsapie Loch on the west (Fig. 101), and a second series, much broken and of lesser extent, still survives on a hollow slope at the base of the same hill, close to the margin of Duddingston Loch. The upper series occurs at an elevation of 450 to 600 feet above sea-level, and, viewed

from a distance, shows ten terraces. At close quarters the two uppermost of these become less apparent. The series traverses the hill-side for a distance of approximately 728 feet. Where well defined, the terraces are of a width varying from 15 to 34 feet—with scarps approximately from 2 feet to 12 feet in height. The Duddingston series is more irregular, and, for the most part, the original lines have been destroyed. Only the lower terrace, which shows a width varying from 46 to 53 feet, survives fairly complete, and its construction and general appearance suggest that it is contemporaneous with those on the higher slopes. Unlike certain English examples, the Dunsapie terraces cannot be associated with the open-field system with its statute acres and customary acres, which has been traced back to the early part of the Saxon period. Neither can they meantime be classified with other terrace groups, known as the Celtic type, that have been associated in England with settlements of the Early Iron Age and Roman period. In connection with these English examples we are told “it is necessary to realize that such terraces have not been formed intentionally, but are the result of ploughing.”¹ At Dunsapie, however, although other indications point to the existence of an early and extensive settlement in the vicinity, there is the distinctive feature of at least partial construction of the terraces. Here and there, especially in the fifth and sixth terraces of the upper series and in the first and second lines of the lower series, the scarped divisions are still in part marked out by stone facings of crude and irregular construction. The situation of the terraces in close proximity to the fort on Dunsapie Hill (No. 10) and the crannog in Duddingston Loch (p. xxv), naturally suggests a connection with one or other of these constructions,² but the association (if, indeed, there is any) can only be satisfactorily determined by excavation.

¹ *Antiquity*, Vol. I (1927), p. 273. ² Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, i (1851-4), pp. 129-133.

iii N.E. (unnoted.) 10 May 1928.

CARRINGTON.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

12. Parish Church, Carrington.—The present church lies within the village and was erected

in 1711; it superseded a 14th-century structure which was situated within the still existing churchyard, that lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of the village. The 18th-century burial vault of the Ramsays of Whitehill stands on the site of the chancel, as is recorded in an inscription on its south wall. The gravestones within the churchyard date from the end of the 17th century and are of no great interest. The more interesting of these are illustrated and described in the *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xlv (1909-10), pp. 66-76.

BELLS.—The bell of the present church is understood to bear an inscription and a date, but is at present inaccessible. A small hand-bell, 7 inches in diameter at skirt and 7 inches high from skirt to crown, serves as the school bell. It apparently dates from the late 17th or early 18th century.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The old church of Carrington, locally pronounced “Cairnton,”¹ belonged to the Abbey of Scone from the twelfth century.² It was later (1374) exchanged with the Bishop of St. Andrews for the church of Blair, as being too far from Scone to be fully serviceable.³ The barony and patronage came into possession of Sir Archibald Primrose, who was raised to the Bench with the title Lord Carrington, but his successor, James, became first Viscount Primrose in 1703, when the name of the parish was changed to Primrose, though the older name persists.

¹ *Stat. Acct.*, xiv, p. 430; ² *Liber. Eccl. de Scon*, Nos. 5, 18, etc.; ³ *Ib.*, No. 185.

xiv N.W. 13 July 1915.

MISCELLANEOUS.

13. Bronze Stamp.—There is in the National Museum of Antiquities “a bronze stamp, discovered near the village of Carrington, Midlothian, bearing the inscription, reversed, in bold relief, TVLLIAE TACITAE.”—Wilson, *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ii, p. 60; and *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, i (1851-4), p. 170.

COCKPEN.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

14. Old Parish Church, Cockpen.—The ruined parish church of Cockpen, which dates from the

13th century, is situated within the churchyard on the right bank of the South Esk, rather more than a mile south of Dalhousie Station. On plan it is a single-chambered oblong structure, that lies almost east and west, and measures $65\frac{1}{2}$ by 14 feet within ashlar walls 3 feet thick.

In the 17th century the interior arrangements were altered by the provision of galleries at either end with accesses thereto, and by the addition on the north of a projecting aisle, which is now a burial place; east of this a second and later burial place has been added. A vestry, contemporary with the north aisle, projects from the west end of the south wall and communicates with the church by a doorway with a semicircular head. A 17th-century belfry surmounts the west gable of the church.

Very little of the 13th-century work is actually visible, but portions of the ashlar walls are untouched. The east gable was lit by two tall, pointed lancets, the northern of which remains; its lower part, which was glazed, is narrower than the upper, which was shuttered. At the eastern angles are buttresses without intakes and of slight projection, terminating at wall-head level in weathered offsets. The lateral walls have been pierced by lancet windows; these have been built up and replaced by larger windows with lintels. The ruin is in an unsatisfactory condition, although the walls are entire.

TOMBSTONE.—Against the south wall, beside the central door, is a stone that measures 2 feet by $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet by 4 inches; on this is carved a cross-patty with an apparently later and comparatively modern inscription, of which only the beginning, "Here lyes," is legible.

viii S.W. 27 July 1915.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

15. Dalhousie Castle.—This castle stands on the left bank of the South Esk, about a mile and a quarter south-east of Bonnyrigg and 2 miles north-west of Gorebridge, in the angle formed by the river and its tributary the Dalhousie Burn. Its position has possibly been determined by the proximity of a suitable quarry. For, while it is naturally of some little strength, it is relatively low lying, rising with a gentle slope from the river, which winds northwards past the site. The enclosure is roughly

square and is set with its southern side on the brink of the steepest part of the bank. The other sides were protected by a ditch, now filled in but shown in 18th-century views of the castle. As the castle is set back on the east about 100 yards from the river, there remained beyond the house an area enclosed by ditch and river, which is shown in a water-colour drawing of 1749 in the Laing Collection of the Royal Scottish Academy as bounded by a wall and occupied by a long barn-like structure and a 16th-century circular dovecot with a later

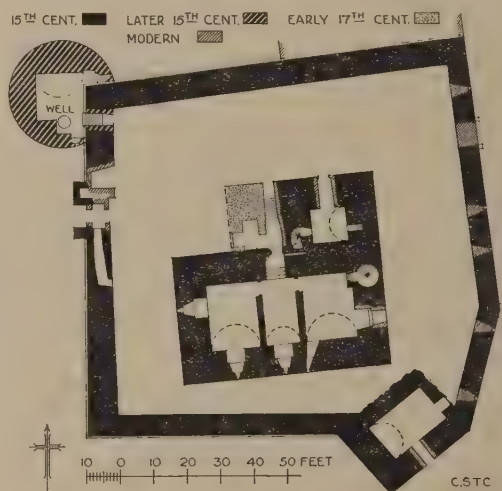


FIG. 35.—Dalhousie Castle (No. 15).

roof. This area is now a lawn and of these latter structures no vestige remains.

Dalhousie Castle (Fig. 36) was originally a 15th-century tower standing within a court enclosed by high curtains, and in type and period was similar to its neighbour at Borthwick, which is only 4 miles distant. Unlike Borthwick, however, it has been greatly altered and extended from the late 16th or early 17th century onwards to the present day.

The 15th-century tower is L-shaped on plan with its main block, 62 feet long by $37\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, lying east and west; the wing projects 20 feet northward in continuation of the east gable and originally had a width of 29 feet, which was increased in the early 17th century to 44 feet to contain a main staircase, later replaced by the present modern stair. Below



FIG. 36.—Dalhousie Castle from the West (No. 15).



FIG. 37.—Gogar House from the South-West (No. 29).

To face p. 12.

the staircase, that is, on the basement and entresol floors, the north wall is in continuation of the north wall of the wing and is 11 feet thick, while above these floors it is set back 6 inches, and its masonry indicates its date in moulded window jambs to north and west and string-courses. The addition, indicated on the plan by stipple, has on the west face three circular panels within garland borders, the outer panels being armorial. The northern has a shield bearing the eagle displayed of Ramsay of Dalhousie, the southern a shield charged with two mullets in chief and three piles charged with a mullet, for Douglas of Lochleven and Dalkeith. The central panel is initialled S. G. R. for Sir George Ramsay (knighted before 1603), and D. M. D. for Dame Margaret Douglas, his first wife, a niece of the sixth Earl of Morton.

The position of the original staircase and that of the principal entrance have not been ascertained. The basement had a separate entrance, which still remains in the north wall of the main block at the re-entrant angle. The doorway, 3 feet 5 inches wide, has an arch-head slightly pointed, and around head and jambs there returns a broad convex chamfer; the hole for the draw-bar remains. The main block is divided transversely by partitions into three chambers; the central chamber is a lobby 19½ feet by 10 feet wide, on either side of which lies a cellar 19½ feet by 14½ feet wide. Cellars and lobby are ceiled with slightly pointed barrel-vaults, and are lit by small narrow lights 4 inches wide and 2½ feet high; these have double corbelled lintels, tabled sills and pointed scotion arches. The angling of the south-eastern window suggests that an out-building lay between the south-eastern tower and the house. The eastern cellar has an inward projection at the north-east corner, within which lies a service stair, now built up, that ascended to the first floor. These cellars do not appear to have been floored at the springing level to provide an entresol. Within the wing at the basement level lay the "pit" of the prison, and this naturally does not communicate with the cellars.

The prison arrangement is of interest and may be briefly described. From the first floor a mural stair wound downwards within the west wall of the wing to a low doorway 3

feet 4½ inches high and 1 foot 10½ inches wide. The door opened out to the stair and not inwards to the prison, and was secured by a draw-bar in addition to other fastenings. The prison was a low chamber, entirely unlighted, 10 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 10 inches, ceiled with a pointed barrel-vault and floored in timber at the springing level. In the wall opposite to the door is a latrine with seat, and in the soffit of the lintel a shaft for ventilation; beneath the timber floor and reached from a trap-door in it, lies the pit, of the same dimensions as the prison and about 10 feet deep. Modern accesses and partitions are constructed for convenience throughout the cellarge.

The floors above are entirely modernised.

The enclosure is on plan a quadrangle and measures 112 feet from north to south by 122 feet from east to west over walls about 9½ feet thick at base; its area is thus considerably less than the total area of the Borthwick enceinte. As at Borthwick, the entrance is defended by a drum-tower, in this case salient from the north-west angle, but the tower is manifestly a slightly later addition to an existing curtain. At the opposite corner is a curious salient like a ravelin, and this feature is also paralleled at Borthwick. The salient at Dalhousie contained a rectangular tower, of which the vaulted basement is entire and the upper part modernised.

The masonry is very typical 15th-century ashlar work in 9-inch courses, the blocks 1½ to 3½ feet in length, executed in a hard, warm-coloured freestone. Both the old and the new work appear to be from the same vein and possibly are from the same quarry. The Castle Quarry (disused) is noted by the O.S. on the right bank of the river, less than 200 yards south-east of the mansion.

The curtain terminated in a parapet and walk, probably machicolated, impending on widely spaced corbels of three members, and was furnished with open rounds at the angles and above the gates; towards its base it was offset with a projecting ground-course, still seen where the modern ground levels permit. The curtains have been greatly repaired and rebuilt, and the parapet, where seen, is almost entirely modern. The principal entrance, which is on the west, is recessed within projecting piers joined by a segmental head, above which the

parapet returns and is furnished with circled and machicolated rounds at the angles. The northern pier is wider than its neighbour and is hollow. In it, to south and west, can be traced small lights with lintels cusped and ogival. Although the actual doorway is modern, the masonry above it is original, and contains two parallel vertical slits, technically "rainures," to accommodate the gaffs of a drawbridge, which, when raised, formed the outer barrier of the entry; the inner barrier was a portcullis, to receive which the soffit of the gatehead is chased. At what may be taken as the fulcrum level of the gaffs, the masonry is brought forward on a continuous cavetto-corbelling of two members, enriched with floral pateræ, while immediately above the corbelling, and centering with the door, is a 15th-century panel-space with an ogival head cusped on the intrados. The inset panel is of two centuries later and is executed in a different stone; it bears a canted shield charged with an eagle displayed, for Ramsay of Dalhousie. The shield is supported by griffins rampant with wings displayed and bears as crest a unicorn's head couped. From the south ingoing of the door a mural passage, which may be original, leads down to the modern armoury, a composite chamber, of which the southern portion dates from the 16th century.

The second entrance was in the east curtain. Grose shows it as recessed within a little forework, with cylindrical flanking towers; the forework has disappeared, but the actual gateway remains, although filled in. It has an arched, semicircular head, formed in one row of voussoirs; the sill is about 6 feet above the present ground-level, and was provided on either side with a corbel for the transom of a timber bridge or ramp. In Grose's view the access appears to be a stone stair borne on a vault, which might quite well be a 17th-century addition; it has been removed with the forework. Centered above the doorway is an opening, now also filled in, which has a semicircular head, and higher still is a 16th-century (?) armorial panel, probably not *in situ*, bordered with scroll work. The shield bears the Ramsay eagle, and, like that above the main gate, is canted, but to the opposite side; the helm with wreath and crest likewise faces sinister.

The drum-tower, which guards the entrance, has externally a diameter of 32 feet; below

the ground-course the wall has a batter but above it rises plumb in two modern storeys to a modern parapet. Within the lowest portion lies the well-room, a rectangular barrel-vaulted chamber, 14 feet square, with narrow slits looking east and south along the curtains, and entered from a door slapped through the west curtain at its north end. The well lies within a recess in the south wall, and is now flagged over. The projecting ground-course is seen to be carried along the curtain, showing that the tower was an afterthought.

Of the south-east tower it may be said that the upper room is mainly modern and that the basement alone remains in its original state. It contains a single, vaulted, unlighted cellar, measuring 12 feet 4 inches by 19 feet 7 inches, and entered originally from the north-east within the curtain. Its doorway has been built up and replaced by a modern doorway, which is slapped through the curtain at the south-south-east. The cellar is at a lower level than any other part of the castle, and this is due to the natural slope of the site, for the levels of the enceinte vary greatly, the well-room and basement floors of the house lying below the entrance level but above the cellar of the south-east tower.

The entire original area of the enclosure is occupied by building, mainly modern, above which rises the old house. On the west, however, between and incorporating curtain and main block, a great extension rises almost to the height of the tower; it dates from the late 16th or early 17th century, about which time the tower was remodelled and greatly modernised. The curtain has been pierced for windows, and two of these are provided with pediments, removed from another part, which bear the initials W. E. D. for William, first Earl of Dalhousie (1633), and M. C. D. for Margaret (Carnegie), Countess of Dalhousie. The curtains were originally provided with narrow slits, and some of these, although filled in, can still be traced on the east and south-east. The lower part of the turret at the south end of the east curtain is original; the remaining turrets are modern or have been renewed.

Dalhousie Castle is still occupied, and such portions of the old structure as remain are in good repair.



FIG. 38.—Parish Church, Corstorphine, from the South-West (No. 28).

To face p. 14.

On the Ramsays of Dalhousie see *Introd.*,
p. xxxvii.

viii S.W. 12 April 1921.

SITE.

16. Cockpen House.

viii S.W.

COLINTON.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

17. Colinton Castle.—The ruin of this 16th- and 17th-century house stands on the high right

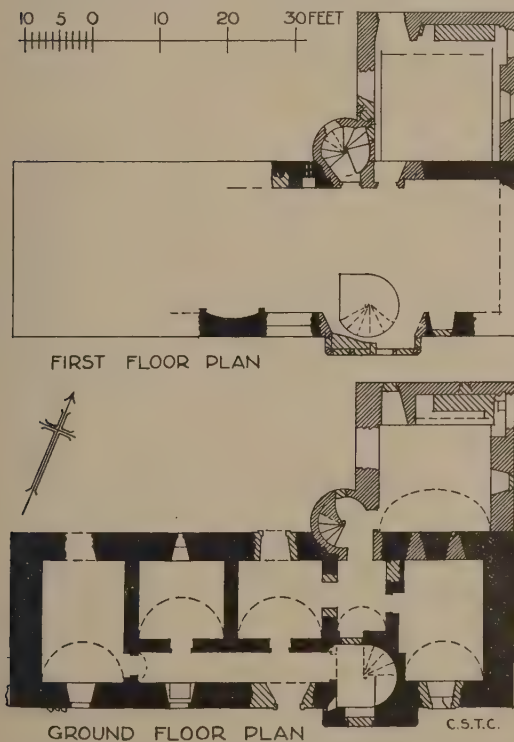


FIG. 39.—Colinton Castle (No. 17).

bank of the Water of Leith, within the policies of Colinton House and on the outskirts of the village. The building has been at least three storeys in height and is L-shaped on plan, the re-entrant angle opening to the north-west. The

main block, an oblong 74 by $25\frac{3}{4}$ feet, facing southwards, is the original house. A later wing, $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, projects $22\frac{1}{4}$ feet northwards, having its eastern side in alignment with the east gable; contemporary with the wing is a circular stair-tower which rises from the ground within the re-entrant angle, and gives access to all floors. The original staircase, which now rises to the first floor only, is on the south and projects externally. The original entrance, a finely moulded door-piece with an empty panel-space above, is contained in this projection, but has been built up, and later doors have been formed in the north and south walls. Within the basement of the main block a vaulted passage running westward from the stair-well gave access to three vaulted cellars, and there are two other vaulted cellars north and east of the stair, the northern latterly forming an access to the extension. The basement of the wing was vaulted and was the kitchen; the great arch of the fireplace still remains, but the wall behind has been altered; other alterations in the wing include the removal of the kitchen vault and changes in the floor level, the latter necessitating the building up of garderobes or mural cupboards on the first and second floors. The upper floor of the main block is extremely ruinous, and the only features left are the sink with ogival head in the north wall and the fragments of a large fireplace on the south. On this level, at the main stair-head, a great bay-window, always a rarity in Scotland, has been cut out within the southern projection of the stair. Wrongly designed and badly constructed, it has been entirely filled in, with the exception of a single light, and the disturbed state of the masonry above suggests that, while it was in process of construction, the timber props gave way. The masonry of the building is warm-coloured rubble built with pinnings, the dressings being executed in light-coloured freestone. A bold quirked edge-roll is employed for the early doors and upper windows, the lower windows being chamfered and the later doors back-set. The southern projection of the stair has the angles chamfered and is surmounted by a massive corbelled cornice, probably intended to bear a parapet, while a slight eaves-course has sufficed for the main stretch of the south wall. The only defensive feature is a gun-loop in the later stair-turret

facing northward. Evidence of an enclosure, possibly a garden, is supplied by tusing at either end of the south wall.

The building is covered with vegetation and is in bad condition.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1531 the lands of Colinton were owned by Mr. James Foulis.¹ Sir James Foulis of Colinton was returned heir to his father, James Foulis of Colinton, in 1609.² He was King's Advocate in 1527. See further *Introd.*, p. xl. The house was occupied by Cromwell's soldiers during their operations round Edinburgh in 1650, and the report regarding the losses of Sir James Foulis certifies that "he had his whole plenishing within the maner place of Colingtoun brunt or taken away by the saids Vsurpers, and that all the doors and windowes yron work and much of the loftin (lofting=flooring) and roof were brunt pulled down and destroyed or taken away."³

¹ *Laing Charters*, No. 382; ² *Inquis. Spec.*, *Edinb.*, No. 281; ³ *Acts Parl. Scot.*, vii, p. 345.

vii N.W. 1 July 1925.

18. Craiglockhart Castle.—The broken ruin of this small 15th-century tower stands at an elevation of 435 feet, on the western shoulder of Wester Craiglockhart Hill, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Craiglockhart Ponds. The site has a wide outlook to north and west, but is not otherwise defensive.

On plan the structure is oblong, measuring $28\frac{1}{2}$ feet from north to south by $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet from east to west over walls 5 feet thick at base. The walls stand to a present height of 30 feet, and indicate that there were four storeys; two of these were mezzanines formed within the barrel-vaults which ceiled the basement and the floor above the Hall. The walls are of freestone in 13-inch courses. The voids are chamfered at head and jambs. The entrance, which is in the north wall, has a semicircular head and is rebated for outer and inner doors; it is at ground level and opens directly into the basement, a dark chamber which measures 18 by 14 feet and is lit only by a narrow light in the south wall that also lights the mezzanine floor. In the north-west angle a wheel-stair gave access to the mezzanine and upper floors. The stair is demolished, so that the first or Hall floor is inaccessible and its arrangement

conjectural. To east and west and perhaps also to the north there have been fair-sized windows; in the west wall was the fireplace, beside which to the north can be seen, where the vault has fallen, a basin with outlet, recessed beneath a pointed equilateral head. The wall-head would be surmounted by a parapet-walk, but this has not survived.

No attempt has been made to conserve this tower, which is in exceedingly bad condition.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1505 the King granted to Thomas Kincaid, son of Thomas Kincaid, burgess of Edinburgh, on resignation by Patrick Kincaid of Craiglockhart, the lands of the same with tower and fortalice. In 1574 James Kincaid was in Craiglockhart. *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., Nos. 2861, 2189.

iii S.W. 10 September 1920.

STANDING STONES.

19. Caiy Stone, Fairmilehead.—About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Fairmilehead, in a cultivated field on the northern side of the road to Colinton, is a fine monolith of red sandstone, roughly rectangular in shape. It stands on the summit of a small rise 54 feet north of the road-side and 80 feet west of a belt of trees. It is 9 feet 3 inches in height, 5 feet 9 inches in breadth about half way up its height, 4 feet 2 inches at the base, and 19 inches in thickness on the southern side and 10 inches on the northern side. It faces almost due east and west. Some 14 inches from the ground on the eastern face is a curved row of six small hollows, varying from $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 2 inches in diameter, the smallest being towards the southern edge of the stone and 20 inches from it. These hollows, although much weathered, appear to be artificial and have been recorded as cup marks by Sir James Y. Simpson.¹ The stone has been known also as the *Kel Stane* or the *Camus Stone*.²

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vi (1864-5), p. 32;

² Cf. *Statistical Account* (1797), xix, p. 591; *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxvii (1902-3), p. 208.

vii N.E. 28 August 1913.

20. Buck Stone.—The "Buck Stane" is built into the garden wall in front of Allermuir, a modern residence situated at an elevation of

500 feet above sea-level on the west side of the highway, nearly opposite to Mortonhall Golf Club House. The stone measures 3 feet 4 inches in height, 15 inches across the widest face and 11 inches thick, but it has no distinctive features. It is traditionally associated with the Barony of Penicuik and royal hunts on the Boroughmuir.¹

¹ Maitland's *History of Edinburgh*, p. 507.

vii N.E. 29 December 1927.

MISCELLANEOUS.

21. Sundial and Fragment of Grave-slab, Colinton Parish Church.—This church, built in 1773¹ and recently restored, has on its south-west angle a tabular dial on which the gnomon springs from an incised sun. Below the dial is a panel containing a shield charged with three laurel leaves, for Foulis, and flanked by the date 1630; the top of the dial is inscribed SIR JAMES FOULLES.²

At the entrance to the church is a fragment of a mediæval grave-slab, 2 feet 11 inches in present length, which tapers in width from 18½ inches at top to 15½ inches. The margin is defined by a bead, and within this is carved a shaft with a cross-head of four impinging penannular rings in relief within a recessed circular panel. On the sinister side of the shaft is a sword.

¹ *Stat. Acct.*, xix, p. 581; ² See No. 16.

vii N.W. 10 July 1914.

22. Redhall, Armorial Panel at, and Site of Castle.—Built into the back of the hexagonal dovecot standing 250 yards north-east of the mansion of Redhall is a fine 16th-century panel with Otterburn arms. The shield is charged with a chevron between 3 otters' heads couped and a crescent on the dexter chief. Below the chevron the field is represented as goutty. The supporters are two wyverns with knotted tails terminating in snake heads. The helm is wreathed, and crested an otter's head couped. On a label below is the motto DE VIRTUTE IN VIRTUTEM.

The panel was taken from the ruins of Redhall Castle,¹ the site of which is about 100 yards north-west of the mansion. The site has been excavated, but the only masonry now visible is the footing of a small semicircular turret,

7 feet 1 inch in diameter, with a wall 2 feet 4 inches thick.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Sir Adam Otterburn of Auldham (East Lothian) and Redhall was King's Advocate 1524-38. On different occasions he was also Provost of Edinburgh, where his father had been a merchant burgess. Thomas Otterburn of "Reidhall," in the county of Edinburgh, is on record in 1594.²

¹ *The Family of Inglis of Auchindinny and Redhall* (privately printed), J. A. Inglis, pp. 120-1; ² *Laing Charters*, No. 1273.

iii S.W. 23 November 1926.

23. Inscribed Pediment, Comiston.—Into the back of the modern lodge, which stands on the main road to Fairmilehead, have been built two portions of a dormer pediment. The upper stone, the finial, is wrought with a crude voluted capital surmounted by a lozenge and bearing a rose, while the lower stone is initialled A.C., M.D., for Andrew Creich of Comiston¹ and Margaret Dick, his wife, and is dated 1610.

¹ "And. Creich of Colmiestoun" in *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a. 1614, No. 1108.

vii N.E. 3 March 1928.

24. Roman Sculptured Relief.—A remarkable monument of the Roman occupation of Scotland, depicting the threefold group of Mother Goddesses (Fig. 19), whose worship was so popular in certain districts during the earliest centuries of the Christian era, was removed some years ago from the north wall of the garden at Hailes House, in Colinton parish, and is now preserved in the Abbey Museum, Fort Augustus. It is noteworthy as being the only relief of its kind that has, so far, been recorded from Scotland, and also as being superior in execution to the great majority of the representations of the Mothers which have come to light in southern Britain. It has been critically examined and described in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, Vol. lii (1917-18), pp. 38-48, where the dimensions are given as 21 inches in maximum length and 19½ inches in maximum height. The only portion of the framework which survives is the base and the hollow moulding beneath it, with the bottom of a pillar resting on the base at the extreme right. Each of the three figures

is represented as seated beneath a shell-like canopy, and they are dressed exactly alike in a long, loosely-fitting robe with a shoulder scarf or shawl, drawn tight and fastened over the breast with a large circular fibula. The head-dress appears to have been a hood or high pointed cap. Each of the Mothers holds an apple in one hand, the figure on the left grasping it in her right hand and the two other figures in their left hands, the Mother on the right supporting also a basket in the same hand, while her free hand lies across her breast. The figure on the left also holds in her left hand a deep basket filled with ears of corn which rests upon her knee, while the central figure has a bunch of grapes in her right hand. It has obviously been brought to Hailes from some Roman fort not very far away, possibly from Cramond (cf. No. 45).

SITES.

25. Cairns, Fairmilehead.—Two very large conical cairns were demolished for the purpose of making the turnpike road. Remains of human bones and several fragments of old weapons were found in them. Cf. *Stat. Acct.*, xix, 591, and *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxvii (1902-3), 209-10.

vii N.E.

26. Camp (supposed).—Quarter mile east of Caiy Stone (No. 19), on the lands of Comiston. Cf. *Stat. Acct.*, xix, 591, and *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxvii (1902-3), 208.

vii N.E. (unnoted).

CORSTORPHINE.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

27. Gogar Church and Font.—The modern church of Gogar, which occupies a secluded site on the right bank of the Gogar burn 2 miles west of Corstorphine, embodies a 17th-century structure at its southern end. This is oblong on plan and measures 18 feet from north to south by 24½ feet from east to west; it is built of rubble, has crow-stepped gables and is featureless.

Within the church is preserved a stone baptismal font, which is set on a modern shaft

and base. The bowl is of freestone and is moulded at lip and base with Gothic mouldings, crudely executed and probably of 15th-century date. The dimensions are: 2 feet 4 inches in diameter, 1 foot 4 inches in height, 11 inches in depth. The cavity is not smoothly wrought, which suggests that it was lined with metal; there is a central orifice. On the lip are remains of iron studs for a cover. The font is illustrated in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxi (1886-7), p. 356.

ii S.E. 10th September 1920.

28. Parish Church, Corstorphine.—The present parish church (Fig. 38), except for its modern accretions, represents the old collegiate church. Its plan is exceptional, comprising a rectangular

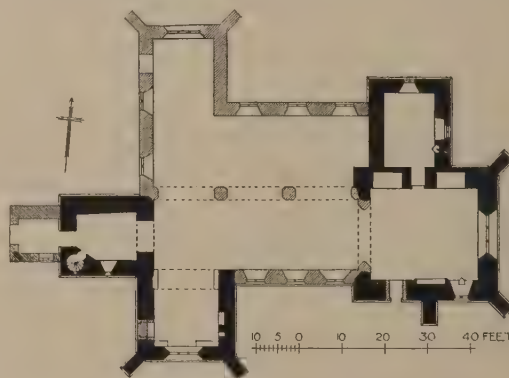


FIG. 40.—Parish Church, Corstorphine (No. 28).

chancel, a nave less in width and height, transepts at the west end of the nave, and a tower surmounted by a low-set but picturesque spire of stone, beyond which a small porch extends to the main entrance through the tower. From the north wall of the chancel projects a two-storied restry or sacristy. The north aisle and transept are modern: a drastic restoration was carried out in 1828, when the nave was largely rebuilt, the north transept and 17th-century aisle were removed, and a new transept and aisle erected. Further restorative work was done in recent times.

The divisions throughout the church are ceiled with pointed barrel-vaults, which are covered externally with flags. The roofs do not interpenetrate or even abut, for, as at Ladykirk, Berwickshire (*Inventory, County of*

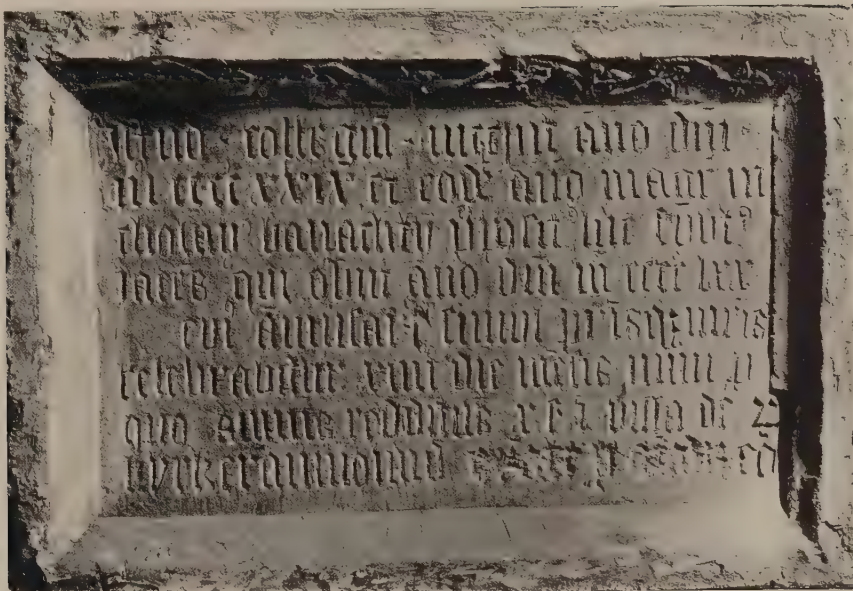


FIG. 41.—Inscribed panel in East Wall of Chancel.



Photo by F. C. Inglis, photographer to H.M. the King.

FIG. 42.—Effigy in South Wall of South Transept.
PARISH CHURCH, CORSTORPHINE (No. 28).

To face p. 18.

Berwick, No. 191), a gable is specially brought up on the inter-arches to receive the vaults. Another point of similarity with *Ladykirk* is the western tower, but *Ladykirk* is somewhat later in detail, having been built at the end of the 15th century.

The west porch, 11 feet 9 inches by 13 feet, is a low edifice with skewed west gable surmounted by a modern cross finial. The finish of the roofing flags at the cavetto eaves-course has been carefully designed. The window in the gable is contemporary with the building, but may not be *in situ*; it has a head roughly semicircular and is splayed on head and jambs. Above is a stone bearing two shields side by side: on the dexter shield, three hunting horns garnished, for Forrester; the sinister shield impales three hunting horns garnished, and (*sinister*) a bend with another waved, for Wigmore. The two doorways are modern, or at least modernised; that into the basement of the tower was originally a window.

The tower, 18 feet 4½ inches by 17 feet 7 inches, has, with its spire, a total height of 50 feet. It is built of ashlar and contains three storeys, the upper storeys being reached from a small turnpike in the south-west angle. At ground level a small and simply moulded basement-course returns. The stair is lit by narrow lights with a 15th-century splay on jambs and lintel. The top storey has on each face a two-light window with trefoiled chamfer-cusped heads; the west window alone has a quirked edge-roll with fillet wrought on the jambs. The tower proper terminates in a moulded wall-head course, above which rises the spire, octagonal on plan and with crocketed finials instead of broaches over the angles of the tower. The spire is divided into three tiers by horizontal strings enriched with an embattled cresting. The development on plan from square to octagon is effected by corbelling. The chamber at first-floor level is thrown into the nave and forms a loft or gallery; above this is the bell-chamber.

The south transept has a projection of 18 feet and is 23 feet broad. It terminates in angle buttresses of three offsets surmounted by Renaissance cubical finials, the western of these forming a sundial. The basement-course returns round the transept and is supplemented on the south face by a projecting sill-course.

The window above, of three main lights, is largely modern, but the sill, which is chamfered and rebated, appears to be original. At either side of the window above the springing is a shield, represented as suspended from a perch. The shields are identical and are parted *per pale* and charged: *dexter*, a bend engrailed (Wigmore); *sinister*, three hunting horns garnished. Above the apex of the window arch is a little crocketed canopy, within which is a helm crested a bird's head, surmounting a canted shield charged with three hunting horns. The south wall of the nave has been largely rebuilt, and the three doublet windows are modern; above the base-course the projecting sill-course returns between transept and chancel.

The chancel is square-ended and is divided on the south into two bays by a buttress of four offsets; each bay contains a two-light window with cusped trefoiled heads; the heads of the eastern window have been renewed, while the western window is covered with ivy. Beneath the western window is the "Priest's door," which is modern, but on the site of the original opening. The east gable has been considerably altered, but its original form has been preserved. It is defined by buttresses of four offsets projecting from the angles. The east window has a pointed obtuse head and contains three main lights; the tracery is modern. Above the window is a niche with a projecting canopy and base, both rather crudely detailed and closely resembling the details of the piscina within the chancel; on comparing these details with the canopy-work on the south transept it will be seen that this latter is quite Gothic in treatment and that the first mentioned are not executed in the same spirit. Tradition holds that the niche contained a lamp to guide travellers, and the *Statistical Account* (xiv, p. 448) relates that a lamp hung in the east end of the church and that "it is not long since the pulley for supporting it was taken down." The soffit of the niche is dished in eight radiating flutes and is pierced by a mortise in which a pulley might have been fixed. From the north wall of the chancel projects the vestry, which was originally two storeys and a garret in height, but beneath the ground floor a modern heating-chamber has been excavated. The east and north walls

contain oblong windows, each subdivided at a later date by the insertion of a mullion; the jambs and lintels are chamfered. The north gable is surmounted by a finial which is possibly not *in situ*.

Restoration is much more apparent within the church than externally. The roof, arches, piers and arcading of the nave have been renewed. The original walling is rough and must have been finished in plaster and decorated in colour, very slight traces of which can be seen on the tomb recesses, piscina and sedilia. The colours employed seem to have been black and red.

The church was originally unaisled. The vaulting of the chancel is of the pointed barrel type, but that of the south transept was once furnished with ribs. The choir is elevated two steps above the nave, and the sanctuary is one step higher. In the south wall are sedilia and a piscina; the sedilia recess is 6 feet 7 inches long, 1 foot 5 inches deep and has a height of 4 feet 2 inches from seat to soffit of canopy, which comprises three ogival arched heads, crocketed on the extrados; the finial stone of each head is awanting. The heads are foliated and the central foil is three-centred, which denotes a late date; the soffits are ribbed. The piscina recess is rectangular and measures 14 inches in depth, 18 inches in width, and 2 feet 4½ inches in height. It is shelved. The basin has partly projected from the wall face, but the projecting portion has been destroyed. The bowl is wrought in eight radial flutes and has an orifice discharging within the wall; the canopy is moulded and projects from the wall face. The north wall of the chancel contains a tomb recess on either side of the entrance to the sacristy.

The sacristy, 12 feet by 17½ feet, has been ceiled at first- and second-floor levels in timber. The joists have rested on corbels in the side walls. The garret is covered with a pointed barrel-vault.

The eastern window has within its breast a pre-Reformation altar-slab, 2 feet 10 inches by 5 feet 4 inches, which has been slightly mutilated. At each corner and in the centre a cross is incised. Adjoining the altar on the south is a very complete basin in stone, which discharged through the wall.

BELL.—Within the bell-chamber is a bell,

which measures 21 inches from sound bow to crown and has a diameter of 2 feet across the skirt. The shoulder is encircled by the inscription, SIR JAMES FORRESTER GIFTED ME TO THIS KIRK ANNO 1577 AND THE HERETORS (*sic*) OF CORSTORPHINE ME RENEUED ANNO 1728 R M FECIT EDR. R. M. of Edinburgh may represent either the well-known Robert Meikle or Robert Maxwell, both being bell-founders. The inscription is surmounted by an enrichment of figures and trees, and there is a band of conventional ornament below. There are two annulets on the crown, three annular mouldings on the waist and one on the sound bow.

INSCRIPTIONS AND SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS.

—(a) Built into the interior face of the east gable, south of the east window, is a stone panel within a chamfered border, enriched on the head only with a simple foliaceous scroll design. The inscription (Fig. 41), which is in Gothic lettering, with signs of abbreviation, and has obviously been renewed, reads: ISTUD COLLEGIU(M) INCEPIT A(N)NO D(OMI)NI M^oCCCC^oXXIX ET EODE(M) AN(N)O MAG(ISTE)R NICHOLAY(US) BANACHTY(N) P(RE)POSIT(US) HIC SUBT(US) IACE(N)S QUI OBIT A(N)NO D(OMI)NI M^oCCCC^oLXX . . . CUI(US) A(N)NIV(ER)SARE* SIMUL P(AT)RISQUE M(AT)RIS CELEBRABITUR XIII DIE ME(N)SIS IUNII P(RO) QUO AN(N)UUS REDDITUS X S I(N)S VILLA DE KYRK CRAUMOUN ORATE P(RO) ANIMA(BUS) EORUM: *i.e.* "This college began in the year of the Lord 1429, and in the same year Master Nicholas Bannatyne, provost, lying here below, who died in the year of the Lord 147-, whose anniversary along with (those) of his father and mother will be celebrated on the fourteenth day of June, for which an annual rent of ten shillings in the vill of Kirk Cramond. Pray for their souls." The last four words of the inscription have been almost wholly erased, obviously out of theological prejudice as implying prayers for the dead. The final syllables of the last word appear, as contracted, in the line above. The concluding figures of the date of Bannatyne's death were never inserted: he was still alive in October 1477.†

(b) Within a recess formed in the ingoing of the "Priest's door," a slab 6 feet 1 inch by

* One would expect ANNIVERSARIUM, but what appears on the stone does not allow of this reading.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., No. 1320.

2½ feet has been inserted. It is bordered by an inscription in Gothic lettering interrupted at three corners by a shield. One, at the head, is charged with three hunting horns; two appear to bear a rose at fess beneath a chief. The inscription records the death of Master Robert Heriot "bachelor in Canon Law and late rector of Gogar Church," and reads: HIC IACET MAGISTER ROBERTUS HERIOT BACHILARIUS I(N) DECRETIS QUO(N)DAM RECTOR ECC(LES)IE DE GOGAR QUI OBIIT X(X) M(EN)SIS* DIE IUNII A(N)NO D(OMI)NI M^oCCCCXLIIJ. Within the border a panel is recessed, leaving in relief a chalice surmounted by a wafer.

(c) On the west ingoing of the "Priest's door" the dates 1429, 1455, 1769, are inscribed in Arabic numerals. The first two are the earliest examples of Arabic numerals hitherto noted in these Inventories.

(d) Within the chancel, against the south wall, east of the doorway, stands a slab 5½ feet long, tapering from 21 inches at head to 18 inches at bottom. The edges are wrought with a small roll-moulding. Within the head a circular panel is recessed, leaving in relief a cross-head formed by four opposed arcs which, where they conjoin, branch out in a trefoil with a cross-piece beneath the leaves; in the centre is a roundel with close-set undulating rays similar to an ornament on Keith Church, East Lothian.† Beneath the cross-head is a cross-shaft with horizontal upper arm, which terminates in a graduated base of two risers. On the dexter side of the shaft is incised a sword with depressed quillons and pear-shaped pommel.

(e) On the same wall as the last, but west of the doorway, stands another slab, 5 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 8 inches. It bears a marginal inscription in the same type of lettering as (a), which reads: HIC IACET ALEXAND(ER) TOD QUO(N)DAM FILI(US) THOME TOD MILITIS QUI OBIIT VIC(ESIM)^o DIE ME(N)SIS SEPTE(M)BRIS A(N)NO D(OMI)NI M^oCCCC^oLXXX^o IX^o ORA P(R)O A[NIMA] The field is empty.

(f) In the south transept a slab, which closed the hatchway to a burial vault, is inserted in the west wall. It has six iron rings for raising. Around the border a text from Ezekiel xxxvii, 5 is inscribed in Roman lettering. Within the

border a shield of late type is incised. It is parted *per pale* and charged with, *dexter*, an oak tree eradicated, surmounted by a fess which bears a crescent between two stars, for Watson of Saughton (?) and, *sinister*, a heart beneath three stars in chief, for Douglas. The shield is flanked by the initials I. D. and surmounted by M. I. W.; beneath it is the legend: HE DIED THE 1 MAY 1620, and A.V. in monogram.

(g) On the exterior of the west wall of the south transept a portion of a memorial stone is inserted upside down. It is inscribed in Roman lettering: [M]A(R)GARETA DA... DOMINI IOHANNIS ... EODEM ET DOM... CSTO... IN(1)... (Cf. Historical Note.)

(h) Within the porch is a slab with a chamfered border, originally recumbent, measuring 2½ feet long by 8½ inches broad. The slab bears at the head an incised circular panel containing four circles in relief, impinging and forming a cross-head. In place of a shaft a sword is incised. The pommel is circled, the quillons are straight, and there is a mid-rib.

(i) A small slab, 2 feet 7 inches by 1 foot 3½ inches, originally recumbent, is inserted in the exterior of the west gable of the porch. It has borne an inscription in Gothic lettering which is now illegible.

(j) The north-east tomb in the chancel (Fig. 43) is an arched recess with an almost triangular and imperceptibly curved head, round which returns an elaborately moulded archivolt and hood-mould. The latter is crocketed and is received at either side on label stops representing an angel supporting a shield. Each shield bears three hunting-horns garnished. The crown of the arch is surmounted by a tilting helm crested a dog's head, and beneath the helm is a cantled shield bearing three hunting horns. Within the recess the table has its front divided into three panels, each bearing an angel who supports a shield. The outer shields bear three hunting-horns, for Forrester, but the middle one is parted *per pale* and charged, *dexter*, three hunting-horns, and, *sinister*, a bend with another waved. On the table are the effigies, rather more than life-size, of Sir John Forrester (younger) who died c. 1454, and his wife. The head of the male figure is destroyed. The body is clad in plate armour over which is a cloak. The corselet, cuisses, and jambards are keel-shaped.

* Apparently misplaced by the omission at first of *die*, added immediately after.

† *Inventory, East Lothian*, No. 82.

An enriched baldric encircles the thighs and supports a sword. The hands are folded on the breast over a napkin. The knee-pieces or genouillères are particularly massive. The feet are clad in laminated sollerets and rest on a lion. The spur-chains, which appear at the ankles, are enriched. The female figure wears a chaplet and wimple on the head, which rests on two cushions; the upper of these is laid diagonally on the lower. There is a rosette at each corner. The neck is bare. The body is clad in a flowing gown, which falls in folds and is girt at the waist by an enriched belt. On the trunk is a sideless cotehardie enriched on the front. Over all is a cloak fastened at the shoulders by a cord, and on this the hands are crossed. On the forearms are sleeved mittens enriched at the knuckle.

(*k*) The north-west tomb in the chancel (Fig. 44), that of Sir John Forrester (d. 1440) and his wife, is a recess within a three-centred arch. The archivolt, which is less richly moulded than that of the other tomb, is surmounted at the apex by a helm and shield charged as its neighbour. The table bears five cusped panels on its front; within each is a shield. Nos. 1, 3, and 5 are charged with the Forrester horns; No. 2 from dexter impales Forrester with St. Clair of Orkney—a lymphad within a double tressure flory-counter-flory above an engrailed cross at base, for Sir John's wife, Jean St. Clair; and No. 4 impales Forrester with a fess chequy surmounted by a bend, for Marion Stuart of Garlies, another wife.

The male figure wears a typical 15th-century close helmet with laminated chin-piece. The body and limbs are clad in plate armour of a date rather earlier than the figure in tomb (*j*). The hands are crossed on the breast over a shield-shaped napkin bearing three hunting-horns carved in relief. The feet are clad in laminated sabbatons and rest on a lion.

The lady wears an enriched chaplet and a wimple pearled at the temples. Beneath the head are two cushions. Round the neck is a chain and locket, an ornament fashionable about the middle of the 15th century. On the body is a one-piece garment with sleeves, caught at the waist with an embroidered belt and surmounted by a cloak. The hands, which are exposed and crossed on a book, rest on the breast; on each finger is a ring. At the feet

there is a small animal, possibly a cat, with an enriched collar.

(*l*) The tomb in the south transept (Fig. 42) contains a single male figure within a recess arched similarly to tomb (*j*). The front of the table bears three panels cusped as those on tomb (*k*). The panels bear shields, that on the dexter impaling St. Clair of Orkney (*dexter*), as above, with Forrester (*sinister*); the centre one charged for Forrester; and that on the sinister charged with an engrailed cross between three hunting-horns.

The head of the effigy, clad in a bascinet with camail, rests on an oblong cushion, plain above and embroidered on the lower surface and with a tassel at each corner. The trunk and limbs are clad in plate armour. The hands are bare, and there is a ring on the left index finger. The feet are in laminated sabbatons and rest on a grotesquely smiling hound.

HOOR - GLASS. — A post-Reformation hour-glass with an oak frame is preserved beside the pulpit.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—A chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was founded by Sir Adam Forrester of Corstorphine, "near to the parish church"¹ some time before his death in 1405.² This Adam Forrester was the first of his name in Corstorphine, having been a burgess of Edinburgh when he was granted the dominical lands of Corstorphine by William More of Abercorn, a grant confirmed in 1376. On the chapel which he founded or built King James I conferred, in 1426, an annual grant of £24, including a revenue of £4, which had been due to Adam Forrester, for the support of three chaplains.³ Payment of this annuity (£20) is noted regularly in the Exchequer Rolls thereafter. In 1429 Margaret Forrester, widow of Sir Adam, and her son Sir John, gave a further sum to support two chaplains and two "clerks" in the Chapel.⁴ This is the date given in the inscribed tablet to Nicholas Bannatyne, the provost, as that of the inception of the college. But the institution of the collegiate establishment was due to the Bishop of St. Andrews, in 1444, proceeding upon a papal bull of the same year.⁵ In the entry in the Exchequer Rolls of 1473 the description runs, "the collegiate church of St. John the Baptist," and, in 1488, "the chapel of St. John, now the collegiate church." The establishment consisted of a



Photo by F. C. Inglis.

FIG. 43.—Effigy in East End of North Wall of Chancel.

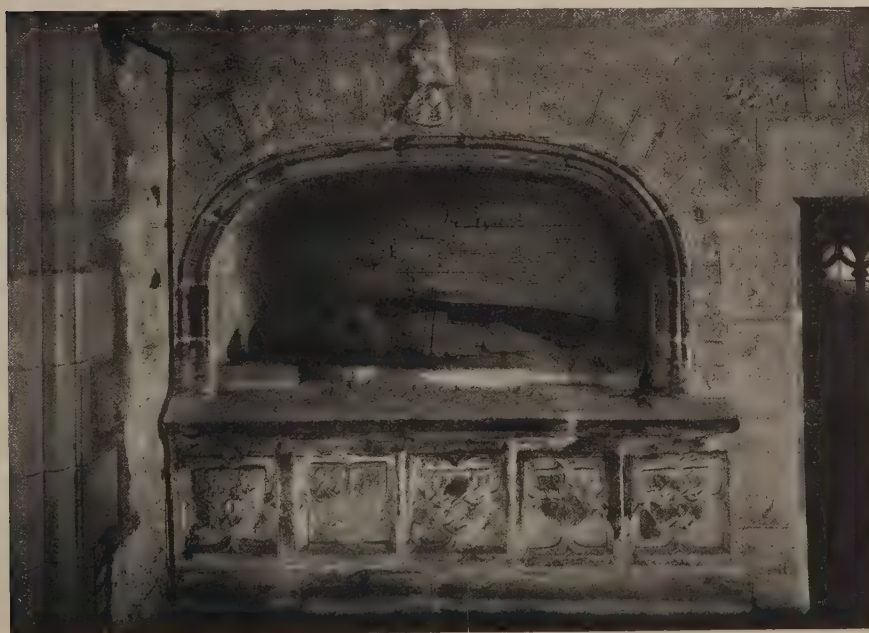


Photo by F. C. Inglis.

FIG. 44.—Effigy in West End of North Wall of Chancel.

PARISH CHURCH, CORSTORPHINE (No. 28).

To face p. 22.

provost and eight prebendaries, the provost having the revenues of the parochial churches of Ratho and Clerkington, and the prebendaries respectively the "teind sheaves" of the villis of "Gogar, Hadingstoun, Haltoun, Dalmahoy, Bonyngtoun, Platt, Nortoun and Byres," with certain other revenues.⁶

As is clear from the earlier references above, the original parish church was a separate and independent structure. When still only a chapel it was attached to the abbey of Holyrood, from which it was dissolved in 1621, when it was erected into the parsonage of Corstorphine.⁷ Parish church and collegiate church were still separate institutions as late as 1633.⁸ Not till 1646 were arrangements made "for taking downe of the old Paroch Kirk" and adding an aisle to the other Kirk.⁹ From that time therefore the old collegiate church took over the parochial duties.

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., 1426, No. 35; ² *Reg. S. Egidii*, No. 28; ³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., No. 35; ⁴ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., No. 121; ⁵ *Charters of Collegiate Churches in Midlothian* (Bann. Club), pp. 298-304; ⁶ *Ibid.*; ⁷ *Acts Parl. Scot.*, iv, p. 677; ⁸ *Ibid.*, v, p. 158; ⁹ *Charters of Colleg. Churches*, p. lxxv.

iii S.W. 20 August 1920.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

29. Gogar House.—Two miles west of Corstorphine an avenue leads from the Broxburn Road to the fine Jacobean mansion, Gogar House (Fig. 37), which is still inhabited. The stately gate-piers at the avenue entrance are bereft of their ornate wrought-iron gates, which lately were removed to Sauchieburn, Stirlingshire.

The house stands on rich and level land, traversed by the Gogar Burn. It is built on a plan which is analogous to the L-type, but diverges from it in minor details. The main block runs north-north-west and south-south-east, and measures 47 feet by 25 feet externally; the wing lies to the west, runs east-north-east and west-south-west, and measures 33 by 26½ feet. The lateral wall of the wing is not a prolongation of a gable of the main block; instead, wing and main block are attached only at one corner. There are therefore two main re-entrant angles instead of the

usual one, and windows are obtained in the gables of the wings. A second divergence from type is the cylindrical tower at the north-east angle of the main block, balancing a semi-octagonal tower in the south re-entrant angle. The south-east and south-west angles of the main block, and the north-west angle of the wing, are graced with cylindrical angle-turrets borne on multi-membered continuous corbelling. In or towards the 18th century a one-storeyed structure was extended westward from the wing, with a passage on its south, running from the semi-octagonal tower, to give internal communication between the new and old portions. The two-storeyed cottage rectangularly disposed to this is probably of the same date.

The house is four storeys and a garret in height; the walls are of rubble and are rough-cast. The windows have back-set margins, chamfered at jamb and lintel. Those of the third storey are dormers with semi-oval and triangular pediments which bear the initials I.C. and H.S. for John Cowper and his wife, in monogram in two cases, separately in the others; beneath one monogram is the date 1625. The gables are crow-stepped. The steeply pitched roof is of timber, is slated and retains the original stone ridging. The semi-octagonal tower in the re-entrant angle that opens to the south-west contained the entrance and houses the main staircase, which ascends from ground- to third-floor level. The tower is circled internally but above wall-head level is developed externally to a square by means of an angle corbelling, French rather than Scottish in detail. The roof is flat and is enclosed by a Renaissance balustrade to form a balcony or lookout, as at Winton House, East Lothian (*Inventory, East Lothian*, No. 136) and Woolmet House, Midlothian (No. 192). The cylindrical tower rises sheer from ground-level to its conical slated roof. The turrets, on the other hand, break out at varying levels, and are banded with a string-course enriched with a continuous ornament resembling a mascale. This ornament also enriches the uppermost member of the corbelling and is returned on string-courses round the stair tower at two levels. The turrets have moulded eaves-courses, and the high conical timber roofs are slated.

The entrance is at basement-level in the west wall of the stair-tower. The doorway has been

altered and is without the usual architrave and cornice. The basement chamber in the wing was entered from the lobby, from which also the two inter-communicating chambers in the main block were reached. The northern of these two communicates with a little chamber in the round tower; at the entrance to this latter chamber is the beginning of a mural staircase, which ascended to the first-floor chamber in the east tower. At the junction of tower and main block there are gun-holes placed in the angles to enfilade the north and east walls. The basement chambers are ceiled with semi-circular barrel-vaults, in which remain several staples with pendent rings of wrought iron.

On the first floor the main block contains a single large and well-proportioned apartment, the drawing-room, which was remodelled with rounded ends in the late 18th century. The south-east turret, which contained a stair ascending to the floor above, formerly opened into the drawing-room, but the access is covered by the circled boxing at that angle; a chamber in the round tower still communicates with the drawing-room. In the wing there is an access lobby, panelled in Memel pine and with an enriched plaster cornice and ceiling; off this are entered the drawing-room on the east and the dining-room on the west. This latter apartment is panelled in Memel pine and has an enriched plaster cornice and ceiling. The mantelpiece is a late 18th-century insertion, and the bay window is modern. On either side of the fireplace is a mural cupboard. The panels over the doors and mantelpiece are painted with romantic landscapes in oil colour. At the end of the lobby is a servery communicating with the dining-room. The second and third floors are devoted to bedrooms; those on the former level have been panelled in Memel pine, but only a portion of the panelling remains. The plaster cornices, however, are original. As the stair above the first floor rises unbroken by plats or landings, it follows that the bedrooms of the wings are at a lower level than those in the main block. The doors in the stair-well which admit to the bedrooms are heavily studded and are furnished with wrought-iron latches and plates apparently contemporary with the building.

Gogar House is well preserved and is in sound condition structurally.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Adam Couper of Gogar was in 1594 a writer in Edinburgh,¹ and in 1609 Sir John Couper, a Lord Ordinary of the Court of Session, served heir to his father, Adam Couper, in the lands of (Nether) Gogar.² Sir John was succeeded by his son John.³

¹ *Laing Charters*, No. 1273; ² *Inquiſ. Spec.*, *Edinb.*, No. 271; ³ *Ibid.*, No. 859.

ii S.E. 10 September 1920.

30. Architectural Remains at Ravelston House.—Within the gardens of Ravelston House, which is near the suburb of Blackhall, are preserved some architectural details that survived the fire in which the original mansion was destroyed. From these it appears that the house was an L-planned structure of some elegance, and that it dated from the early 17th century. The remains comprise a range of outbuildings and a small rectangular tower, now free-standing, which houses the turnpike, and in which the entrance was situated. The tower measures 12 feet from north to south and 10½ feet from east to west. The masonry is of rubble and has been harled; the dressings at voids have the arrises rounded off at jamb and lintel. The entrance doorway was similarly treated, but a more elaborate doorway was subsequently placed within the opening; this has survived and is in good preservation. On either jamb there is a pilaster, on which large quatrefoils are wrought in relief; the base, capital, and cornice members are plane, and not curvilinear, in section. The pilaster friezes are initialled G.F. and I.B. for George Foulis, first of Ravelston, and Janet (Joneta) Bannatyne, his wife;¹ the lintel is panelled and is inscribed NE QUID NIMIS ("Moderation in all things") 1622.

The south wall of the tower has been roughly niched to house the components of a fountain; within the niche is a female torso, nude save for a drapery caught up by the left hand at the loins. The hair is in ringlets and is rather elaborately dressed; its only covering is a small pearled cap fixed by a crescent pin or brooch. Round the neck is a pearled necklace, from which a pendant is suspended between the breasts; these are piped for the emission of water. The basin is semi-octagonal on plan and is of the projecting type.

The house was enclosed by a boundary wall, a fragment of which still remains; in this the gateway is situated. It is $7\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide, has a semicircular head with a quirked edge-roll on head and jambs, and is defended by a gun-loop of prolonged oval type on the north and by a quatrefoiled loop to the south.

DOVECOT.—A large 17th-century dovecot stands a few yards north-east of the tower, and apparently lay outside the enclosure. It is rectangular on plan and measures $18\frac{1}{4}$ feet by 29 feet. The high back wall is surmounted by three ball finials. The roof is stone-flagged, and the nests are of stone.

FOUNTAIN.—On the lawn within the walled garden there is a very beautiful free-standing fountain (Fig. 58), from which fine old yew hedges radiate. On two circular steps there rest an octagonal shaft and base, both moulded after the Gothic manner. The circular basin rests on this and is 3 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The lip is moulded, the outer surface being scalloped. Within the basin rises an octagonal shaft enriched with lion masks on alternate facets, and, above, on each face a dolphin with a lead tongue fashioned like a tortoise head, which emits a stream through its mouth. The shaft then tapers, is enriched towards its top with a drapery and terminates in a unicorn supporting a shield, on which there is a crowned thistle slipped. On one facet, just above the lion masks, the fountain is dated 1630, while on the opposite facet are the initials G.F. and I.B. linked by a lovers' knot. The total height of the fountain is $11\frac{1}{4}$ feet.

Against the west wall of the garden a fine Renaissance fireplace has been erected. The triangular pediments which surmount it are, of course, those of dormer windows, so placed for preservation. Their finials are a thistle, rose and star. The fireplace opening is 5 feet 5 inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ feet high. The boldly moulded surround is heavily enriched with quatrefoiled and mascléd pateræ, nail heads, and a key pattern; on the latter occur the initials A.V. in monogram. The cornice has slight projection; the principal member is a very flat cavetto enriched with a scroll; at its centre it bears the initials G.F. and I.B. in monogram, for George Foulis and Janet Bannatyne as above. The upper member is inscribed: I MAR 1624—YE ALSO AS LIVELY STONES ARE

BUILT UP A SPIRITUAL HOUSE.—I PETER 2, 5. The inscription seems to be an addition.

In the opposite wall is a doorway with an elaborate scroll enrichment. The cartouche on the lintel is parted *per pale* and charged with three laurel leaves, for Foulis, and, on a cross couped between four mullets, a crescent, for Bannatyne of Newtyle. The present capstone is triangular and has on the finial a sun rayed and crowned.

At the front entrance to the present mansion a 17th-century sundial has been erected. It is a plain angle dial surmounted by a scroll-work abutting on a cherub's head at the angle.

¹ *Inquis. Spec.*, Edinburgh, No. 800. (See also *Introd.*, p. xli.)

iii N.W. 9 November 1920.

31. Old Castle, Saughton Mills or Stenhopess Mills.—Originally this was the large and commodious mansion of Patrick Eleis or Ellis, a merchant and Burgess of Edinburgh; ¹ it is now reduced, slightly in area and greatly in degree, as it provides labourers' dwellings. It was built, as a date above the entrance indicates, in 1623, on a pleasant and open site bordered by the Water of Leith. Farm and mill buildings enclose the site on north, east, and south.

On plan, the structure shows a three-storeyed main block, which measures $72\frac{1}{2}$ feet from north

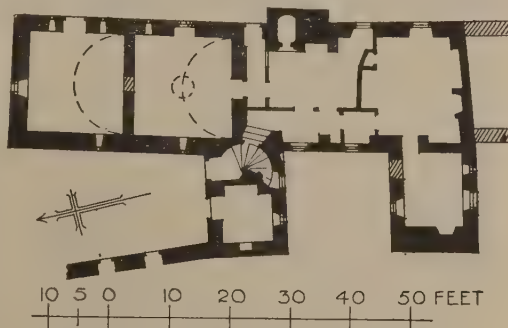


FIG. 45.—Saughton or Stenhopess Mills (No. 31).

to south, by 21 feet 10 inches from east to west. From this main portion two wings project $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet westwards; one, two-storeyed, is in continuation of the south gable, the other, which is carried a storey higher, is centrally situated, and contains the entrance at its north

re-entrant angle. The structure was harled, and is built of rubble, mainly freestone, with polished freestone quoins and dressings. The windows have back-set margins and are chamfered at jambs and lintel, but the entrance to the house, and the entrance which adjoins it and gives access to the western cellar of the north wing, are more elaborately treated. These have well-moulded Renaissance architraves, and the continuous cornice which surmounts them is carried as a string-course along the wall.

On the plane surface of the architrave round the house is inscribed: BLISIT . BE . GOD . FOR . AL . HIS . GIFTS. Above this door is an armorial panel within a moulded border supported by scrolled trusses enriched with a vine motif. On the panel is a scrolled cartouche, bearing a shield charged with a sword in bend, point uppermost, between two helmets in profile, for Ellis of Saughton. The panel is initialled P. E. for Patrick Ellis, and dated 1623. The first-floor windows of the north wing have been grated, and two windows still retain the iron grilles. The gables throughout are crow-stepped and have moulded skew-puts; the chimney-copes also are moulded.

Midway along the east lateral wall there are traces of a wing, which once projected eastwards to match the existing northern wing, and against the northern wing there has been a low building parallel to the northern portion of the main block. The entrance thus lay within a courtyard, which to the north may have been either open or else enclosed by a boundary wall pierced by an arched gateway. The eastern wing was demolished within living memory; the western outbuilding is represented only by its east wall.

Internally there is little of interest. On the basement-floor was the kitchen with its offices; on the first floor were the public rooms, and on the upper floor the bedrooms. The wings contain one chamber on each floor, but the northern also houses the main staircase, a turn-pike, which ascends to the first floor only; access from this level to the upper floor is by a small turret-stair, mainly mural but with a slight external projection within the re-entrant angle. The main block is divided transversely by a heavy mid-wall, which is carried up from ground to roof; within each division thus

formed there were two chambers on the ground and second floors, but only one on the first floor. The two northern cellars in the basement are the only vaulted portions of the house. The outer has in the gable a series of sixteen recesses about 1 foot square, rather irregularly spaced up to a height of 4 feet above the floor. The inner cellar contains a draw-well. The kitchen was the chamber immediately south of the mid-wall. It has a large fireplace and oven; the latter projects within the room as well as externally from the south wall. A chamber on the second floor, known as King Charles's Room, has an enriched ceiling of plaster now sadly decayed and mutilated. In a like state is a plaster panel above the fireplace, 3 feet 9 inches broad, by 1 foot 6 inches high, which bears in the centre the crest of Scotland and the initials C.R.2. On the dexter side, above a label on which the inscription is now illegible, are two daggers crossed in saltire, point uppermost, above which is a coronet; on the sinister side is a saltire surmounted by a coronet. Both devices bear initials similar to those on the crest. The panel probably commemorates the Restoration.

The house is in bad condition structurally but is still inhabited.

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig., s.a., No. 850.* There were "grain-mills and fulling-mills" here on the Water of Leith. *Reg. Mag. Sig., s.a., 1662, No. 308.*

iii S.W. 8 September 1920.

32. Dower House, Corstorphine.—This dwelling, which is apparently the oldest in the village, stands within the remains of a once extensive enclosed park between High Street and Dovecot Road; the enclosure is entered from High Street through a large gateway with well-moulded piers, surmounted by stone spheres, which are upheld by wrought-iron standards resting on the pier capitals.

The house is a simple, unassuming, but roomy structure, dating from the last half of the 17th century. It is three storeys and a garret in height and consists of a main block, which measures externally 47 feet 8 inches from east to west, and a wing, 16½ feet broad, which projects 10 feet northward from the centre of the north wall. The wing contains the scale-and-



FIG. 46.—Lauriston Castle from the South-West (No. 39).

To face p. 26.

platt staircase which ascends from ground to third-floor level, and above the staircase one little chamber.

The exterior is harled, and the dressings are exposed; the windows have backset margins wrought with a chamfer. The gables of the main block are crow-stepped, but that of the wing is skewed and surmounted by a delicately moulded tabling terminating in scrolled skew-puts; the other skew-puts are of the common overhanging type. Those on the east gable have duplicates at a lower level, which show that the room within was originally lit by dormers and that the wall-head was raised at a subsequent time. The entrance to the house is in the north wall of the wing at the stair-foot, but the tenant states that it was originally situated in the adjoining west wall. It should be noted, however, that in the present jamb there is the bar-hole lined with timber and containing the original oaken bar. The entrance has Renaissance mouldings on architrave and cornice, and is surmounted by the moulded border of an armorial panel, which has been removed.

Internally the house has been considerably modernised, but in several chambers the original moulded fireplaces of stone and the wall paneling and finishings of Memel pine remain. These latter are not in good repair, nor are they complete, but they show the usage of the timber cornice and the obsolete dog-legged hinge. None of the apartments is vaulted.

The house is in occupation and is structurally in a fair state of repair.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The Dower House “is now called Gibson Lodge, from the Gibsons of Pentland, who once occupied it. It was probably built by one of the Lords Forrester as a dower house about 1660-70, and has been altered more than once since then.”—*A Midlothian Village*, Selway, 1890, p. 22-3.

iii S.W. (unnoted). 20 August 1920.

MISCELLANEOUS.

33. Dovecot.—Within the grounds of the Tapestry Factory in Dovecot Road, Corstorphine, there is a dovecot, circular on plan and probably of 16th-century date. It is built of rubble in four tiers, defined by string-courses, with open top and a group of six pigeon-holes

in the wall. The internal diameter is 19 feet. The nests, which are of stone, rise from ground to apex. The entrance faces north and has been furnished with outer and inner doors.

iii S.W. (unnoted). 16 September 1920.

34. Inscribed Skew-puts.—The modern Parish Church Hall at “Irish Corner” in Corstorphine bears two skew-puts, removed from the 16th-century house which formerly occupied the site. On one is a shield charged for Scott: On a bend three mullets (?). The uppermost charge is undoubtedly a mullet of five points, but the two lower are greatly weathered. The other skew-put bears a shield, but this is merely inscribed ·A·S·P·DES.

The house was built, it is said, by James Scott about 1550. — *A Midlothian Village*, Selway, p. 21.

iii S.W. (unnoted). 16 September 1920.

SITES.

35. Old Saughton House.—This fine 17th-century mansion, about 1 mile west of Gorgie, which was furnished with enriched plaster ceilings and panelled woodwork, was lately completely destroyed by fire.

iii S.W. 21 September 1920.

36. Corstorphine Castle.

iii S.W. 16 September 1920.

CRAMOND.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

37. Parish Church, Cramond.—The church stands within its churchyard at the head of the brae above the village. It is an oblong structure, measuring 73 feet by 31 feet, with a west tower, 12 feet 11 inches by 15 feet 8 inches, and north and south transeptal aisles. The tower has a splayed ground-course and is the oldest part remaining, dating from the 15th century, but there appears to be 14th-century masonry re-used in the main body of the church, which was rebuilt in 1656. The aisles were extended

in 1701 and again in 1811, at which latter time the tower was furnished with its present parapet. In the last thirty years the church has twice been altered and is now mainly a modern structure.

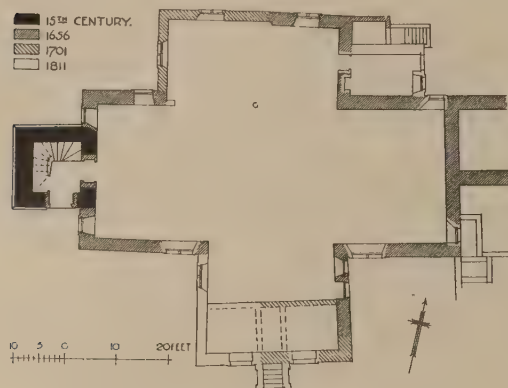


FIG. 47.—Parish Church, Cramond (No. 37).

The original church was dedicated to St. Columba.—*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxi (1886-7), p. 371.

SUNDIAL.—On the south-west angle of the tower is a tabular dial dated 1704.

For an alleged font placed on the top of a churchyard monument see *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxi, p. 371. In 1870 a bronze ring inscribed with runes was found in the churchyard. See *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, ix (1870-2), p. 458.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The church and half the manor belonged of old to the Bishop of Dunkeld, whence the name "Bishop's Cramond," in contrast with "King's Cramond" (*Cramond Regis*).

ib S.E. and i S.W. 3 February 1921.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

38. Cramond Tower.—Within the parks of Cramond House, and only a few yards distant from the mansion, stands the ruin of Cramond Tower, which probably dates from the late 15th or early 16th century. The site, which is at the mouth of the Almond, has been in occupation from an early period.

The tower is, on plan, an oblong measuring externally 21 feet 8 inches from north to south by 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet from east to west; from the south-

east angle there projects a circled stair-tower. Beneath the wall-head there are four storeys, of which the lowest and the uppermost are ceiled with barrel-vaults. The tower is, to-day, free-standing, as it was originally, but at one period of its existence there stood against the east wall a three-storeyed addition, while a four-storeyed extension was reared against the west wall; against the north wall there may have been a two-storeyed addition. These outbuildings communicated with the main building on the upper floors, but only the western communicated at basement-level. The masonry of the tower is freestone rubble with dressed corners, and shell pinnings are extensively employed. The entrance is at ground level in the south wall at its junction with the stair-tower. The doorway has had a semicircular head, rebated, like the jambs, to accommodate outer and inner doors, but the outer rebate of the head has subsequently been cut upwards to accommodate a rectangular in place of a circled door-head. Above the entrance is a small lintelled window with arrises chamfered like those of the doorway. The upper windows are also lintelled and have their arrises variously rebated and chamfered. The stair lights are narrow.

In rear of the entrance a lobby, contrived within the thickness of the south wall, gives access to the basement on the north through an obtusely pointed arch-headed doorway, and to the staircase on the east through a lintelled doorway. The stair is a vice 2 feet 6 inches wide; it ascends from ground level to the extrados of the upper vault, where it has terminated in a cap-house. In passage it gave access to the single chamber, contained on each floor.

The basement floor is beneath the entrance level. The chamber measures 15 feet 7 inches by 11 feet 10 inches, is ceiled with a pointed barrel-vault, and, at present, is lit only from the window above the entrance, though the access to the west outbuilding may originally have been a light. The first-floor chamber or hall had in each wall a window, lintelled externally, but with segmental sciontion arches; two windows, on being closed up, were utilised as cupboards, the fronts being panelled in Memel pine. At the southern light the sill has been lowered, and the wall in which it is set is thinned to increase the floor area, the impending wall above being

borne, not on an arch, but on timber beams. In the west wall is the fireplace, which, at a subsequent period, was contracted. The original jambs, which are rounded at the arris, are flush with the wall face; the projecting hood is borne on a thin stone lintel, supported by corbels at either end. The original stone kerb remains *in situ*. Within the embrasure of the adjoining window, which subsequently became an access to the west outbuilding, is a slop drain. The second floor had a window to north and to south, and a third formed in the breast of the

century; at the south-east corner of the enclosure is a vaulted cellar, off which and to the east lay a second structure. The access between these is filled in, and in the infilling is a stone which exhibits Roman diamond dressing.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The original tower was probably that of the bishops of Dunkeld.¹ In 1507 there is a note in the episcopal records of "repair of the place of Crammond."²

¹ See Note on No. 37; ² *Rentale Dunkeldense* (Scot. Hist. Soc.), p. 246.

iB S.E. and i S.W. 3 February 1921.

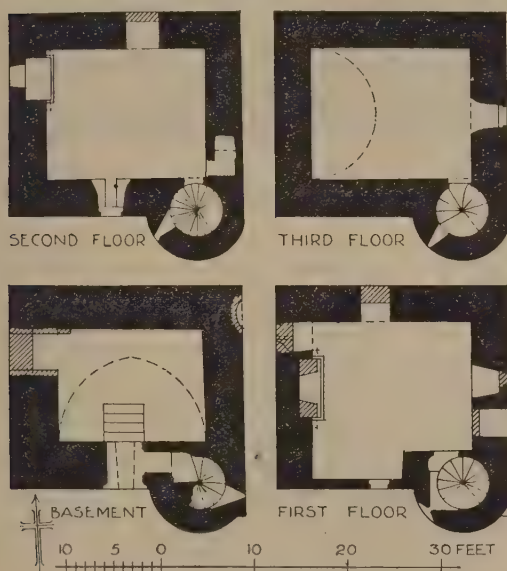


FIG. 48.—Cramond Tower (No. 38).

fireplace. The southern window has stone seats at the jambs. The fireplace retains its stone kerb and has a projecting hood. The lintel is arched segmentally and is borne on two corbels. At the south end of the east wall is a mural garderobe, which had a seat and, presumably, a soil flue. The third storey is ceiled with a semicircular barrel-vault and is lit from the east only. The window lintel is corbelled to reduce its span. The outer surface of the vault is densely covered with vegetation which obscures any features that may exist.

The enclosing wall of the kennels, which lie some 60 yards west of the tower, contains masonry which is at least as old as the 17th

century. 39. **Lauriston Castle.**—About half a mile to the north of Barntongate (Davidson's Mains) Station the mansion of Lauriston Castle (Fig. 46) rises within its parks and looks northward across the firth to Fife. It is a large and mainly modern structure which has grown round the late 16th-century tower forming the south-west angle of the present mansion. This tower is a structure of three storeys and an attic, and is oblong on plan, measuring 40 by 24 feet. It has on the north a central projecting tower, which is circled at base where it houses a turnpike, and rectangular above, where it contains bed-chambers. The turnpike ascends only to the second floor; the chambers above it were reached by a small turret-stair corbelled out in the north-west re-entrant angle. Larger turrets, within which are chambers, are corbelled out at the southern angles above first-floor level and rise to the wall-head; the sill of the upper turret-window looking west projects as a shelf for a lantern. The masonry is of rubble. The entrance and the dormers have moulded architraves; the jambs and lintels of other windows were originally chamfered or rounded. A moulded eaves-course returns at the wall-head and beneath the dormer sills; the gables are crow-stepped. The roofs, which are of timber slated, appear to have been renewed, but the stone ridging is original. The south-eastern dormer retains its original triangular pediment, which is inscribed D.E.M. for Dame Elizabeth Mowbray, daughter of Sir Robert Mowbray of Barnbougle, second wife of Sir Archibald Napier of Merchiston.¹ The pediment of the neighbouring dormer is modern; the original pediment bore² S.A.N. for Sir Archibald Napier, who probably built

the tower. These pediments had fretted margins, which bore scrolls resting on rosettes and terminating in fleurs-de-lys finials, flanking the apex finial, which was wrought as a thistle. The north-west dormer bears in the tympanum a shield parted *per pale* and charged with, *dexter*, an oak tree eradicated fessways betwixt three pheons, for Dalgleish, and *sinister*, erminois, on a chief three mullets, for Douglas of Pumpherston.³ The only defensive features in the building are the filled-in gun-loops facing north and east at basement level and the two tiers of quatrefoiled loops in the southern turrets.

The entrance to the tower does not appear to be *in situ*, for it is in the south wall, and has subsequently been contracted to form a window; above it is a panel inscribed: R.D./ASTRA NEC VITÆ MODERATORES NEC/BONORVM MEORVM CAUSAS AGNO/SCO HÆC QUÆ POSSEDEO DEI/BENIGNITATI ACCEPTA FERRO EJVS/FIDEI TUTANDA VOLUNTATI DISPONEN/DA COMMITTO AB EO GRATIAM OMNIBVS/PRO IPSO UTENDI EXPETO ET EXPECTO/ROBERT DALG(L)ISH. IEAN DOUGLASS³/ANAGRAMME/GODS GREAT AND HE IS ALL OUR BLIS: "I do not acknowledge the stars as either the rulers of life or the causes of my good fortune. The things which I possess I ascribe to the goodness of God. I commit their protection to His faith, their disposal to His will. From Him I hope and pray for grace to use them all for Him."

A second stone panel has been inserted west of the last; it bears a horoscope and is inscribed: S(IR) ALEX(ANDE)R NA/PEIR⁴ SONE TO/S(IR) AR(CHIBALD) OF MER/(C)H(IE)STO(V)NE/(HI)S (CELE)STI/(AL) THEM (*i.e.* THEME).

The basement contains two parallel and intercommunicating cellars ceiled with semicircular barrel-vaults. The lowest flight of the turnpike was closed, but has recently been opened. A mural stair, opening above in the mural chamber now used as a strong room, and below in the western cellar, which became an entrance hall, evidently dates with the southern entrance. Latterly a new stair has been formed at the north-east angle, which has an inward projection on both the basement and Hall floors.

The first floor was occupied solely by the Hall, but this has been modernised; the strong-room window has an iron grille that is apparently original. A small mural chamber is secreted above the strong room. It is reached from a

tiny stair, only 1 foot 7 inches wide, that opens off the west ingo of the west window in the Hall and is concealed by the window shutter. The chamber, which has a small window, is 4 feet 11 inches wide, 9 feet 4 inches long, and 6 feet 4 inches in height. A bulkhead is formed in the floor to give headroom below. The ceiling is flagged. A squint is provided to overlook the Hall.

On each of the upper floors are two bedrooms in the main block, on which the little turret chambers open. These rooms, like the Hall, have been modernised. The tower is structurally in good preservation; within it and the additions is a fine collection of old furniture.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following articles were brought from the house of Cartsburn, Greenock, by Mr. T. M. Crawford when he bought the present property in 1871, and his house at Cartsburn was demolished:⁵

(1) A "lectern" sundial (Fig. 56), of which the upper portion, inscribed 1684, alone is original. It contains 26 dials, and stands on the lawn south of the Tower.

(2) A pediment from a dormer window inscribed with the initials of Thomas Crawford and his wife, Jean Semple. Crawford built the house of Cartsburn in 1672, and died 1695. This stone is now placed over the mineral well.

(3) In the same position as (2) is another pediment bearing the date 1672.

(4) A panel on the outside wall of the library, on which the Crawford arms are blazoned in colour, with the motto, *Quod Tibi Hoc Alteri*, and the date 1673.

(5) A number of balusters utilised in outside construction which are of about the date 1672.

The house with its contents and grounds is now vested in the Corporation of Edinburgh as trustees for the nation.

¹ The marriage was in 1570 or 1571. *Lauriston Castle*, by John A. Fairley, p. 25; ² *Ibid.*, p. 28; ³ Robert Dalgleish of Lauriston (*cf.* p. xli) married Jean, daughter of Joseph Douglas of Pumpherston. *Ibid.*, p. 50; ⁴ Sir Alexander Napier became a Lord Ordinary of the Court of Session in 1626 and died in 1629. *Ibid.*, p. 35; ⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 189.

iii N.W. 3 December 1920.

40. Royston House, or Granton Castle.—On



Photo : H.M. Office of Works.

FIG. 49.—Royston House or Granton Castle from the South-West (No. 40) : Since removed.



FIG. 50.—Ford House from the East (No. 50).

To face p. 30.

the rising ground bordering the shore of the Firth of Forth, between the western wharf and the chemical works and immediately south of the shore road, the ruin of Royston House or Granton Castle (Fig. 30) formerly rose above the high walls of its enclosures. Since the following account was prepared the place has been entirely demolished, but for that very reason it has been thought desirable to retain the description, which accordingly deals with the buildings on the accompanying plan as they existed at the date of the visit.

The site commands a wonderful panorama of the Firth, looking over to the wooded uplands

courtyard is entered from the west by a wide gateway with semicircular head; the jambs and head are wrought with a very bold edge-roll and flanking hollow. Above the head there is an empty panel-space within a moulded border. On either side of the gateway are narrow openings in the courtyard wall which appear to be for observation. Externally a small plat or terrace of masonry, which has been described as a mounting block, adjoins the entrance on its north side. The outbuildings were mainly two-storeyed structures. The north-western outbuilding, though it is roofless, is otherwise fairly complete and is altogether



FIG. 51.—Royston House or Granton Castle (No. 40).

of the Fifeshire coast. The buildings are grouped round a courtyard at the north-western angle of the site, where a rocky outcrop of no great height gave a good foundation and a certain amount of protection. The nucleus of the house is a late 16th-century structure built on an L-plan, with a circled stair-tower projecting within the re-entrant angle. The main block, 43 by 26 feet, lies almost east and west; the jamb or wing, 22 by 21 feet, projects northward in continuation of the east gable. The house was considerably altered in the 17th century by throwing out to the west a wing of less width than the main block, but in continuation of the south wall. South and east of the house are quadrangular garden enclosures, while to the north lies the courtyard, which, following the contour of the rock, is irregular in shape, and has been at one time almost totally enclosed by the house and by subsidiary structures. The

a better building than its neighbours. It is oblong on plan, and is rubble-built with polished dressings. The gables are crow-stepped, and the chimney-copes are moulded. The east gable of the adjoining structure on the east has been heightened. It contains a narrow window with a pointed head which has a somewhat ecclesiastical appearance, discounted, however, by its rough construction. Eastward of this, at the north-east angle, but outside the enclosure, are the remains of a small pavilion and terrace fronting the estuary.

The house has been roughcast and is built of rubble, mainly of freestone, with polished rounded or moulded freestone dressings. In height there were three storeys and a garret. The gables are crow-stepped; from the eastern and south-western angles circled turrets project on continuous corbelling of four members, and, being roofed, provided little circular chambers

opening off the third floor apartment. The loops for musketry in the turret walls are the only defensive features on the building. The arries at the original voids were merely rounded off, and sometimes, where later and larger windows are contrived, this treatment is adhered to, but in other later windows a richer effect is obtained by mouldings. This is particularly noticeable in the stair-turret, where the original entrance at ground level and the windows at first- and second-floor levels have elaborately moulded architraves, while the two tiers of windows between these and the eaves-course are simply rounded.

The mouldings generally are of the transition type, in which Gothic and Renaissance contours are combined.

The entrance is in the stair-tower; it has a boldly wrought architrave, circled at the upper angles, and surmounted by a little moulded cornice, above which is an empty panel-space with a moulded border. In the north gable of the wing a second entrance has been inserted, and opens into a vaulted cellar which occupies the northern 12 feet of the wing, and is the only vaulted portion of the nucleus.

The wheel-stair was altered at a later period to the scale-and-platt type; it ascended from ground- to third-floor level. The ground floor of the earlier portion contained originally only two apartments, one in the wing, the other in the main block, and this arrangement was repeated on the first floor. The heavy west gable was built to contain the kitchen fireplace and flue, but, on the formation of a new kitchen within the addition, the flue and fireplace were done away with.

The addition is a two-storeyed oblong block, which contains on the ground floor a vaulted kitchen furnished with a large fireplace, oven, and sink in the west gable. Above the kitchen are two public rooms, reached from the kitchen by a new forestairs on the south. The former kitchen was then improved by the formation of larger windows and the provision of a garden door. This is a typically Renaissance feature, with a heavily moulded architrave shouldered at the head and with moulded horizontal and raking cornices. The centre portion of the tympanum, which was most probably inscribed, is missing.

On the first floor the Hall was thrown open

to the new apartments, and the south windows were enlarged and symmetrically disposed. At this level the old west gable contains a mural closet provided with a fireplace, while at the north-east angle of the north wing there is a garderobe with window and lamp recess, but no flue. The upper floors are inaccessible.

ib S.E. and i S.W. 25 August 1920.

41. Caroline Park.—The barony of Royston marched with the barony of Granton, and the respective mansions were adjacent. The residence of the Royston estate was Royston House, and that of Granton, Granton House, but in 1740 when John, second Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, the then proprietor of Royston, purchased the Granton property he combined the two estates under the name of "Caroline" Park after his eldest child, who married the Earl of Dalkeith. Royston House then became Caroline Park House, and Granton House was known as Royston House.

Caroline Park House (Fig. 53) has been continuously occupied since its erection in 1685 by Sir George Mackenzie, who was in that year created Viscount Tarbat and later Earl of Cromarty. For the last half-century it has been the offices of a firm of chemists. It is the only structure so far noted in these Inventories in which the contemporary panelling, modelled plaster work, and decorative paintings are at all complete and well-preserved. The house stands 500 yards south-west of the western wharf of Granton Harbour, on an old raised beach just above the 50-foot contour line and within a small park, all that remains of the extensive pleasure grounds and 100-acre park mentioned by Lord Cockburn,¹ whose father tenanted the property from 1796-7 for a period of thirty-five years.

Viscount Tarbat, on acquiring the estate, laid out his new house in the form of a quadrangle enclosing a paved court, as the fashion of the time was. In an inscription on the building he modestly designates the structure a cottage, though it is quite a commodious mansion.

The entrances were two in number, and were centrally situated in the north and south wings. The northern was the principal, the main approach being from the north-east, where the fine entrance gate-piers still remain *in situ*. They are contemporary with the present south

front of the house, which was embellished by Tarbat in 1696, and probably superseded the plainer entrance gate adjacent. The iron gates are said to have been removed to Gogar House (No. 29) and thence to Sauchieburn in Stirling.

The house is a low-set harled structure of two storeys in all wings but that on the south, where upper chambers are contrived within the roofs. The north front is simple but distinctive. The lateral wings have coupled roofs received on

TARBAT / ANNO ÆRÆ CHRIST 1685. / INTRA TUM HOSPES / NAM HOSPITIUM EST / NUNC NOSTRUM / TUNC ALTERIUS / POSTEA VERO / NEC SCIO NEC CURO CUIUS / NAM NULLI CERTA DOMUS / *Vivendum ergo dum licet esse bene*: "Riches heaped up are worth nothing, laid out they are of service. To add field to field is to increase labour. Therefore, for our own comfort and that of friends, George and Anna, Earl and Countess of Tarbat, had this cottage built in the year of Christ 1685. Enter then, guest, for the lodging

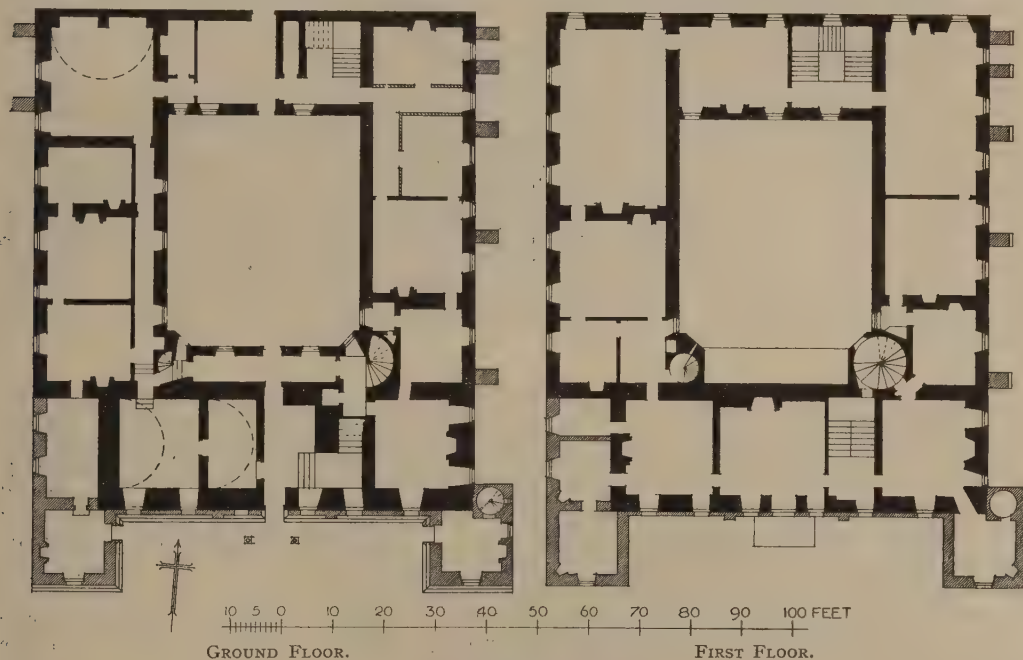


FIG. 52.—Caroline Park (No. 41).

skewed gables of eccentric form. The central portion has a flat roof surmounted by a good balustraded parapet with well-moulded stone balusters square on plan and diagonally disposed like those on the look-out of Woolmet House (No. 192). Midway in its length the balustrade is interrupted by a panel bordered with carving rather reminiscent of the churchyard and inscribed: GAZÆ CONGESTÆ NIHILI / IMPENSÆ USUI SUNT / CUM GLEBIS / AUGENTUR ET LABORES / IN NOSTRUM ERGO / ET AMICORUM SOLATIUM / TUGURIOLUM HOC / EDIFICARE CURARUNT / GEORGIUS ET ANNA / VICECOMITES A

is now ours, by and by it will be another's, but whose afterwards I neither know nor care, for to no one is a house sure. Let us enjoy life, therefore, while it lasts."

The lower portion of the north wall is blank, except for the entrance, which has good Renaissance mouldings slightly upcurved to the ogival on the lintel, a detail also noticed at Woolmet.

The lateral wings are lit from the outer walls only by large windows, which have dressed and back-set margins. At wall-head level there returns a Renaissance moulded eaves-course.

The skews are broken and circled, the skew-puts are scrolled.

The south façade, built of ashlar, is a finely proportioned Renaissance composition planted against the original south front, and lies recessed within two pavilions which were built out at this time. The central portion, 25 feet wide, is defined by cushioned piers. Across the front there returns at ground level a heavy basement-course, its vertical plane enriched with curious patterns all varied. The rybats of the pavilions and of the windows are back-set. At wall-head level there return a delicate cornice, frieze and architrave. The frieze of the west tower is inscribed: ANNE VICOUNTES (*sic*) TARBAT, while the eastern bears GEORGE VICOUNT (*sic*) TARBAT. The entrance has a straight-arched lintel with depressed keystone resting on corbels, beneath and within which the original entrance, similar to that of the north wing, is seen. It lies beneath a wooden porch surmounted by a balcony with a good wrought-iron screen, which bears, beneath a coronet, in monogram, G.T. for George Tarbat and M.W. for his second wife, Margaret, Countess of Wemyss. He married her in 1699; this screen is therefore an insertion. It bears the thistle and rose with the charge of the Mackenzie coat, a stag's head cabossed. The Wemyss crest, a swan, flanks the monogram on the sinister side. Above the balcony and opening on to it is a French window with cushioned frieze, delicately leafed, and a triangular pediment, the latter bearing as a finial a sun in glory, the crest of the Mackenzies of Cromarty. Above this window the cornice breaks at a dormer, partly impending on corbels, having a moulded architrave, a plain frieze dated 1696, and a moulded cornice with semicircular pediment; the central finial is a burning mountain, the Mackenzie of Seaforth crest, and is flanked by two small globular finials. The roofs are of timber covered with small purple slates flecked with grey, and while the main roof is of the couple type, those of the pavilions and central portion are depressed and ogival, giving a very distinctive and characteristic finish to the façade.

The courtyard has harled walls. Two stair-towers, housing turnpikes, project from the southern angles; the eastern is the higher, for it alone rises above the roofs. At base its plan

is octagonal, but above the roof level it develops to the square on a corbelling of five members and forms a balcony or outlook. The passage built out between the stair towers may be an afterthought.

The unusually well-preserved interior of the house enables the domestic arrangement to be determined fairly definitely. The entrances open into the halls, to the west of which lie the kitchen and offices. The kitchen, which is vaulted, lies at the north-west angle. The only other vaulted chambers are two intercommunicating cellars west of the south hall; between the western of these and the kitchen runs a passage, the only internal passage in the building, and in this a service lift rises to the servery of the dining-parlour above. East of the halls are the main staircases, of which the northern is the principal and the southern a private access to the family apartments. The stairs are wide and of easy ascent; the steps have a heavy bowtell moulding. The wrought-iron balustrades (Fig. 54) are particularly fine. That of the principal stair, which naturally is the more ornamental, is quite exceptional in design and craftsmanship. Its newel-posts have brass knobs, and the iron-work was formerly gilded. The wooden balustrade, too, which fences the landing, is of interest in respect of its well-turned and enriched balusters. The east range comprises four living-rooms *en suite*, all panelled in Memel pine and enlivened by low-toned romantic landscapes on panel above the doors and fireplaces; within the east pavilion at this level lay Tarbat's office, where estate business could be transacted without entering the house proper. It has its own entrance from the exterior and communicates by a narrow turnpike with a dressing-room above. The corresponding room in the opposite pavilion also enters from the exterior, but communicates only with the offices in rear.

The apartments on the first floor, all *en suite*, are the principal rooms. West of the principal stair lies an anteroom panelled in Memel pine and containing a stone mantelpiece and plaster cornice; through this chamber the saloon is reached, a noble room 34 by 21 feet, which, being only partly panelled, may in addition have been furnished with tapestry. The fireplace of stone and wood is centred in the south wall. Above it, and flanked by pendent swags of



Photos by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 53.—Front of House from the South-West.



FIG. 54.—Wrought-iron Balustrade.

CAROLINE PARK (No. 41).

fruit carved in wood, is a landscape panel. Others similar are set above the doors. The ceiling has a coved frieze enriched at the springing and at the mitres; at four points on the cove the monogram G.A.T. ("George, Anne, Tarbat") is repeated beneath a cornice and within a garland. The ceiling is divided into geometrical compartments infilled with richly modelled plaster scroll-work. The central compartment contains an allegorical oil painting on plaster of Aurora, signed by the artist, "N. Hevde, Inventor." The painting is skilfully executed and the colour is rich and glowing, but the surface has, unfortunately, begun to scale. Adjoining the saloon is a smaller chamber, perhaps a private dining-room, 19 by 21 feet, treated in a precisely similar manner to the saloon. On its ceiling, which is as effectively decorated, is depicted on a circular panel Diana visiting Endymion. It is signed "N. Hevde, I." In rear of the dining-room are a smaller chamber and servery, the latter with a lift from the kitchen passage below and communicating with Lady Anne's suite of five apartments, which have direct communication with the south staircase and through it with Tarbat's rooms. Her two principal apartments are pleasant chambers facing south, fully panelled in pine. The inner was probably the bedroom, and from it open three small chambers. The middle chamber is panelled on the north and south walls and has a coved plaster ceiling with shell enrichment at the mitres; its corner fireplace with graduated overmantel is interesting. Above the doors are landscapes on panel. The north and east walls are plastered, and on this surface are three large oval landscapes within elaborate borders of warlike insignia. These are later than the ceiling paintings and those on panel, and are an embellishment executed after the Duke of Argyll acquired the property in 1739. The boudoir in the west pavilion has a landscape on panel above the fireplace and a second above the door, while on the plaster walls are no fewer than seven landscapes executed in green, umber and gold. Their borderings are of the same type as in the adjoining chamber, and in two instances connect the paintings heraldically with the Argyll family. The first bears within the Garter a shield charged: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gyronny of

eight, 2nd and 3rd, a lymphad. The supporters are lions, the dexter couchant, the sinister rampant. Above the shield is a ducal crown, and above the Garter a label inscribed NE OBLIVISCARIS, the Argyll motto. On the other border within the Garter is the Argyll crest, a boar's head couped and on a wreath, while on the label below is inscribed VIX EA NOSTRA VOCO, the second motto of Campbell of Argyll.

The three chambers *en suite* lying east of and entered from the south staircase appear to have been Tarbat's private rooms. They are panelled in Memel pine and have landscapes on panel above the doors and fireplaces.

East of and entered from the landing of the principal or north staircase is a public room almost of the same size as the saloon. It is wainscotted and has landscapes on panel above the doors and fireplace. Between this chamber and Tarbat's apartments lies a second, of fair size, which may have been a bedroom. It is panelled and has landscapes on panel above the doors and fireplace. On three panes of glass on one of the windows an occupant has scratched with a diamond the following verses:

" My stomach swells with secret spite,
To see my faithless, faultless knight,
With upright gesture, goedly mein,
Face of olive, coat of green,
That pleas'd the ladies long ago,
So little his own worth to know,
On a meer girl his thoughts to place,
With dimpl'd cheeks and baby face;
A chite, a chat, that was not born
When I did town and court adorn."²

" The trees are withr'd all sence thou arte gone,
As if for the they put ther morning on,
But with thy presence cheer'd they cease (?) to
morn,
And walks wear fresher green att thy retturn.
No boasting swaine such truthes from me shall
heare,
Such words shall never reach Selvander's ear.

I have dun it, April 15, 1774."

The second floor, containing bedrooms, is disused and is not in as good preservation as the remainder of the house. Many of the rooms are wainscotted and coom-ceiled. The

chamber in the west pavilion has a rectangular mythological picture on the ceiling, not in good preservation and apparently not executed by Hevde. Round the pavilion rooms at wall-head level about six feet from the floor runs a narrow corridor which has been described as a secret passage, but is in reality an access to the space between roof and ceiling. Several of these upper rooms have good 18th-century hob-grates.

The plaster work at Caroline Park is conjectured to have been executed by Italian

WELL.—A few yards east of the house and on the west bank of the railway, which now cuts through the property, is an old draw-well.

¹ *Journal of Henry Cockburn*, ii., p. 143.

² Quoted incorrectly from Addison's *Rosamond*, Act II, Sc. ii. On the glass the capital letters are erratic, and there is no punctuation. ³ It has been suggested that the ironwork was executed by a local smith on the lines of an Italian plaster ceiling. See J. Starkie Gardner in *Ironwork*, Vol. iii., p. 75 (Victoria and Albert

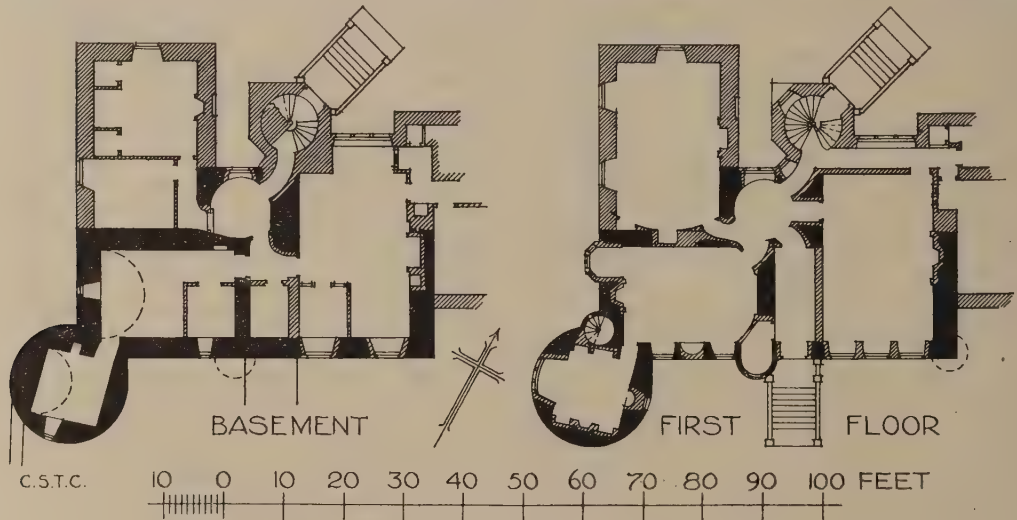


FIG. 55—Craigcrook Castle (No. 42).

workmen, and the iron work in Augsburg, Germany, but there is no reason why both should not have been the work of native craftsmen.³ The paintings fall into three groups: first, those on the ceiling, two of which are executed by Hevde, a Frenchman and pupil of Verrio, which may be related to those at Hatton House; secondly, those on panel, which the author of a monograph on Caroline Park House suggests are the work of De la Cour, or of his school; it is to be noted that similar landscapes occur at Gogar House, Craighouse, and Brunstane House. The third group of paintings, those on plaster, are a class by themselves. Other examples of this class existed until quite lately in some of the 18th-century houses in Edinburgh.

Museum Handbook).

S.W. 1B and S.E. 1. 9 February 1921.

42. Craigcrook Castle, Blackhall.—The estate of Craycrook or Graycrook or Grycook, as it is variously termed in old maps, is pleasantly situated at the eastern base of the wooded slopes of Corstorphine Hill, half a mile west of Blackhall. Its mansion was built apparently in the first quarter of the 17th century. Excluding modern extensions, the plan comprises a main block, measuring 60 by 22 feet externally, to which two towers are attached. The northern tower, projecting from the north wall midway in its length, is rectangular, and was built to



FIG. 56.—Sundial, Lauriston Castle (No. 39).



FIG. 57.—Sundial, Fulford (No. 100).



FIG. 58.—Fountain, Ravelston House (No. 30).



FIG. 59.—Sundial, Newbattle Abbey (No. 182).

To face p. 36.

contain the staircase, while the other, projecting from the south-western angle, is a slightly tapering cylinder. Circled turrets to contain small turnpikes are corbelled out, one midway along the south wall, the other within the western re-entrant angle. Two other circled angle-turrets, one of which survives, graced the east gable. Lord Jeffrey, during his tenancy of the property from 1815 till 1850, made additions to the north. These and the further extensions to the east, executed more recently, conceal the earlier house and make analysis of its plan difficult.

The 17th-century house is a plain rubble built, harled structure consisting of a basement, two upper storeys and a garret. The gables are crow-stepped. The cylindrical tower contains a basement and three upper floors; it rises above the main roof and terminates in an open look-out paved with stone and enclosed within a relatively modern crenellated parapet of ashlar, resting on the original continuous corbelling of one member. The surface water from this roof is conducted by 17th-century gargoyles and modern replicas fashioned like cannon, so numerous that they were evidently provided for ornament rather than for use. The south turrets are built of ashlar; the mid-turret rises only to the eaves, where it terminates in a slated roof surmounted at its apex by a stone finial, in form a roundel enclosing a five-pointed star rising from two petals of a fleur-de-lys. The southern angle-turret rises above the roof to contain a chamber at garret level. It terminates in a conical roof of timber covered with slates.

Only the southern and western elevations are original, and in these many of the windows have been altered, while some have been entirely rebuilt. The triangular pediments of the upper south windows are quite modern. The walls enclosing the garden, which extends southward of the house, are of 17th-century date; at this period the house looked out to the north and east on a courtyard. The greater part of the boundary wall, 2 feet 4 inches thick, is gone, but the gateway still stands to the east of the house. It is 7 feet 11 inches wide and has an arched head, semicircular in form, which is moulded like the jambs with a quirked edge-roll. The bar-hole retains its casing of oak. The archway has rybats and voussoirs dressed

and back-set, and is surmounted by a simply moulded cornice bearing a roughly semicircular pediment, which is flanked and surmounted by pyramidal finials terminating in spheres. The pediment is dated 1626 and bears a shield, apparently uncharged, supported by scrolls.

The house is modernised internally and retains little of the original work. It was entered at basement-level through the stair-tower, and



FIG. 60.—Craigcrook Castle (No. 42) : from South-East.

on this floor were probably three vaulted cellars, two of which survive, one within the cylindrical tower and the other in the western portion of the main block. The staircase rose to the first floor, on which there were three apartments: one of these, used by Lord Jeffrey as his study, lies within the tower. The staircases within the west and mid turrets rise from this floor. The old staircase denuded of its stair forms a passage or lobby. On the upper floor there were similarly three chambers, of which the one in the tower is vaulted; beneath this room and between it and the first-floor chamber is an entresol.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In the rockery 20 yards south of the house and within the garden are seven moulded fragments of a Gothic window, which are understood to have come from Trinity College. The mouldings are of a mid-15th-century type. In the glazing groove, however, were found fragments of modern glass set in a lead kame and pointed with mastic.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—During the first half of the 17th century. Craigcrook belonged to a

family named Adamson. In 1669 Patrick Mein, advocate, was returned heir to his brother, John Mein, doctor of medicine, in the lands of Craigcrook; and in 1685 John Pringle was returned heir to Walter Pringle of Craigcrook, advocate.¹

¹ *Inquis. Spec., Edinburgh*, Nos. 1170, 1299.
iii N.W. 24 February 1921.

MISCELLANEOUS.

43. **Cist Cover from Craigie Hill.**—This cover stone, which formed the protecting slab of a cist discovered as long ago as 1826 at Craigie Hill, Dalmeny, in West Lothian, is now to be seen with two other slabs, no doubt also taken from the cist, lying against the wall of a round building known as the Temple, situated in Cramond parish, Midlothian, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the south-west of Cramond Old Bridge. It is remarkable through bearing a series of concentric cut rings, some oval in form, on the face which formed the under side of the cist cover. The sculptured slab forms the back of a crude garden seat, and is now set with the ring designs partly exposed. These designs are still fairly distinct, but the slab is deserving of more careful preservation than is at present afforded. Some of the rings are incomplete, but this is explained by the fact that pieces of the cover stone were broken off at the time of the discovery. Only in one instance is there a central cup. The stone has previously been described and figured in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vi, (1864-6) App., p. 28, and xxxiii, (1898-9) pp. 371-2. It is of irregular form, and measures 3 feet 11 inches at widest, 3 feet in greatest height, and on an average $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. An urn is said to have been found in the cist.

ii N.E. (unnoted). 6 August 1926.

44. **Cramond Old Bridge.**—The river Almond, which divides the county of Midlothian from West Lothian, is crossed, rather more than a mile above its mouth, by a fine mediæval stone bridge (Fig. 22), which carried the Edinburgh to Stirling highway until a modern bridge was built 130 yards farther up the stream. It is not definitely known when the bridge was first erected, but the detail of the western portion is suggestive of late 15th- or early 16th-century work. A portion of the bridge fell some

time before 1587¹, but inscriptions on the parapet record that it was rebuilt by 1610² and repaired in 1687, 1761, 1776, and 1854. There are three pointed segmental arches with salient cut-waters on the intermediate piers. The western arch is the oldest and has four massive soffit ribs; the outer face of this arch is in two orders, both, like the ribs, chamfered. The other arches are without ribs. The north-western cut-water, unlike the other three, which have pyramidal tops, terminates in a sloped tabling. A drip-mould of *circa* 16th-century date returns horizontally; it breaks and returns over each arch. Throughout, the structure is of light-coloured ashlar, which has weathered well and is in good preservation. Across the parapets the bridge measures 15 feet 11 inches, and the roadway is 13 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The outer arches have nearly the same span, viz. 40 feet, while the centre arch is 36 feet 8 inches wide. The parapet is $22\frac{1}{4}$ feet above the water and 3 feet above the roadway. The south parapet bears inscriptions as under:

(a) In raised lettering within a recessed panel, "Anno dom. 1619"; (b) similarly executed, but on the south or outward face of the same stone, the date "1619"; (c) incised, "Repaired be both sheires 1687"; (d) incised, "Repaired by both shires 1761 and again in 1776"; (e) incised, "Repaired by both shires 1854."

¹ *Acts Parl. Scot.*, iii, p. 519; ² The building of a new bridge was determined upon in 1607. *Ibid* iv, p. 397.

ii N.E. 4 November 1920.

SITES.

45. **Roman Station.**—No structural remains survive at Cramond to indicate the site of the Roman station that is known to have formerly existed in the immediate vicinity of the church and tower. Numerous traces of the settlement have, however, been exposed from time to time, while several altars and inscribed stones and a quantity of pottery with coins and other relics have been recovered. Built into the walls enclosing the manse and church over a dozen stones, showing the characteristic diagonal tooling of the Romans, and portions of Roman bricks or tiles can still be

seen, but these fragments—none of which is of any great size—are the only surviving indications of the Roman settlement. The Eagle Rock in Dalmeny parish, West Lothian (cf. No. 330), if not also a sculptured relief of the Mother Goddesses (cf. No. 24) are possibly to be associated with some period of the occupation of the Cramond station.

The probable site of the Roman fort whose former existence here is attested by these scattered remnants is described in the *Introduction* (p. xxxiii). Some definite information is supplied by John Philip Wood in his *Antient and Modern State of the Parish of Cramond*, published in 1794: "When the foundations of the present manse or minister's house, at Cramond, were digging in 1745, there were discovered some stone walls, in different directions parallel to each other, about four feet below the surface of the ground, of the height of three feet, and but a small distance asunder, among which were found divers Roman medals and *fibulæ*, and a great quantity of potsherds or broken urns. This is supposed to have been a pottery. In the garden of the manse was dug up a stone, about 18 inches square, having the figure of an eagle, grasping lightning in its talons, very coarsely done in *alto relievo*. This stone was, by the predecessor of the present incumbent, given to the late Mr. Walter Ross, who built it up in the wall of his curious tower at St. Bernard's near Edinburgh" (*op. cit.*, p. 11). Vague as some of the details are, there is no misinterpreting the general trend of this testimony. And the area of occupation must have extended for some little distance towards the sea, for Wood proceeds: "In making a new road to Nether Cramond, in 1778, there was discovered, about twenty yards north of the porter's lodge of Cramond House, a pavement made of lime intermixed with small stones, about nine inches thick, and five feet in diameter, though of an irregular form. Below this pavement were found burnt earth, charcoal, and several fragments of brown earthen pitchers, the mouths and necks of some of them in an entire state, with an ear on each side. Many pieces of bricks and tiles lay scattered about, the latter much thicker than those now in use, and marked with lines on one surface by way of ornament." Here again certain features of the description are so characteristic as to leave no

room for doubt as to the origin of the remains accidentally uncovered.

If Sibbald (*Historical Inquiries*, p. 33) can be trusted, the remains of a pier or mole were visible two centuries ago. His words are: "Upon the East side of the mouth of the River Almond which there runneth in to the Firth of Forth, the Foundation of a Mole built upon a Rock, doth appear yet very strongly cemented; so it seems there had been a Dock for small Ships there, which Dock has advanced some length into the Firth." Less than a hundred years later Wood (*op. cit.*, pp. 10 f.) declared that he "could not discover any remains of this work; but an intelligent observer, who resided on the spot, imagined that he could trace it by the lime and mortar oozing through the sand, and adhering to the shingle or small stones of the beach, for the space of forty yards, running E. and W. parallel to the shore." Certainly there is nothing of the sort to be seen to-day. Indeed, the only indubitable signs of Roman influence that the casual visitor can still detect are the hewn stones already described. According to Wood (*op. cit.*, p. 11), such relics were often found at Cramond in the end of the eighteenth century. "Stones are frequently dug up," he tells us, "bearing the marks of tools, chiefly in zigzag, or in diagonal lines crossing each other, which go, among the common people, by the name of Roman stones."

The structural evidence just summarized is confirmed and amplified by the record of numerous finds of coins and by inscriptions. A complete list of the coins, so far as they can now be identified, is printed in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lii (1917-8), pp. 213 ff. For reasons stated in the *Introduction* (p. xxxiii-iv) it justifies the inference that the Roman fort at Cramond was established before the end of the first century. It also proves that the troops of Septimius Severus were there at the beginning of the third. Between these two extremes an occupation from *circa* 142 to *circa* 180 A.D. may safely be postulated, that being the period when the frontier of the Empire was drawn at the Forth and Clyde isthmus. The inscriptions enable us to associate three different auxiliary regiments with the site.

Some time before 1700 there was dug up in the grounds of Cramond House an altar which

was seen by Sibbald (*Hist. Inq.*, p. 47), Gordon (*Itin. Sept.*, p. 116), Horsley (*Brit. Rom.*, p. 205), and Wood (*op. cit.*, p. 6), but which has now disappeared. So far as can be gathered from their descriptions, it had been dedicated: MATRIB(VS) ALATERVIS ET MATRIB(VS) CAMPESTRIB(VS)—*i.e.*, to the Alatervan (or Alatervian) Mothers and the Mothers of the Parade-ground—by a Cohort of Tungrians, at the instance of a centurion of the Twentieth Legion, who was doubtless their commander. The *Matres*, *Matronæ* or *Matræ*—for all three forms occur—appear over and over again in dedicatory inscriptions, particularly in Gaul and Germany. They were obviously goddesses of Celtic origin, constituting a group of three, and often acquiring a distinctive epithet as local or other circumstances varied. The *Matres Campestres* seem to have been, first and foremost, military deities, for their name has a very direct connexion with the *campus* or drill-ground of the soldiery. They are well known. The *Matres Alatervæ* (or *Alatervæ*), on the other hand, are mentioned only here, and the significance of the epithet they bear is wholly obscure. Sir John Clerk, in a letter which is printed by Gordon (*Itin. Sept.*, p. 180), suggested that it was local and that *Alaterva* was the Roman name of Cramond. Endorsed by Stukeley (*ibid.*, p. 183), this suggestion has been very generally accepted. But it has no foundation in fact. It is much more probable that the Tungrians had brought the designation with them from their native land, and that it is there that Alaterva must be looked for, if indeed it be a place at all. As the numeral that followed *coh* in the inscription is doubtful in the record, it is impossible to say whether it was the First or the Second regiment of Tungrian auxiliaries that set up the altar. Both, however, were in Scotland during the second century. And there are other grounds for believing that this is the epoch to which the dedication belongs. The full name of the officer responsible is uncertain, but his *nomen* seems to have been *Ulpus*. He is not, therefore, likely to be earlier than Trajan.

Another altar, seen by Sibbald "in the garden of Upper Cramond" (*Hist. Inq.*, p. 48) and now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, reads: I(OVI) O(PTIMO) M(AXIMO) COH(ORS) V GALL(ORVM). CVI PR[A]EEST [?] MINTHONIVS

TERTVLLVS PRÆF(ECTVS) V(OTVM) S(OLVIT) L(ÆTA) L(IBENS) M(ERITO): "To Jupiter, Best and Greatest, the Fifth Cohort of Gauls, under the command of the Prefect, Minthinius Tertullus, in glad, willing and well-deserved payment of a vow." This regiment of Gauls is known to have been stationed at South Shields in the reign of Alexander Severus (222-234 A.D.). It must have been in garrison at Cramond at some earlier period. The *prænomen* of the prefect is doubtful. Indeed, it is not clear whether it was ever cut upon the stone or not. But a man of the same or of a very similar name, M. Minthinius Tertullus, is mentioned on an inscription from Africa (*C.I.L.*, iii. (auct.), 23420). So far, then, it seems certain that Cramond was held at one time by the First or Second Tungrian Cohort, and at another by the Fifth Cohort of Gauls, for it is extremely improbable that the two cohorts were there together.

The evidence regarding the third auxiliary regiment is less satisfactory. It is furnished by a broken pillar, now in the National Museum of Antiquities. The *provenance* of this pillar is not beyond dispute. Sibbald (*Hist. Inq.*, p. 50) states that it was found "near to the Mannor of Inglistoun," while Gordon (*Itin. Sept.*, p. 62), is of opinion that it "was certainly dug out of the Wall." Gordon's view, however, is avowedly based on what he believed to be the tenor of the inscription. Reading the letters *MP* on the stone, he assumed that it must be one of the series of "distance-slabs" that were set up at intervals along the line of the Vallum on the Forth and Clyde isthmus (cf. No. 306). Here he was certainly wrong. On the other hand, Sibbald's account of the matter is apparently no more than an inference from the place where the stone was lying when it first came under his own notice. It is now generally agreed that it was probably discovered at Cramond, and afterwards conveyed to Ingliston as a curiosity. The two are only a few miles apart, and both before and after Sibbald's day it was fashionable among the owners of Scottish mansions to have odd Roman carved stones in or about their houses.* If a tie of blood could be established between the family of Inglis who acquired

* For examples see Macdonald, *Roman Wall in Scotland*, pp. 273 ff. Cf. also No. 24 in this Inventory, which indeed may have come from Cramond.

Nether Cramond in 1624 and the family of Inglis who quitted Ingliston in 1661 the probability would become almost a certainty. But even a bond of good neighbourliness would be sufficient to account for such a gift.

Four lines are still legible on the pillar. The first two are NINO AVG(VSTO) PIO and P(ATRI) P(ATRIÆ) CO(N)S(VLI) III. Then follows a space, which may perhaps indicate an erasure. The last two lines are COH(ORS) I CVGERNOR(VM) and, apparently, MONTI MP The only certain element here is the name of the auxiliary regiment, the credit for the correct decipherment of which is due to Horsley (*Brit. Rom.*, p. 203). The First Cohort of Cugernians, originally raised on the lower reaches of the Rhine, is known from military diplomas to have formed part of the army of occupation in Britain in 103 and 124 A.D. At a much later date it was stationed at Procolitia on Hadrian's Wall. We cannot say definitely when it was at Cramond. There are two possibilities, for the fragmentary titlature of the emperor would fit either Hadrian or Caracalla. If the blank really represents an erasure, Caracalla is the more probable, since the obliterated name would be that of his brother Geta. As against that it has to be remembered that, according to the historians, Scotland would appear to have been evacuated before 212 A.D., the year of Geta's murder. No plausible explanation of the last line of the inscription has yet been put forward.

Apart from the references to the presence of auxiliary regiments at Cramond, there is also satisfactory evidence of building there by the troops of the line. A tablet, obviously from a substantial erection of some kind, bears the name of Legio II Augusta. It was at one time in Sir John Clerk's collection, but is now in the National Museum of Antiquities. A fifth Cramond inscription, known only from the Morton MSS., is so fragmentary as to be quite unintelligible.* It is said to have been cut on a stone 3 feet long by 1½ feet broad, "in the east end of the church, having four Lyons drawn on it, all being almost worn out." Finally, Wood describes and figures the broken top of an altar, "dug up near Cramond" (*op. cit.*, p. 9), which shows a sculptured head, horned like

Pan. It was seen by Horsley, in whose day it was in the possession of the Earl of Rutherglen. By the time Wood wrote, it had passed into that of the Duke of Queensberry, and was at Neidpath Castle. Its present whereabouts is unknown.

IB S.E. i S.W.

46. Kitchen Midden, near Cramond Ferry.

IB S.E. i S.W. (unnoted).

47. Kitchen Midden, Corstorphine Hill. Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxviii (1893-4), pp. 242-3.

iii N.W. (unnoted).

CRANSTON.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

48. Cousland Castle (?).—In the high upland village of Cousland are some remains which are noticed as follows in the *Statistical Account* (ix, 281): "On the south side of this village, are to be seen the ruins of some buildings, with two enclosures surrounded by high walls. No authentic account of them, after much research, can be found; but if we may credit tradition, they are the remains of a nunnery. The highest wall, commonly called the White Dike, at present measures 24 feet, and the rest vary in height from 5 to 11. The inclosures were undoubtedly orchards, since cherry trees and gooseberry bushes were still growing a few years ago. That there was a churchyard here, and a bell to be seen hanging in the end of the chapel, till it was carried off by some tinkers, are facts supported by the testimony of persons still alive. Hence it is probable, that it was a religious foundation, and perhaps dedicated to St Bartholomew, since there are some acres of ground to the southward, which retain the name of Bartholomew's Firlot."

The remains now form an enclosure, 224 feet square within walls 2 feet 10 inches thick, which stands complete to a height of 24 feet, at the north-west angle only. This enclosure was undoubtedly a garden or orchard, and the masonry suggests 17th-century work. At the north-east corner is a very ruinous late 16th-century house, of which the part that projects within the enclosure

* It is reproduced by Wilson, *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ii, p. 64.

appears to be earlier than the portion lying parallel to and incorporated in the east wall. This older portion is a structure 30 feet wide and of indeterminate length and height. Its basement was ceiled with a barrel-vault, beneath which, at springing level, was a timber floor with joists borne on massive corbels 11 inches wide and high, that project 8 inches from the wall face. The upper chamber had at least one window, which was centred in the west gable. The lower chamber was the kitchen;

is rebated in rear for two doors, both opening inwardly. The inner was secured by a draw-bar. What appears to be an addition to this structure can be traced in the east wall of the enclosure. It had a length of $79\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but height, width, and arrangement are indeterminate. Against the north wall of the enclosure, towards the western end, are several ruinous structures; these are secondary.

The older portion of the house is certainly orientated, but in no other particular

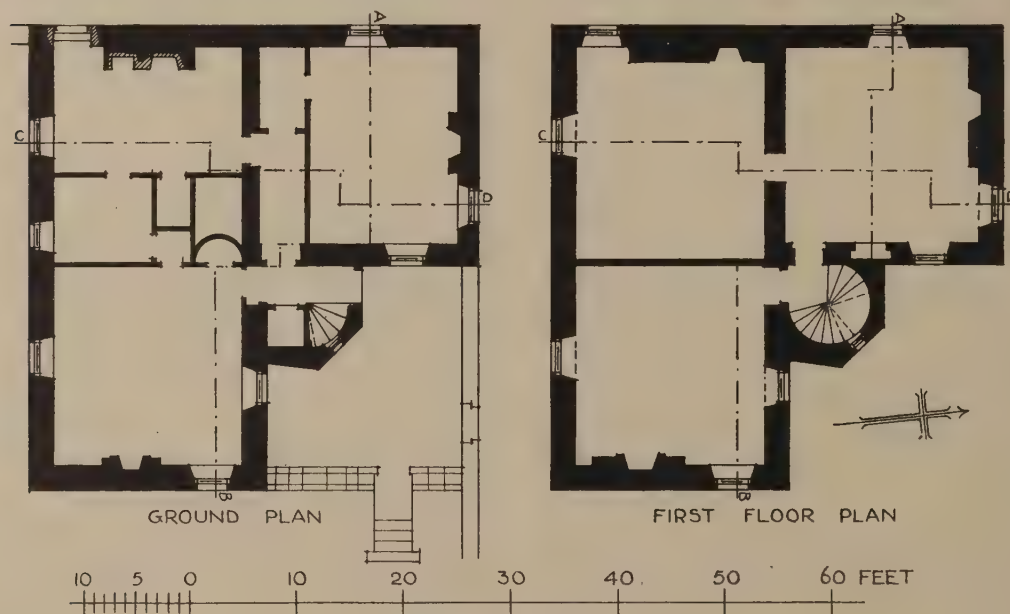


FIG. 61—Ford House (No. 50).

of its great fireplace very little is left, and the spring of its arch can just be traced; its position is unusual, as it lies in the north lateral wall. In the surviving jamb of the fireplace is an inlet for water, with the external orifice 6 feet above the present ground-level and the inner opening breast-high. The channel, 8 inches wide, contracts to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the mouth. West of the jamb is a slop outlet. The kitchen has two small aumbries in the gable and two small windows looking southwards into the enclosure. The entrance lies in the south wall immediately south of the enclosure, and of it one jamb remains; its margin is chamfered and

does the structure suggest an ecclesiastical purpose; the remains are therefore probably those of Cousland Castle, which is indicated on diagrams of the Battle of Pinkie in Patten's *Expedicion into Scotlande*.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Cousland belonged to the St. Clairs of Roslin.¹ But in 1656 Robert MacGill, son of Sir James MacGill of Cranston-Riddell, was returned heir to his brother in the lands and barony of Cousland.²

¹ Cf. *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1542), No. 2769;

² *Inquis. Spec.*, Edinb., No. 1057.

viii N.E. (unnoted). 27 April 1921,

49. Oxenfoord Castle.—This seat of the Earl of Stair lies 4 miles east-south-east of Dalkeith. It dates from 1780, having been then remodelled by Robert Adam, but was considerably enlarged at a later time by William Burn. Encased within it is the shell of a 16th-century tower, hardly to be traced in the building, but clearly shown on Adam's plans, which are preserved in the Soane Museum, London. This tower was L-shaped on plan, and within the re-entrant angle was a stair-tower, shown in another set of plans preserved at Oxenfoord as terminating in a parapeted look-out 63½ feet above ground level. The main block of the tower measures 50 by 28 feet externally, the wing 18 by 24 feet; both measured 44 feet to the wall head. There was no parapet. At the angles were turrets containing little "studies." There were four storeys, the basement of both main block and wing being vaulted.

ix S.W. 23 March 1927.

50. Ford House.—Less than a quarter of a mile west of Pathhead, on the old road to Edin-

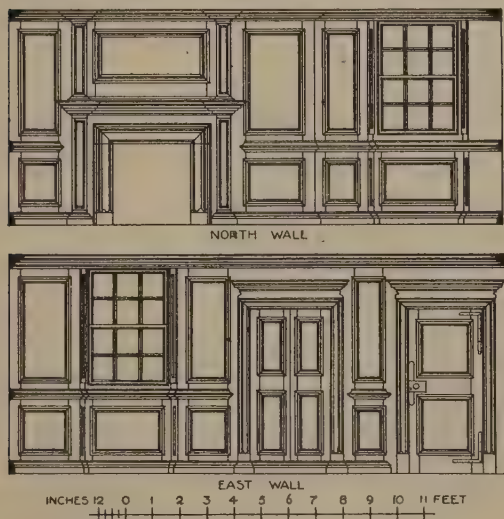


FIG. 62—Ford House (No. 50): Panelling in dining-room.

burgh, is a small but well-preserved house (Fig. 50) dating from the last quarter of the 17th century. On plan the structure is L-shaped, with the main block running east and west and

the wing north and south. Within the re-entrant angle is a semi-octagonal tower containing a wheel-staircase and roofed with a slated timber roof of ogival shape. The building is covered with roughcast, but the back-set window margins are exposed; the gables are crow-stepped. The roof of the main block has apparently been renewed, but that of the wing has probably been only re-covered; towards the courtyard the latter contains a dormer window of old form. The window in the north gable of the wing is dated on the lintel 1680.

The building is two storeys and an attic in height, and no part is vaulted. In the dining-room and also in the attic chamber above it the walls are covered with contemporary wooden panelling, probably of Memel pine. The dining-room fireplace is of stone and has moulded jambs; its hearth is paved with marble quarries, alternately white and black.

Ford as an independent estate "originally belonged to a branch of the Frasers of Lovat, who built Ford House in 1680."—*Cranston, a Parish History*, by Rev. John Dickson, p. 26.

ix S.W. 23 June 1914.

MISCELLANEOUS.

51. Cross-slab.—The old churchyard of Cranston lies within the Oxenfoord policies near the house. It contains a cross-slab, which measures 5 feet 5 inches in length, 18 inches broad at the head, 10½ inches at the foot, and 9 inches in thickness. A quirked bead returns as a marginal moulding and encloses a cross with two transverse limbs, semicircular in section and cable moulded. The slab is fractured.¹

¹ Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xliii (1908-9), p. 206.

ix S.W. 23 March 1927.

52. Remote House.—The hinds' houses at the entrance to the steading at Remote, three-quarters of a mile north-north-east of Pathhead, are built against an old wall, in which there is a doorway with a semicircular head, apparently the remains of a garden wall of the 17th century.

ix S.W. (unnoted). 13 July 1915.

SITES.

53. Graves near West Byres.
ix. N.W.

54. Oxenfoord Church.
ix. S.W.

CRICHTON.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

55. Parish Church, Crichton.—This church (Fig. 67) is 3 miles east of Gorebridge and stands on a high and wooded bank sloping down to and overhanging the river Tyne, which flows by on the west. The present building is the ancient collegiate church, which, on the 17th November 1641, was decreed by Act of Parliament to be the church of the parish. In 1898 it was given a thorough restoration.

The church was laid out on a cruciform plan, comprising a choir, north and south transepts, and nave, but the last named division does not appear to have been completed.

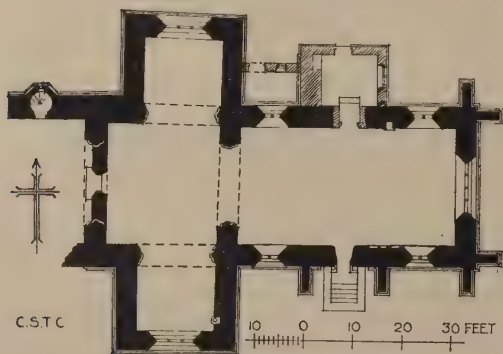


FIG. 63—Crichton Church (No. 55).

Externally the building is plain, decoration being confined to the eastern limb. At ground level around the whole structure runs a heavy basement-course with a late bell-shaped upper member, and at eaves-level is a cavetto cornice. The absence of hood-mouldings is noticeable, but this omission is not uncommon in churches of this type.

The east wall of the choir contains a large pointed window with jamb mouldings consisting of a series of hollows alternating with rolls,

filleted and plain. These return in one sweep around the archwork, unbroken by capitals at the springing level. The tracery is modern. At either side of the gable a buttress rises in four stages from the return of the basement-course to a decorated cope, which has been surmounted by a crocketed finial; the gable is skewed. The south wall is divided into three bays by buttresses; which are carried up higher than those on the gable. The cavetto cornice is enriched by stiff conventional floral ornament alternating with grotesques. For two courses below this the wall overhangs and is borne on a similar cornice with the same enrichment. The centre bay is pierced by a semicircular-headed doorway, the greater portion of which has been renewed. The jamb mouldings of rolls, filleted and plain, and hollows, which are carried round the head, terminate in bell-shaped bases. In each of the other bays is a pointed window similar in detail to that in the east wall, but on a much smaller scale; the tracery has been restored.

The north wall is similar in all respects, except that the intermediate buttresses have been omitted where a sacristy once stood on the site of the modern vestry that projects northwards from the wall. Above its present roof can be seen the raggle of an older roof. The lower cavetto-moulding immediately above this has been renewed, probably in the late 17th century, to judge by the exceedingly crude rendering of the grotesque heads substituted for those originally there.

The east and west walls of the transepts are blank, but each of the end walls contains a lofty pointed-arch window with jambs and arch head wrought in a series of splays. The line of the inner member is broken at the springing level by a little capital with a floral enrichment.

Of the nave the south wall was just begun, but the north wall has been built for 16 feet and contains a semi-octagonal tower projecting northwards, within which a staircase is contrived to give access to the interior of the tower.

The choir and transepts are now roofed less steeply than at first; the weather tables showing the original pitch are seen on the tower. The roof ridges of these portions are about the same level, but the nave roof was intended to be higher.

Immediately above the roof ridges the tower



FIG. 64.—Sacrament House.



FIG. 65.—Sedilia.

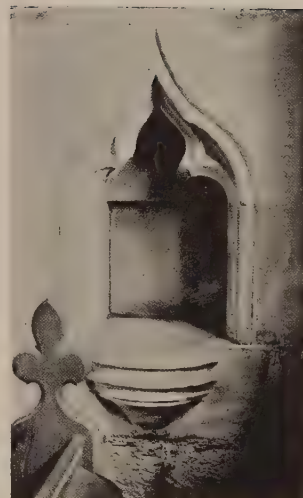


FIG. 66.—Piscina.



FIG. 67.—From the South-East.
PARISH CHURCH, CRICHTON (No. 55).

walls are reduced in thickness by an external set-off with weathered top. Above this they rise vertically to a parapet walk borne on moulded corbels, as in castellated work. Within the parapet rises the tower roof with coped gables to the east and west, the east gable being surmounted by a plain belfry. In each wall of the tower is a two-light window with splayed jambs, mullion, and lintel.

The nave opened into the crossing by an equilateral arch with cavetto and ogival mouldings springing from foliaceous capitals; the abaci follow the contour of the jambs. These have a central semi-shaft with a broad fillet between two semi-shafts slightly set back. The bases are bell-shaped. On the completion of the choir and transepts, the archway was filled in and a doorway inserted to enable these portions to be used for worship pending the completion of the nave. The doorway was originally similar to that in the south wall of the chancel, but, at a later period, the rolls on the jambs have been replaced by splays.

A carved panel has been built into the masonry above the doorway. Within a border enriched with floral ornament is a shield charged with an eagle's head erased on a chevron between three eagles' heads erased. Below the shield is an angel winged and holding a scroll. The panel appears to date from the late 16th century.*

The interior of the choir is plain. The chancel arch is identical with that between nave and crossing. The wall thins at the springing-level and above the apex of the arch is pierced by a quatrefoiled opening. The ceiling, as in the other divisions of the building, is a high-pointed barrel-vault of stone without ribs.

In the south wall, immediately east of the south doorway, is a fine triple sedile with three ogival heads (Fig. 65), which are moulded with bead-and-hollow mouldings springing from clustered shafts with floriated capitals and bell-shaped bases. The projecting sill has been mutilated. In the north wall, east of the doorway which led to the sacristy, is an interesting

but much restored Sacrament House (Fig. 64). The head is ogival and cusped; it springs from little buttresses, with moulded set-offs, which are carved with representations of Gothic windows. The sill, also moulded, appears to be original. Several fragments of carved stone similar to the work on the Sacrament House have been inserted for preservation in the south wall of the nave.

The south transept contains at the south-eastern corner a piscina (Fig. 66) in an unusually complete state. The basin is circular and has a slight outward projection, which is moulded. The head is ogival and trefoiled. The mouldings of the head are carried, unbroken, down the jamb.

The transepts open into the crossing by arches somewhat lower than those of the chancel and nave, but in detail similar to these. The pointed barrel-vault over the crossing is pierced by a circular opening to allow the bells to be lifted to their position.

The staircase within the projection on the north of the nave wall is circular for the first flight. Thereafter it is conducted laterally through the nave wall until it strikes the west wall of the tower, where it is again wheeled and rises to the storey above the vault of the crossing, in which is a fair-sized chamber with a two-light window in each wall. Above it, in the original roof, there may have been an attic. A doorway high up in the east gable gives access to the parapet.

The structure is in good preservation and in use for worship.

The bell is inaccessible.

CONSECRATION CROSS.—In the wall below the Sacrament House is a rudely incised cross within a circle, which may be a consecration cross.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The ratification of the foundation of Crichton College by the Bishop of St. Andrews is dated 29 December 1449, but there is a reference to the College as also the parish church (*ad Ecclesiam parochialem de Crechtoun seu Collegium*) dated 16 May 1448. The founder was William, Lord Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland, and the collegiate establishment was to be for a provost, eight chaplains or prebendaries, and two boys or clerks. As it was an erection on the basis of the parish church, the provost was to have the

* Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xliii (1908-9), p. 221. Sir James Balfour Paul, then Lyon King, there suggests that the arms are probably those of Agnes Nicholson, fourth wife of Sir Patrick Murray, whose father was last Provost of Crichton. She died 16th November 1637. But the panel seems earlier than 1637.

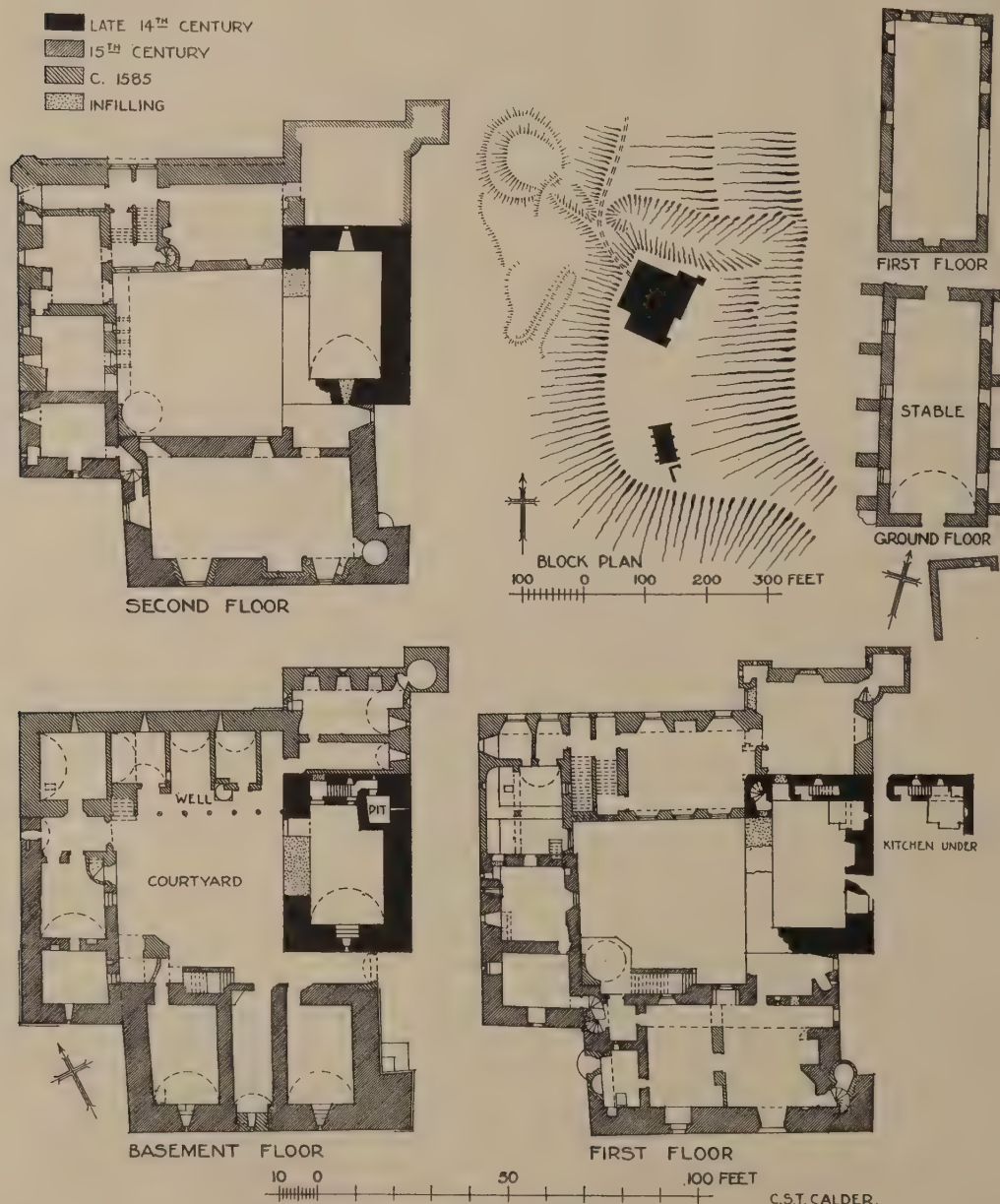


FIG. 68—Crichton Castle (No. 56).



FIG. 69.—From the North-East.



Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 70.—From the South-East.
CRICHTON CASTLE (No. 56).

To face p. 46.

whole revenues of the ancient rectory of Crichton, subject to the support of a perpetual vicar for parochial duties and of a prebendary of Crichton. The revenues of Lochorwart or Borthwick (cf. No. 1) were attached to the College, supporting a perpetual vicar for the parish of Lochorwart, two prebendaries or presbyters in the College to be known as the first and second prebendaries of Middleton, a third to be known as the prebendary of Lochorwart, and the two boy clerks. A parish clerk of Crichton was to be appointed, who was to be sacrist of the College, having charge of the bell-ringing, the locking of the doors, the vestments, chalices, and other vessels. What remained of the teind and other revenues of Lochorwart was allotted to the upkeep of the building, the furnishing of the altar and choir, and other necessities. The three remaining prebendaries were to be supported by revenues from buildings in Edinburgh and lands in Crichton barony, two being styled of "Hogstoun" and "Furde," but the third blank. Each prebendary was to have half an acre for manse and garden.¹

¹ *Charters of Coll. Churches in Midlothian.*

xv N.W. 3 June 1915.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

56. Crichton Castle.—This ruined structure (Figs. 69 and 70) occupies a commanding position at the head of the river Tyne $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Pathhead and about 3 miles east of Gorebridge. The site is a mass of freestone of good quality, forming a terrace just below the 600 feet contour line and projecting from higher ground on the east—all part of the plateau which here overlooks the course of the Tyne. The site is steeply scarped on the west down to a marshy haugh bordering the river; on the north, where the ground beyond the site is level therewith, an old deeply cut watercourse and a ditch intervene and render approach difficult. On the west is a ditch with an outer rampart.

The buildings of the castle proper, which completely enclose a courtyard, are set at the north-west angle of the site; 41 yards to the south of these is an outbuilding, the survivor of others which were apparently scattered about the south-eastern side of the plateau. The

castle buildings, still standing for a height of 50 to 60 feet above the ground, form an imposing group. The various portions have been built at different periods, but the nucleus is a late 14th-century tower in the centre of the eastern side, which is the original house and a self-contained unit. Two wings were added in the 15th century and formed the south and west sides of a courtyard, of which the northern side may have been a screen wall or another wing afterwards removed or reconstructed. The present northern range dates from the period 1581-91.

The original tower measures externally $46\frac{1}{2}$ feet from north to south and $33\frac{1}{4}$ feet from east to west. It is built of cubical freestone, quarry-dressed, with polished margins. The upper courses appear to have been renewed in the 15th century.

Within it are a basement and a mezzanine floor beneath a semicircular barrel-vault, and on the first floor a Hall below a lofty pointed barrel-vault. Above this there has been at least one other storey.

There is no internal communication save between the first and upper floors. The basement was entered from the exterior by a semicircular-headed doorway at the west end of the north wall, which was built up when the late 16th-century addition was placed in front of it. Thereafter a doorway was broken through the north end of the west wall, so that this floor could be reached from the courtyard. The original doorway, which had two doors, one opening outwards, the other inwards, gave access to a lobby (Fig. 71), from which the basement was entered on the south, to a stair leading eastwards to the higher mezzanine floor and to a prison contrived within a projection at the north-east angle. The basement is lit by a narrow window in the south wall within a deeply recessed embrasure, which is carried high above the window lintel in a segmental scotion arch; the sole is stepped to enable the window sill to be reached. In the west wall are traces of another window. The mezzanine floor is lit by a small window placed within the eastern haunch of the vault. The prison is roofed with a segmental stone vault, and measures 6 feet 8 inches by 7 feet 2 inches. The entrance is 1 foot 11 inches broad and 2 feet 5 inches high, and has been secured by a strong door heavily

barred; the sill is 6 feet above the floor. The only provision for light and air is a narrow opening penetrating upwards through the east wall.

The Hall was entered from the exterior by a doorway set immediately over the lower

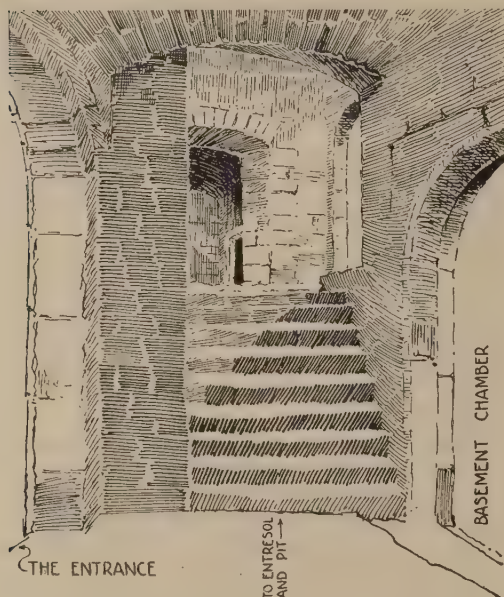


FIG. 71—Crichton Castle (No. 56): Entrance Lobby of original tower.

entrance. This doorway was built up when the northern addition was made. This floor is lit by a large window at the south end of the east wall, and also by a window placed high up in each gable. Towards the north end of the east wall there is a large fireplace with moulded jambs. Immediately north of it is the rest for the transom of a screen, which separated the Hall proper from the portion used as a servery. Within this latter division there is a mural chamber in the east wall. It contains an aumbry and is lit by a small window. Below the high north window is a staircase leading down to a tiny kitchen contrived between the vault of the prison and the Hall; the kitchen has a fireplace in the north wall, and in the stair wall is a niche for a lantern. At the north-east angle of the Hall is a vice or wheel-stair leading to the upper

floor or floors. Off the stair-foot is a doorway, now built up, which gave access to a mural chamber within the west wall.

The 15th-century wings are rectangular and are of three storeys, save on the south-west, where a tower rises above the roofs of the adjoining portions. Around the exterior of the whole range a splayed basement-course returns. The masonry is of ashlar. In the centre of the south wing is a wide doorway having a semicircular head with moulded archivolt and jambs; it led through a vaulted pend to the courtyard, but towards the end of the 16th century, when a new entrance was made on the east, it was built up, a small window was placed in the infilling, and the pend was then used as a cellar. The new doorway (Fig. 77) inserted in the east wall at the junction of tower and wing has a semicircular head with a quirked edge-roll, above which is a little Renaissance cornice enriched with a winged cherub's head at either end and in the centre; at either end of the cornice there has been an upstanding finial, flanking possibly a semicircular pediment. A postern pierces the west wall near the north end of the 15th-century work, which is marked by a straight joint in the walling.

The parapet-walk running along the exterior of these buildings is borne on corbels of three members, but around the south-western tower and along the courtyard face the corbels are single-membered.

The north wall of the south range is recessed at the west end beneath a great segmental relieving arch at second-floor level, and within the recess is a forestair giving access from the courtyard to the first floor (Fig. 74). The stair was steep and narrow, and at a later period a wider stair of easier ascent has been laid upon it. The corbel supporting the original platt is seen half covered by the later work. At the south-west angle of the courtyard a circular staircase was added in the 16th century to give direct access from the enclosure.

On the ground floor of the south wing is a vaulted cellar on either side of the original entrance pend; the western cellar has a hatch in its roof communicating with a service room above.

The first floor is entered from the forestair through a fine 15th-century doorway (Fig. 78),

resembling those found in ecclesiastical work. It has a semicircular head without an impost, wrought, like the jambs, in two rolls with fillets. Between the rolls is a hollow with ornament and on either side a quirk. The hood moulding has a foliaceous enrichment. The jambs terminated in bell-shaped bases, of which only one remains. This doorway opens into a lobby, from which are reached the tower room and a turnpike or vice rising to the upper floors of the tower; on the east there is a doorway, with a blank trefoiled head beneath an ogival arch, opening to the Hall, and to the south of the lobby is the service room. In the west wall of this servery, beneath a relieving arch, is an opening to a balcony, of about the 16th century, which projects from the exterior of the building and is borne on a corbel-table of six members semicircular on plan. At the south-east angle a hatch has been subsequently formed to communicate with the chamber above.

The Hall, originally one chamber, has large windows looking south and east; these when entire had splayed jambs and lintels. In the centre of the east gable are the remains of a once elaborate fireplace, which has had a high, projecting stone hood borne on a heavily moulded and enriched cornice and lintel resting on projecting jambs. The jambs have been moulded in a series of shafts with intervening hollows enriched in places. They terminated in moulded bases and foliaceous capitals with moulded abaci. To the south of the fireplace is the entrance to a vice leading to the floor above, and off the stair-foot is entered a tiny circular room contained within a pleasing little turret that projects within the south-east re-entrant angle of the wing. This turret has a stone roof, and is provided with a little window looking north-east. The walls are pierced with shot-holes.

The Hall was curtailed, *circa* 16th century, by the erection of a mid-partition of stone, while a wooden screen, evidenced by its transom seats, formed a passage on the north.

The second floor lay immediately beneath the roof and was one great chamber. Its windows with quirked edge-rolls on jambs and lintels appear to be 16th-century enlargements. The fireplace is set in the south wall and has a cornice, showing Renaissance influence in its mouldings, set over a lintel with joggled joints,

which rests on shafted jambs with rectangular capitals and bell-shaped and semi-octagonal bases. Below the ceiling runs a stone cavetto cornice with ball and foliaceous enrichments, as in 15th-century ecclesiastical work. This upper Hall could be reached from stairs on the east and west and also from the later additional staircase erected in the south-west angle of the courtyard.

The superstructure above the later entrance pend has undergone considerable alteration in the 16th century and is to-day in a ruinous state; it contained floors at the level of those in the south wing and communicated with these and also with the original tower.

The south-west tower was six storeys high below the wall-head. These storeys were unvaulted, and the chambers have fireplaces and garderobes. The basement and the first floor communicate with the wing adjoining on the north; this was originally only two storeys in height, comprising a vaulted cellar on the basement floor and a vaulted kitchen with a fireplace and slop outlet on the floor above. The upper part is an addition and is dealt with later in the article.

The courtyard elevation of the north wing is ornamented in a manner unlike that of any other Scottish building, but resembling Continental work. At ground there is an open arcade of seven bays with one return bay on the west (Fig. 72). Each bay comprises a semicircular arch springing from sixteen-sided columns with bell-shaped bases; each alternate face of the shaft is carried up through the capital and has terminated in a volute. On the capitals of the two middle columns are shields, on each of which are carved an anchor and the initials F.S.M.D. in monogram for Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, and his Countess, Margaret Douglas. This part therefore was built after 1581 and before 1591. (*See Historical Note*).

Above the arcade a plain dressed margin is carried round the windows and splayed at the daylight. The masonry is wrought in boldly projecting facets. At wall-head level there returned a cornice enriched with billet moulding. This enriched cornice is used also on the chimneys on the north-west.

Along the north wall or outer face of this wing there returns a massive continuous corbel-

table of four members below a cable ornament, terminating on the semi-octagonal turret which projects from the north-west angle. The table is broken midway in its length at the jambs of the wide and lofty window that lighted the great staircase within.

The ground floor is a range of vaulted cellars with an arched pend leading to the postern on the west. The north wall of these cellars may belong to an older structure or curtain wall; it has been loopholed. Within the arcade is a draw-well. The wing continues against the north face of the 14th-century building and is of equal breadth therewith. On the basement floor of this portion are two vaulted cellars lying east and west; here also the outer walls have horizontal loops. Within a square projection at the north-east angle is a circular oven with a domical stone roof.

The first floor of the main portion is occupied by a Hall, lit from the courtyard and from the north, which on the east has a fireplace with moulded and enriched jambs and in the north wall a recess for a buffet. On the east of this room, against the face of the old tower, is a withdrawing-room having projecting turret chambers at its northern angles. From the eastern a vice leads to the floor above. The windows to the exterior are loopholed. Both Hall and withdrawing-room are reached from the courtyard by a wide and handsome staircase, which starts under the western arch of the arcade and rises as far as the second floor. Above the staircase there have been smaller chambers reached by a vice off the main staircase. The solid newel (Fig. 28) of this main staircase has attached shafts with moulded and enriched capitals and bases. The series of alternate parallel dentils on the capital is a Venetian characteristic. The soffits are of stone wrought in imitation of plaster work. The staircase is well lit from north and south. Beneath the landing above the first-floor level is an apartment entering off the dining-room.

West of the staircase on the first floor there is a service room, communicating on the south with a large vaulted kitchen that lies partly within the 15th-century building. The kitchen can be reached from the courtyard by a small service-stair as well as from the main staircase. The fireplace, of great size, is against the west

wall and has two flues; the openings are arched and borne on a central pier. Within the fireplace can be seen rests for beams, perhaps used in the curing of provisions. The kitchen opens into a small chamber on the north and into the old 15th-century kitchen on the south and communicates with a cellar below by means of a floor trap. A storey has been added above these kitchens, and it also contains a kitchen. The floors above the kitchens and service room are now ruinous; they were entered from the main staircase by a balcony or passage of timber supported on corbels in the west wall of the courtyard (Fig. 73).

OUTBUILDING.—The outbuilding (Fig. 79) is an oblong structure of two storeys, built about the same time as the northern portion of the castle. The lower storey was a stable, and is vaulted. To resist the thrust of this vault the lateral walls were subsequently buttressed. The masonry is of freestone rubble with polished dressings, which at voids are rounded at jamb and lintel. The gables are crow-stepped. At either end of the building, at ground-level, there has been an entrance; the southern one is ruinous, but the other is fairly complete. The latter has a semi-circular head and is surmounted by an opening, ovoid in form and bordered by an enrichment resembling a twisted thong or strap. This opening gave access to a hay-loft in the upper part of the stable. The upper storey may have been heightened; it was habitable, had a fireplace in the south gable, and was well lit by windows in the other gable and in the lateral walls. The walls are also pierced by loops of different forms.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—On the Crichtons of that ilk see *Introd.*, p. xxxviii. After the forfeiture of the third lord and of a temporary holder, the property was conferred on Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hailes, who was created Earl of Bothwell. With the forfeiture of the fourth earl, Queen Mary's husband, this link was broken till restored by James VI, who conferred the lands on Bothwell's nephew, Francis Stewart, created Earl of Bothwell and Admiral of all Scotland in 1581. He had returned from Italy in 1581 and married Margaret Douglas, a daughter of the Earl of Angus, before 1 July 1592. He was responsible for the building of the arcaded north wing in the Italian manner, as his initials,

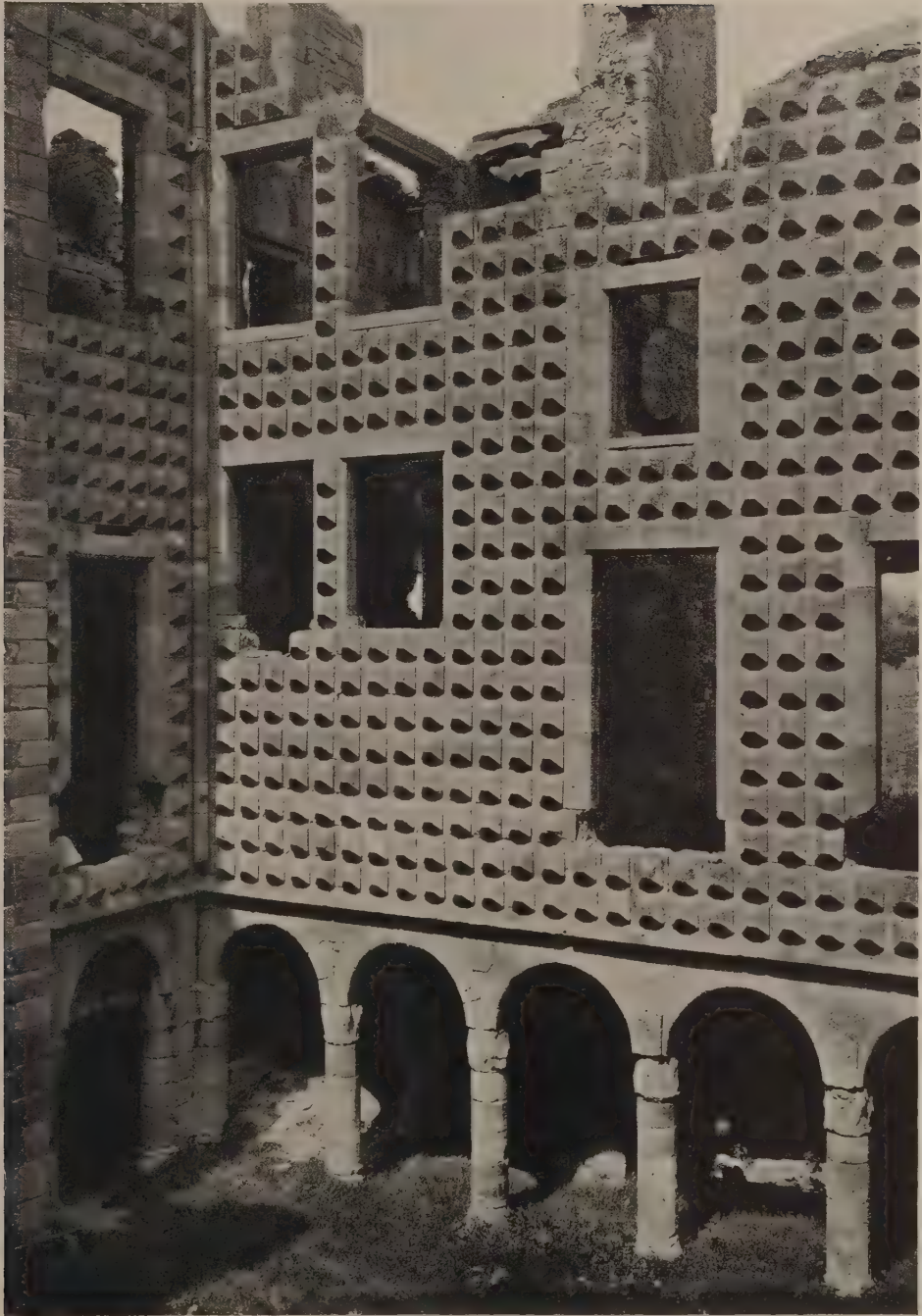


FIG. 72.—Crichton Castle (No. 56) : Arcade and Wall of North Wing.

To face p. 50.

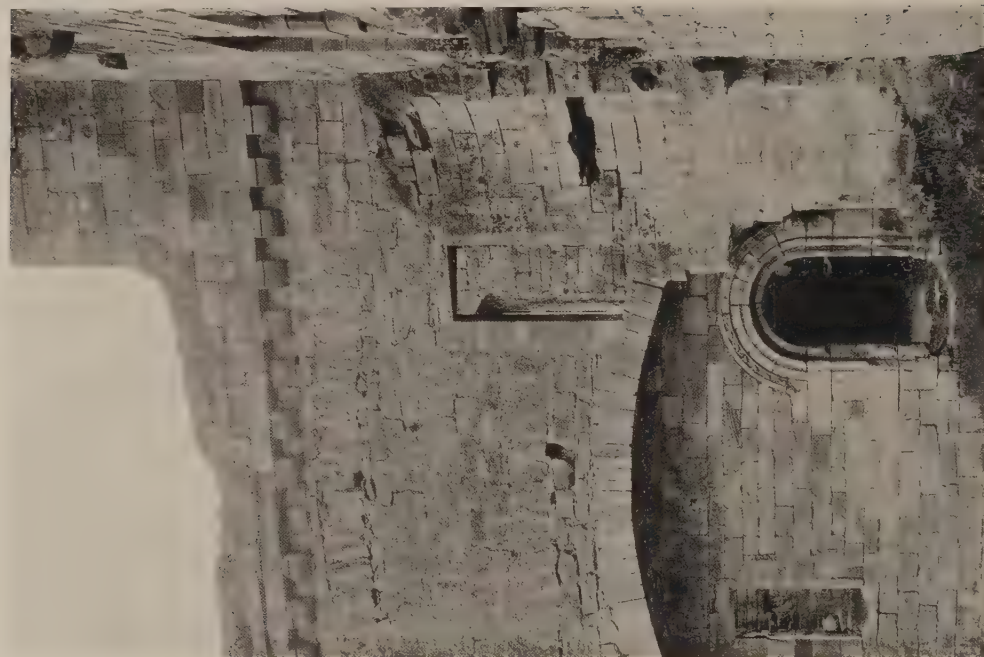


FIG. 74.—Recess of Fore stair to South Wing.
CRICHTON CASTLE (No. 56).

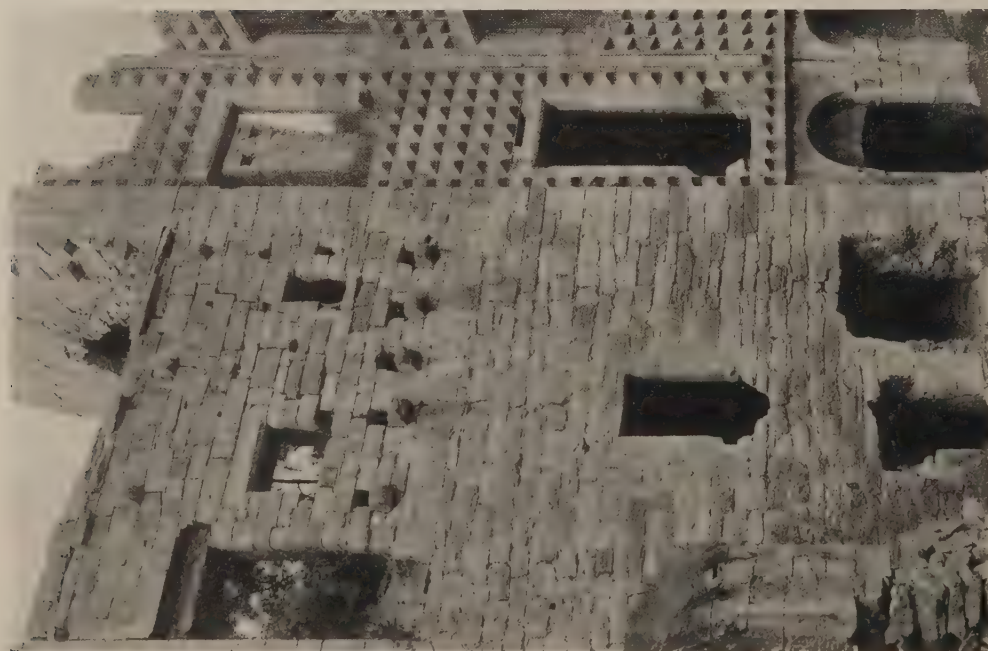


FIG. 73.—West Wing from Courtyard, showing Gallery Corbels.

surmounting an anchor to signify his office of Admiral,¹ with those of his wife, appear twice in monogram on the piers. Francis Stewart was forfeited in 1591, but in the reign of Charles I. his son Francis was restored to the property, which he encumbered with debt, so that in 1649 it was bought by Hepburn of Humble, from whom the castle got the local appellation of "Humble's Wa's."² The name suggests that in Hepburn's time the place ceased to be occupied and was neglected. With this family it remained for the next thirty years, after which it passed through the hands of various proprietors.

¹ Cf. Rae Macdonald's *Scottish Armorial Seals*, where his seal (1589) shows an anchor below the shield; ² *Ruined Castles of Midlothian*, John Dickson, p. 242.

xv N.W. 2 September 1920.

57. **Crichton House.**—Crichton House (Fig. 81), a 17th-century dwelling, lies rather more

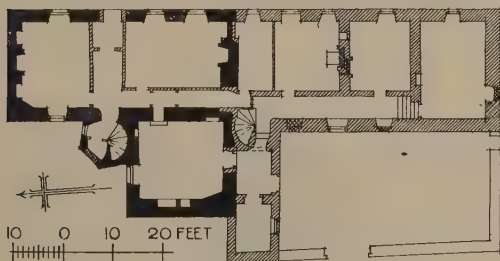


FIG. 75.—Crichton House (No. 57).

than a mile south of Pathhead. It is L-shaped on plan with the main block, $46\frac{1}{2}$ by $22\frac{1}{4}$ feet, running north and south, and the wing, $19\frac{1}{2}$ by 22 feet, projecting westward in alignment with the main south gable. From the re-entrant angle there projects a semi-octagonal tower to contain the main staircase and the original entrance, which is now disused and built up. The main block has been extended southwards. The house is a very plain structure of three storeys and a garret. The window lintels and jambs are stop-chamfered; the gables crow-stepped with moulded skew-puts. The old entrance doorway has a moulded architrave and cornice of Renaissance design, and above is a framed recess to contain a heraldic panel, now wanting. The walls are rough-cast.

Internally the building has been modernised but the old turnpike within the tower, at the re-entrant angle, is still in use and leads from the ground floor to the attics. The third floor retains its original fireplaces with moulded jambs and lintels.

The structure, which is in occupation and in excellent repair, is very similar to Cockburn House.

SUNDIAL.—On the sill of a second-floor window facing south is a projection carrying a bronze dial.

xv N.W. 14 June 1914.

58. **Cakemuir Castle.**—This structure, a mid-16th-century tower, is distant about 4 miles south-south-east of Pathhead and stands high on the eastern slope of a sheltered and secluded valley formed by the Cakemuir Burn amid the dreary moorlands that rise to the Soutra ridge. The tower is an oblong on plan, measuring externally 30 feet 2 inches from east to west by 24 feet 7 inches from north to south, and has a turret, circled on plan for the greater part of its height, projecting from the north wall to contain the stair. From the west wall there projects an 18th-century wing, which in its turn has been added to within recent years. Below the wall-head the tower contains four storeys, each of one apartment, which are reached by the spacious wheel-stair. The wall-head is surmounted by a parapet, with walk borne on moulded corbels, that butts against the stair-tower, which, at this level, develops to an oblong on plan and terminates in a cap-house with crow-stepped gables. Within the parapet-walk rises a steeply pitched roof covered with slates, beneath which is a garret lit from windows in the east and west gables. These gables are crow-stepped, and in each is a chimney-stalk. In the west gable, on either side of the chimney, is a roofed watch-box with a stone seat for the occupant. These boxes or recesses overlook the country to south and east. The only provision for defence was a series of gun-loops on the fourth floor, which are now built up. The floors are of wood.

The tower seems to have been ruinous when the present family acquired the property, but to-day it is in good repair and is in occupation. The parapet has been restored, and a new roof

has been formed at a pitch less steep than the original.

The door between the basement and the staircase has a wrought-iron handle and plate of the 17th century.

HERALDIC PANEL.—On the outside of the east gable is placed a panel which was removed from above the original entrance. It has a shield bearing Wauchope arms—a chevron between two mullets in chief and a garb in base.

Adam Wauchope of Cakemuir is on record in 1565. Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, i, Part iii, p. 468.

xv S.W. 23 June 1915.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

59. Fort, Play Hill, Crichton.—On the summit of the more easterly of the two knolls called Play Hill, at the western end of Crichton village and at an elevation of about 650 feet above sea-level, are the remains of a fort. To the north the ground falls in a steep slope, to the east and south there is a gentle dip, and to the west there is a slight hollow between the fort and the smaller hillock. On the east the defences have been obliterated, but round the north, west, and south the hill is scarped, and on the edge of the scarp are the remains of a rampart 12 feet in breadth at the foundation and rising at most 3 feet above the interior. The longer axis is north-north-west and south-south-east, and internally the fort measures 300 by 188 feet.

xv N.W. 31 July 1913.

60. Fort, Longfaugh.—On the summit of a slight eminence planted with trees, on gently rising ground about 500 yards west of Longfaugh Farm, and at an elevation of 800 feet above sea-level, is a roughly circular fort (Fig. 102) surrounded by the remains of two earthen ramparts, the interior dimensions being on an average 275 feet from east to west and 250 feet from north to south. The inner rampart, rising in places 5 feet above the inner level, is raised on the edge of the scarp, which shows a height of 13 to 15 feet. The distance between the crests of the ramparts is on an average 57 feet at the north and 54 feet at the south. The outer rampart is entirely

obliterated on the west, south, and north-east. Of the sections left on the east the most complete measures approximately 24 feet in breadth, 4 feet 6 inches in height on the

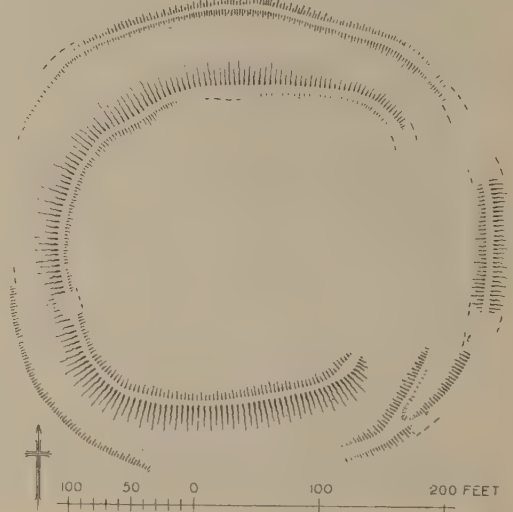


FIG. 76.—Fort, Longfaugh (No. 60).

inside, and 11 feet on the outside. In other parts, where a modern dyke has encroached, the outer rampart rises from 4 to 5 feet 6 inches above the interior and 6 to 8 feet above the field outside. For a distance of some 180 feet on the east the inner defence is quite destroyed, and opposite the southern extremity of this gap, where the outer rampart also shows a break, there may possibly have been an entrance. Some 65 feet to the south of this supposed entrance the outer rampart bifurcates, as shown on plan.

Twelve Roman bronze coins of the late emperors, which were said to have been found "in a Roman encampment on the estate of Crichton-dean," were presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1785, and others are reported to have been picked up in the immediate vicinity. With regard to these finds, however, see *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lii (1917-8), pp. 212-3 and 272. The 6-inch O.S. map also records the finding of a bronze patella at a site almost midway between Longfaugh and Crichton Dean.

xv N.W. 29 July 1913.



FIG. 77.—Entrance from the East.

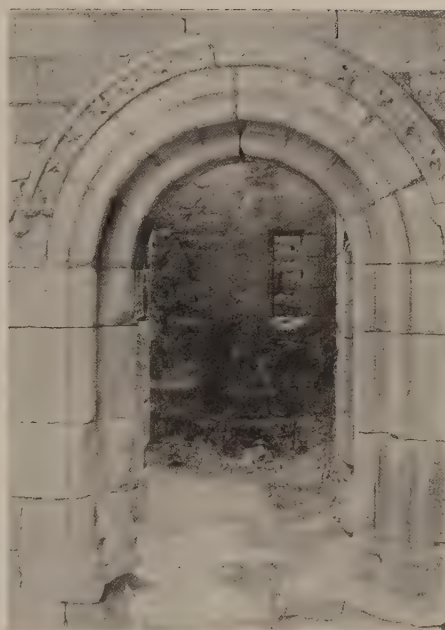


FIG. 78.—Doorway, South Wing.



FIG. 79.—Outbuilding.

CRICHTON CASTLE (No. 56).

To face p. 52.

EARTH-HOUSE.

61. Earth-house, Crichton Mains.—This fine example of an earth-house, which was discovered and cleared out in the early part of 1869, is situated in a cultivated field on a ridge overlooking a wide stretch of country to the north, about $\frac{7}{8}$ of a mile east of Crichton village and some 900 yards west by north of Longfaugh steading, at an elevation of nearly 800 feet above sea-level. The earth-house consists of a single, long, narrow, subterranean chamber, curving on plan in the form of an arc with its convex side towards the south and broadening slightly towards the easterly extremity. Access is obtained through a passage from the north-east, that enters the chamber on its inner curve about one-quarter of its length from the

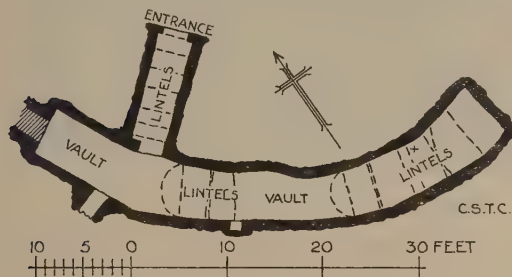


FIG. 80.—Earth-house, Crichton Mains (No. 61).

north-western end. The length along the medial line is 49 feet, and the breadth increases from 5 feet 4 inches at the base of the walls at the north-western end to 6 feet opposite the entrance and 6½ feet near the inner extremity at the east. The height of the chamber generally is about 6¼ feet. The walls incline slightly inwards as they rise, the amount of convergence at the narrow end being about 3 inches and at the broad end over a foot. The roof has been formed of massive lintel stones about 7 feet in length, two of which are seen 15½ feet from the narrow end, covering a space 4 feet 10 inches wide, while five, varying in width from 1 foot 11 inches to 3 feet 1 inch, overlie, in a distance of 17 feet, the inner termination of the chamber. These lintels, several of which are roughly dressed, are placed close together, with the exception of the third and fourth from the extreme easterly end, which are 15 inches apart, the space between these two

being occupied by five smaller stones laid cross-wise. The rest of the chamber is covered with an arched roof, which was built after the discovery of the earth-house.

In the north-western end of the earth-house is an opening, 2 feet 10 inches in height by 2 feet 8 inches in breadth, with a massive lintel and two finely-chiselled stones for jambs. There is no backing to this opening, which is now filled with earth and stones, and has not yet been fully investigated. Two aumbry-like niches or recesses are seen in the southern wall; the first, 7½ feet from the narrow end and 2 feet 4 inches above the floor, is 1 foot 8 inches broad, 1 foot 4 inches high, and seems to be carried through the wall a distance of more than 3 feet; the second, 12 feet 10 inches from the first recess and 3 feet 11 inches from the floor, is 1 foot 1 inch in breadth by 9½ inches in height and 1 foot in depth.

The entrance from the north-east is reached through a well-built sloping passage 12 feet 7 inches in length, 4 feet in height, and 3 feet 9 inches in breadth. The sill at the entrance is 5 feet 7 inches below the surface of the ground, and the passage falls about 2 feet 9 inches before the chamber is reached. It is roofed with seven lintels and is in a good state of preservation. The doorway at the inner end of the passage is also well built. It measures 3 feet 4 inches in height by 2 feet 8 inches in breadth, each jamb being formed by two stones, the lower a large, roughly squared and dressed block and the upper a fine dressed stone. The jamb on the northern side of this door projects about 6 inches from the line of the wall of the passage to form a check.

The structure has been built without mortar, many of the slabs used being of large size and showing very little dressing. Sixty-nine stones, however, are finely squared and dressed, and many of them exhibit the diamond and diagonal chiselling so often seen on stones tooled by the Romans. Two of these Roman-worked blocks form the jambs of the opening at the north-west end, and two more are seen at the entrance door; but the greater number have been placed on the top of the wall forming the inner curve of the structure. Besides being dressed and squared, one of the jambs at the opening above mentioned has a channel or groove with rounded bottom, 3½ inches broad and 3½ inches deep, cut

longitudinally across its lower end.¹ For the significance of this and of the Roman stones generally see *Introduction*, p. xxix.

One of the lintel stones shows a number of cup-marks, but these seem to be natural. On the underside of another lintel (marked on Fig. 80 with a cross) is cut the front half of a Pegasus or winged horse, the emblem of Legio II Augusta.²

¹ Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, viii (1868-70), pp. 105-9; ² cf. *Ibid.*, lix (1924-5), pp. 94-95.

xv N.W. ("Picts House.") 31 July 1913.

SITES.

The O.S. map records sites as under :

62. Church and Graveyard, Kirk Hill.
xv N.W.

63. Grave or Kistvaen on Harle Rigging.
xv N.W.

CURRIE.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

64. Parish Church, Currie.—The ruin of the choir of the old parish church of Kinleith or Currie is utilised as a burial enclosure, and stands detached some yards eastward from the present church, but within the churchyard. The structure, which is oblong on plan and is orientated, measures 31 feet in length by 23 feet in breadth. The only features remaining, though barely traceable since the last repointing, are a built-up window and doorway in the south wall; these are chamfered on jambs and head. The heads are wrought from a single stone; that of the window is semicircular, while that of the doorway is three-sided. These features are not later than the 15th century. Within the enclosure are several mural tombstones, the earliest commemorating Robert Clayhills, eldest son of the laird of Innergowrie, who died in 1670. The pediment of this memorial contains the Clayhills arms, viz., parted *per bend*, two greyhounds courant bend-ways.¹

RECUMBENT SLABS.—(1) Within the churchyard, about 20 feet south of the church, is a recumbent slab, 4 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 4 inches by 6½ inches, bordered by an angle bead. At the head is a circular panel with an articu-

lated border, containing in relief a cross-patty. Beneath the panel is incised a sword with depressed quillons and rounded pommel; on the left of the sword there appears to be a scabbard. The workmanship is crude. This slab (Fig. 85) may be related to the two following now preserved in the vestibule of the church.

(2) This stone measures 2 feet 8 inches by 11 inches by 4 inches, is back-set and contains a cross-head similar to (1), but the cross in this instance is canted; beneath the head a shaft is incised, very crookedly, with calvary, capital and two sur-bases. On the right of the shaft a dagger is incised, and on the left what may be a pair of shears¹ (Fig. 83).

(3) The other measures 2 feet 4 inches by 10 inches by 5 inches, is similarly bordered and has a cross-head similar to (1). Beneath the panels is a shaft with upper arm and calvary. On the left and linked to the shaft a pair of shears are incised¹ (Fig. 83).

¹ Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xl (1905-6), p. 228.

vi N.E. 28 August 1920.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

65. Riccarton.—On the flat summit of the ridge that lies between the Water of Leith and the Murray Burn, less than a mile north-north-west of Currie, stands the mansion of Riccarton, which incorporates in its modern extensions a small tower of about the 16th century with a 17th-century addition. The tower forms the south-west angle of the building and was originally free-standing; whether its plan was oblong or L-shaped is not quite clear, but the latter is the more likely, as the walls are not of sufficient thickness to contain a mural turnpike. Against the tower there rises an easy turnpike, but this appears to be a renewal or addition, for its outer walls are of rubble precisely similar to those of the 17th-century addition, while the tower was ashlar built. The tower is four storeys in height, and measures 29 feet from north-east to south-west and 25½ feet from north-west to south-east, over walls 6 feet thick. The south-east wall has been refaced, the north-east wall is obscured by a modern addition; the parapet and roof, and the windows, with one exception, are modern; this surviving window is chamfered on jamb and lintel. On each floor there



FIG. 81.—Crichton House from the North-West (No. 57).



Photo by John A. Inglis, K.C.

FIG. 82.—Auchindinny House (No. 142).

To face p. 54.

is one chamber, and these chambers are wholly modernised.

The 17th-century addition, built of rubble once harled, on plan resembles a Z, and is attached to the tower by the short wing containing the turnpike. The main block then returns north-east and parallel to the tower, and terminates in another wing rectangularly disposed and returning northwards. Within the north-west re-entrant angle is a circled tower containing a second turnpike. The addition is 63 feet long and 25 feet broad across the main block and contains three storeys and an attic in its height. The basement has four barrel-vaulted cellars which originally intercommunicated. On each of the upper floors are likewise four chambers, one of which, the north-west wing chamber on the first floor, is fully panelled in Memel pine, while a second on the floor above, at the north end of the main block, has on its walls an early wall-paper, *circa* 18th century, printed from hand blocks on small sheets. Riccarton is occupied and is in good repair.

INSCRIBED LINTEL.—On the tower above the lowest south-east window is inserted the lintel of the old entrance, which lay within the east re-entrant angle. It is inscribed:

BY · GODLINES · THE · AIR* · IS · ES[TA]BLISSIT
BOT · CRYING · SINES · SPEVIS · HIM · OVT · OF ·
POSSESSIO(N)

VIVE · DEO · S·L·C·ET · DBC DMS A(NNO) 1621
SIT · DEVS · INTRANTIBVS · SOLAMEN · PRÆS[IDIUM]
EXEVNTIBUS ("Live for God . . .

May God be a solace to those entering, a
[protection] to those departing.")

The door lintel has hollow and angle bead mouldings of the time. The initials are those of Sir Lewis Craig and his wives, Dame Beatrice Chirnsyde and Dame Marie Somerville.

ARMORIAL PANEL.—Beside the modern entrance lies an armorial panel, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, bearing a shield surmounted by helm, wreath, a pelican vulned for crest, and mantling; above the crest is a broken label, but its motto is 'indecipherable. On the shield are three keys fessways in pale for Gibson, while the initials S.A.G. border the shield. Below are a rough scroll and the date 1688. This panel came from Dalmahoy.

* Scots for "heir."

ENTRANCE GATES.—In the wall which bounds the South Strip plantation south of the house are a pair of 17th-century gate-piers said to be in their original position.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In February 1533/4 the King confirmed to John Wardlaw the lands of "Richardtown" in the shire of Edinburgh, "with the tower and manor-place."¹ This is the first mention of a building, but the Wardlaws had been in Riccarton since the fourteenth century.² Sir Thomas Craig (1538-1608), the author of *Jus Feudale*, was the first of his line in Riccarton, and Sir Lewis Craig³ was his son and successor.

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., No. 1363; ² *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, i, No. 857, and cf. *ibid.* (1424-1513), Nos. 2145, 2999 and 3397; ³ Cf. *Laing Charters*, No. 1889. See further *Intro.*, p. xli.

vi N.E. 16 May 1921.

66. Baberton House.—Baberton is an unpretentious and commodious 17th-century house, situated on the same ridge as Riccarton, about half a mile north-west of Juniper Green. It stands fairly high and commands pleasant views on each side. It was built in 1622-3 by Sir James Murray, whose initials, with those of his wife, Katherine Weir, occur on various parts of the building. The plan comprised a main block, $54\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 23 feet, of three storeys and a garret in height, from which two lower wings 18 feet broad returned $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet southwards; within the re-entrant angles were circled stair-towers. In 1765, when the property was apparently in possession of the Anderson family, the court between the wings was filled in with a three-storeyed addition, which projects southward from the wings as a semi-octagon. About this time some minor structural alterations were executed internally, and the kitchen outbuilding appears to be work of the same period. Rebuilt as a corbel-stone on the latter part is a triangular pediment bearing a strapwork cartouche with an oval centrepiece parted *per pale* and charged: *dexter*, on a chevron between three stars two and one, a fleur-de-lys, and, *sinister*, a lion rampant between three crescents. The initials I.M. appear above and K.W. at the sides of the armorials, being those of the couple named above.

The walling is of rubble and was originally harled, but the dressings were exposed. A splayed basement-course returned along the south front; the windows have dressed and back-set margins chamfered or more frequently rounded at the arris. On the wing gables the upper windows have circular and triangular pediments. One bears initials as above, with the date 1622. The upper windows of the main block gables are similarly pedimented. The pediment finials are the fleur-de-lys, thistle, star and crescent. The three dormer windows looking north bear in the pediments, respectively, I.M., 1623, and K.W. The east turnpike was removed, probably when the south addition was carried out, and replaced by a scale-stair that rises from first to second floor.

On the first floor the principal apartments look northward. The dining-room, at the west end of the main block, is a fine room, 29 by 17 feet, lit from north and west. The walls are fully panelled in Memel pine. The plaster cornice, of about the 18th century, is delicately moulded and gracefully enriched with the leaf, pearl, egg-and-dart, dentil, and cable ornaments. The 17th-century fireplace is particularly fine, although it was contracted in the following century. It is executed in a fine cream-coloured freestone, and is as fresh and sharp as when first wrought. The jambs, 5 feet 1 inch high and 7 feet 2 inches apart, are delicately moulded at the arrises. The lintel stone, 9 feet 2 inches in length and 1½ feet high, has three arabesque panels in low relief, one over each jamb and one in the centre; the end panels bear in their arabesques the star and the crescent, while the central panel is inscribed I.M. These panels have moulded capitals with egg-and-dart enrichment. The fireplace frieze is plane, but the architrave and cornice are moulded.

Opposite the fireplace the south wall contains a semicircular niche, the head of which is formed as a shell. In the north-west angle is an L-shaped mural closet.

En suite with the dining-room is a chamber with a good 17th-century ribbed plaster ceiling, enriched with "stamps" in each compartment. The outer compartments carry stars, the inner bear in turn the components of the national arms of Great Britain, but the Scottish lion, curiously, is absent. The stamps employed are the rose slipped beneath a crown, the thistle

slipped beneath a crown, the portcullis beneath a crown (the Tudor emblem, similarly employed on a ceiling at Winton Castle, East Lothian), the harp beneath a crown, a fleur-de-lys beneath a crown, and a plume of ostrich feathers beneath a crown. The walls of this room are panelled up to the chair-rail, and the panelling may have once continued to the plaster cornice, since a panel remains there above the fireplace. The east wing contains a small chamber, subsequently curtailed to provide a passage and lavatory. The stone fireplace is surmounted by a pine panel. The room within the south addition is now the drawing-room. Its plaster cornice is enriched with the bay-leaf garland of its time.

On the upper floor there is a bedroom in each of the wings, and there are three within the main block. The only details of interest here are three very noteworthy oak doors of the 17th century, which are 1 inch in thickness. One is a two-panelled door, the others are eight-panelled. The centre of each panel is inlaid on one side. The ground is a dark wood resembling mahogany, and this is inset in the oak; in the dark wood the pattern is inlaid in a very fine grained light wood. In one door the pattern is placed upside down. The doors were hinged with ornate wrought-iron straps, but these are not complete.

Baberton is in good repair and preservation.

SUNDIAL.—On the lawn south of the house is a 17th-century baluster-dial 16 inches broad and 3 feet 1 inch in height. The dial plate is modern.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—A charter *de novo* of 1597 to John Elphinstone of the lands of "Kilbaberton," as resigned by Henry Wardlaw, specifies a tower. In 1612 there is a similar grant by the King to James Murray *architecto suo* and Martha Murray, his spouse, of the lands of Kilbaberton with the tower, manor, etc., which William Wardlaw of Kilbaberton and his spouse had resigned; and in 1622 these lands were granted *de novo* to James Murray, Master of the King's Works, and his spouse, Katherine Weir, in life rent, and to James Murray, their second son, in fee, with the tower, manor-place, etc.¹

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., Nos. 601, 689, 385.

vii N.W. 26 May 1921.

67. Lennox Tower.—Beside the mansion of Lymphoy, on the precipitous right bank of the Water of Leith and almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile above the bridge at Currie, is the ruin of Lennox Tower, a structure of considerable strength dating from the 15th century. The site is a promontory, sub-oval in form, with diameters of 60 and 70 yards, and is fronted on the north by the river and bounded on east and west by ravines, with a burn flowing through that to the west. On the south a ditch, which measures 14 yards across the solum and has a depth of 6 feet, has been excavated, cutting the site off in that direction; on the inner side of the ditch there may have been an intermediate rampart. Apparently the site, as might be expected, was surrounded by a wall (see HISTORICAL NOTE).

The tower stands back 20 yards from the northern bank and 7 from the eastern; the conformation of the ground suggests that between it and the ditch there once stood other buildings, while on the north between the tower and the river bank are vestiges of a cross wall. The tower is rectangular on plan, and measures 57 feet from north-east to south-west by $33\frac{3}{4}$ feet from north-west to south-east. The north and west walls stand in places to a height of 25 feet, but the south and east walls are nowhere higher than 6 feet. The walls have an average thickness of 8 feet at base, and are constructed with an inner and outer facing of rectangular freestone blocks in 14-inch courses. The only window now remaining has the typical 15th-century chamfer on jambs and lintel. The entrance is in the north wall at ground level; it has a semicircular head. The head and jambs are rebated for an outer door opening outwards and for an inner gate of iron opening inwards, the latter secured by a bar for which a bar-hole is provided. Within this there is at present a portion of a timber bar, but this, it should be noted, is not polished by friction as are bars which are undoubted survivors. The basement floor comprised three intercommunicating cellars running north and south, all ceiled with stone barrel-vaults. At the north-eastern angle of the cellar beside the entrance, a wheel-stair is formed within the thickness of the walling. The stair is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and the risers are $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, but are probably of modern insertion. On the first floor was a single chamber, the Hall, which had a large fireplace

in the west gable and, in the north wall, a window with stone seats in the recess. In the same wall, west of the window, is a shelved aumbry rebated to receive a timber door. Above this there was at least one upper floor beneath the wall-head, which would be surmounted by a parapet-walk.

The ruin now forms a rock garden, and while the walls have to some extent been conserved, they are not in sound condition.

SUNDIAL.—On a lawn east of the mansion a 17th-century cubical angle-dial is elevated on a modern pillar. The gnomons are of iron.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—According to the *Statistical Account*,¹ this tower was "said to have been a habitation of the family of Lennox," and "afterwards, according to the same tradition, a seat of the Regent Morton." Further, "it had a subterraneous passage to the river (so that no enemy could deprive the inhabitants of water), which has been only shut up within these few years, from the cattle being apt to go down into it. The extent of the rampart, or out wall, which goes round the brow of the hill, is about 304 paces, or 1212 feet." The place is known also as Lymphoy,² and the lands of this name once belonged to Trinity College, Edinburgh.³

¹ Vol. v, p. 326; ² *New Stat. Acct.*, i, p. 546; ³ See *The Monros of Auchenbowie*, by J. A. Inglis, pp. 176, 177, 183, for owners after 1526.

vi N.E. 27 August 1920.

68. Cockburn House.—Cockburn House is pleasantly situated in open country $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Balerno. It is a plain, unpretentious 17th-century dwelling built on the L-plan and comprising a main portion, $40\frac{3}{4}$ feet by $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a wing 21 feet broad projecting $31\frac{1}{2}$ feet northwards in continuation of the west gable; within the re-entrant angle, which opens to the north-east, is a stair-tower semi-octagonal on plan. The building is of rubble and is two storeys and an attic in height; no part is vaulted. The windows have chamfered jambs and lintels. The attic windows are dormers with triangular pediments surmounted by thistle, rose, star and fleur-de-lys finials; the south-west dormer is dated 1672. The entrance to the tower is a moulded Renais-

sance doorway surmounted by a moulded cornice, above which is an empty panel-space. Beside the entrance is a mounting-block. At the north-east angle there is a plain two-faced angle sundial, and on the south wall a plain tabular dial. Low outbuildings of later date are reared against the north and east gables. The house is inhabited and is in good repair, but internally has been modernised.

vi S.E. 9 July 1914.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

69. Fort, Clubbiedean Reservoir.—Rather over a mile south-east of Currie station, on a slight plateau on the southern side of Clubbiedean Reservoir, at an elevation of slightly under 800 feet above sea-level, are the remains of a fort. On the east side is the small Clubbiedean Burn, on the north a slight depression runs down to the loch, and to the south is a small hollow, with the Pentlands rising beyond. The plan of the fort is sub-oval, and the main axis runs north-east and south-west, its length along this line being 164 feet internally, and its greatest breadth 124 feet. The defences consist of two concentric earthen ramparts with a ditch between them and another on the outside. These works are carried round about two-thirds of its circumference, the northern segment being defended by the loch. The ends of the ramparts terminate at the loch side on the north-west, and on the east at the edge of the burn near its junction with the loch. At the latter point the ramparts diverge considerably, the distance between them at their eastern terminations being some 70 feet. The inner rampart at the north-western termination is carried some distance farther east along the loch side than the outer. The defences are well preserved along the southern arc. A section here shows the inner rampart, 14 feet broad at the base and 3 feet high, with a terrace outside 5 feet broad, beyond which is a ditch 23 feet broad and 5 feet deep. Between this ditch and the outer rampart is a platform 14 feet broad, the rampart, 23 feet broad at the base, rising 5 feet above the platform and 8 feet above the bottom of an outer ditch, which is 16 feet broad and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep on the counterscarp. No indications of internal structures are visible, but three dry-stone dykes converge inside the fort,

obliterating much of the original contents. There are traces of an entrance about 12 feet broad through the inner rampart to the south. As the summit of the outer rampart here is crowned by a stone dyke, the outer entrance is difficult to define, but probably it penetrated the outer defence some 8 feet east of the inner gap, where there is a modern gateway.

vii N.W. 1 September 1913.

70. Bronze Lamp.—Sir Daniel Wilson records an "exceedingly beautiful bronze lamp, four and three-fifth inches in length, found along with a small and rudely executed bronze eagle, at Currie, Midlothian."—*Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ii, pp. 60-61.

MISCELLANEOUS.

71. Cross, Riccarton (O.S. "Market Cross").—About 500 yards south of the house, within a plantation, is a portion of a cross marked by the O.S. as a Market Cross, but more likely to be the remains of a wayside cross. The fragment comprises a base of freestone 2 feet square and 1 foot 8 inches high, the upper edge being chamfered and the angles stop-chamfered; the shaft, 9 inches in diameter, has a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch stop-chamfer wrought on the angles. Its present height is 3 feet 6 inches.

vi N.E. 16 May 1921.

SITES.

72. Curriehill Castle.

vi N.E.

73. Stone, site of Cairn.

vi N.E.

74. Cist and Urns, Juniper Green. See *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxiii (1898-9), pp. 354-8.

vii N.W. (unnoted).

Note.—The inscriptions with various dates, including 1280, cut on the sides of the quarry at Listonshiels, are entirely modern.

DALKEITH.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

75. West Parish Church, Dalkeith.—This church, formerly the Collegiate Church of

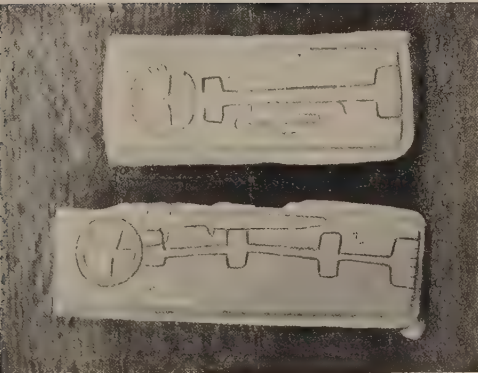
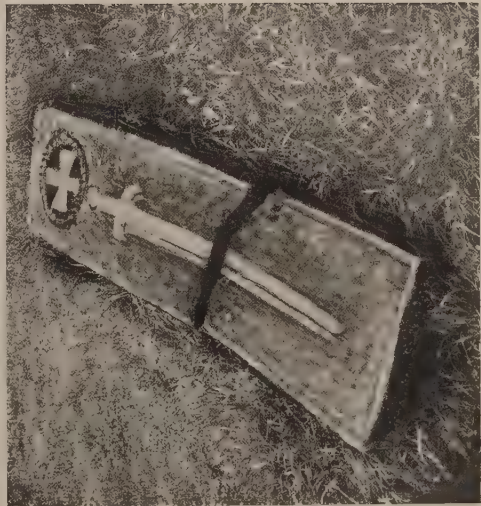


FIG. 83.—Currie (No. 64).



All from Soc. Ant. Scot.

FIG. 85.—Currie (No. 64).



FIG. 84.—East Calder (No. 134).



FIG. 86.—East Calder (No. 134).

CARVED TOMBSTONES.

St. Nicholas, stands within its churchyard on the north side of the High Street. The structure comprises a nave of three bays with lateral aisles, unaisled transepts, western tower, and choir. A porch projects on the south, as at Whitekirk, East Lothian, and a two-storeyed projection from the north wall of the choir houses the sacristy.

The portions west of the partition, shown hatched on plan, have been reconstructed and repaired at various periods and are still in use as the West Parish Church, but they have been so modernised after the last reconstruction in 1851 that few traces of the original structure are visible. Internally the only features of interest are the piers, octagonal on plan, of the

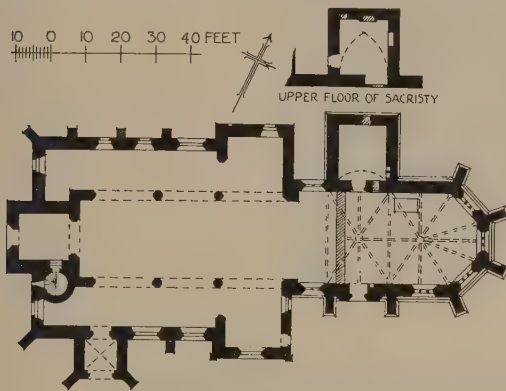


FIG. 87.—West Parish Church, Dalkeith (No. 75).

pier arcade. The bases, save at the west responds, are concealed. The capitals and arches are reconstructed in plaster, but the corbels which supported the wall-beams of the aisles are still *in situ*. The porch on the south is vaulted with a quadripartite vault, which appears to be original, but its other details have been restored.

The choir, on the other hand, has not been restored; it is roofless and in an exceedingly ruinous condition. Its ashlar is slowly crumbling and the moulded work steadily decaying.

As at Seton Chapel, East Lothian, and Ladykirk, Berwickshire, the choir has a three-sided apsidal eastern end. At the junction of these sides angle-buttresses project and one of the original buttresses remains on the south wall of the choir. To the north no projecting

buttresses are required, the two-storeyed sacristy building providing the necessary abutment. In five of the bays are windows with pointed heads and simple tracery. That in the second bay of the south wall is curtailed to give headroom to the fine doorway beneath it (Fig. 88). Around the choir a heavy offset-course returns immediately below the window sills, abutting on the buttresses and the north projection, and breaking upwards and returning above the south doorway. The walls are constructed of warm-coloured ashlar built in 12-inch courses and averaging $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet on face. They terminate about 30 feet above the ground in a wall-head gutter resting on a cornice enriched with foliaceous work. The buttresses are plain, and, save for the sadly decayed recessed niches with projecting canopies and the splayed bases and moulded weatherings, all ornamentation is confined to the uppermost storey, where they terminate in gablets backed by pinnacles crowned with crocketed finials. Bestial gargoyles project from the faces of the buttresses under the gablets and convey through their mouths the surface water from the wall-head gutters to the ground clear of the building.

The south doorway is elaborately treated and has been enriched with carving, but this is now so worn that the motifs can hardly be traced. The arched head is semicircular; the archivolt has three recessed rolls with fillets on the face, separated by hollows; at the jambs the rolls become shafts with bases and capitals. The bases follow the angle of the jamb; the foliaceous capitals and the abaci return round the shafts. The hollow interspaces of the archivolt have been enriched with shallow carving. The archivolt has an enriched flat outer member beyond the outer roll. The hood-mould, also enriched with carving, is ogival. The space between its apex and the crown of the archivolt is occupied by a lozenge-shaped shield, below which are traces of lettering and of what has been a spirited representation of an animal with other carving.

The windows are of approximately the same size and are all of three lights; the heads are filled with tracery (Fig. 88), grooved for glass like the jambs and mullions. The section of the jambs is the same internally and externally, and consists of alternate rounds and hollows set on the angle; in the window over

the south doorway this jamb section is also utilised for the archivolt, but on the other windows the archivolt consists of two recessed splays with a hollow moulding for an inner member, corresponding to the moulding of the tracery, and springs from foliaceous capitals following the angle of the jambs. The hood-moulds terminate in little stops, on which are carved grotesque figures and foliaceous work.

The east window is unusual in that the sill is set at an abnormally high level above the ground, and is only 8 inches below the springing of the arch and tracery. This appears to be original, although the sill has been considerably patched, and, if so, the window must have been designed to admit of a high reredos being placed behind the altar. The other windows are now built-in up to the springing level.

The choir was originally roofed with a high, pointed barrel-vault, the soffit of which has been enriched with surface ribs so that the whole would resemble a ribbed vault, a common treatment in 15th-century ecclesiastical architecture. The *tas-de-charge* of these ribs and their supporting shafts are bonded into the walls and rest on corbels carved with foliaceous work. A doorway in the north wall at ground level leads into the lower storey of the projecting wing, which comprises a single chamber, now used as the funeral vault of the Buccleuch family. This is ceiled with a plain segmental vault, which does not appear to be original, and was probably erected when the chamber was put to its present use, for the normal arrangement where, as in this building, the sacristy had an upper floor, was to ceil the lower in timber, the upper in stone. The upper floor is reached from the doorway high up in the west wall of the outbuilding, but a second doorway, now built up, opened into the choir. These doors can only have been reached by ladders.

The upper floor contains a fireplace in the north gable, and beside this is a small window blocked up; the other window in the east wall is also filled in. The chamber is roofed with a pointed barrel-vault, at the springing level of which are traces of an intermediate floor. The vault appears to be original. Externally the wing appears to have been altered in post-Reformation times, as certain details are later than the other work.

The architectural detail of this church is

typical of the ecclesiastical work erected in Scotland throughout the 15th century.

INTERNAL DIMENSIONS.—The nave is $57\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 22 feet wide, with aisles 49 feet long and $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. The transepts are 17 feet long and 16 feet wide. The choir is 51 feet long and $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

CONSECRATION CROSSES.—On the east jamb of the south-east window is incised a much worn consecration cross, 2 inches broad over the arms and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Another of similar dimensions is incised on the east jamb of the window in the bay to the west.

MONUMENTS.—(1) Within the choir are the remains of an elaborate monument evidently intended to be free-standing and apparently not in its original position. The monument (Fig. 89) is in form an oblong stone table on which recline two effigies, much weather worn. The table sides are symmetrical and similar and are $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and $6\frac{3}{4}$ feet long; the ends, top, and base are missing. At either end of the sides are two pilasters or styles, on each of which is carved a serpent curled round a tree. The top is canopied and projects slightly over two panels, each bearing a lozenge-shaped shield, one charged with two stars on a chief, for Douglas, Earl of Morton, and the other impaling *dexter*, two stars on a chief; *sinister*, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counter-flory. Over each shield is a jewelled circlet, and between them is a slight recess, possibly to contain a sculptured panel. At each of the sides are socket holes, one of them still retaining an iron crampit to secure the lintel and end stones.

The effigies, which are now very worn, recline on their backs face upwards, with the hands clasped on the breasts in prayer. The male figure is clad in a tunic with flowing folds reaching below the calf, embroidered at collar and hem. The sleeves are puffed at the elbows and tight to the wrists. Over the tunic a mantle, with hanging sleeves, falls in heavy folds. Around the shoulders is a chain falling to the waist. The head, encircled by an orle, rests on two cushions set square on, one above the other, both having embroidered edges and pendent tassels. At the back of the cushions is a lozenge-shaped shield charged with two stars in chief. The hair is long and is encircled by a gemmed chaplet. The feet rest on a lion holding a human skull between its



FIG. 88.—Doorway in South Wall of Choir.



FIG. 89.—Effigies.

WEST PARISH CHURCH, DALKEITH (No. 75).

To face p. 60.

paws. The female figure is clad in a gown cut high to the neck and falling in heavy folds to the feet. The sleeves are puffed at the elbow and tight to the wrist. Over this garment is worn a mantle with hanging sleeves. From a narrow waistbelt hangs a purse. The head is dressed with a wimple, and, like that of the male figure, rests on cushions, at the back of which is a lozenge-shaped shield, parted *per pale* and charged with, *dexter*, three stars on a chief, and, *sinister*, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counter-flory. At the foot of the figure is a lion holding between its paws a dog which faces the figure. The effigies are probably those of James Douglas, first Earl of Morton, and Joanna, daughter of King James I, whom he married in 1458.

(2) Against the west wall of the south aisle of the nave is an elaborate 17th-century monument in the Renaissance style to the memory of "Gulielmus Calderwood, Pastor Dalkethensis," who died in 1680. A shield within the tympanum is parted *per pale* and charged with, *dexter*, three stars on a chief, a palm tree surmounted by a saltire, and, *sinister*, on a ground undy three crescents on a fess.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—There was only a chapel at Dalkeith in the late 14th century, in which from time to time an additional chaplainry was founded.¹ The chapel was dedicated to St. Nicholas,² bishop and confessor. In 1420 Sir James Douglas, first Lord Dalkeith, enlarged the building and constituted six perpetual chaplainries under one of the chaplains as provost, who was to be supported upon the lands of "Dychment and Holdene" in the barony of West Calder, and to have his manse in the north part of the vill. In the east part of the cemetery of the chapel was the manse of the chaplain of "Qwilt and Fethane," whose lands were in Tweeddale; at the north the manse of the chaplain of "Lochende and Kirkende," who had revenues from these lands in Tweeddale; in the east the manse of the chaplain of "Horsbruke," whose revenue came from lands in Peeblesshire; while there were also manses for the chaplains of Ingleston and Spittalheugh in Tweeddale. Each was to have pasture for one horse and a cow. Residence in the manses, either by the chaplains themselves or by substitutes acceptable to the founder and his heirs, was insisted upon, in

order that daily service might be maintained, as in other collegiate churches, and that there might be a chaplain to say daily mass in the chapel of the castle. Service vestments were to be at least a surplice and an almuze lined with black lamb's wool. In 1477 James Douglas, first Earl of Morton and Lord of Dalkeith, increased the establishment of five "canonries" by three more, having as prebends the parish churches of Newlands and "Kilbuchs," in the diocese of Glasgow, and that of Mordington in Berwickshire, of all of which he was patron, reserving to himself and successors the patronage of these canonries and of the parochial vicarages for which provision had to be reserved. Later Alexander Giffard, rector of Newlands, founded "in the nave or deambulatory of the collegiate church one chaplainry at the altar of the crucifix on the floor and another at the altar of St. John the Baptist in the south aisle," a foundation confirmed under the Great Seal in 1504. Presentation to these chaplainries was given to the granter's nephew, Alexander Cockburn, Lord of Newhall, and his heirs, but, should these fail to make an appointment within fifteen days from any vacancy, the right to fill the post would pass alternately to the provost and the Abbot of Newbattle. The absence of any chaplain from the vill for fifteen days without leave of the said Abbot and the provost would render his benefice vacant.

Up to 1467 Dalkeith was included in the parish of Lasswade, but in that year effect was given to representations that the parish church at Lasswade was too far distant for the parishioners of Dalkeith and neighbouring hamlets to make their way thither in bad weather, particularly when the Esk was in flood. Accordingly the parish revenues were divided in order to support a parochial vicar at the altar of St. Mary the Virgin in the collegiate church, thereby constituting Dalkeith a separate parish.

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, i, No. 668; *Morton Charters and Papers*, ii, 98, 124; ² *Bannatyne Miscellany*, ii, pp. 110, 118; ³ *Charters of Collegiate Churches in Midlothian*.

viii N.E. 12 March 1915.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

76. *Dalkeith House*.—Dalkeith House or

Palace (Fig. 91) stands on the high right bank of the North Esk, some 200 yards below and north of the town.

Although it appears homogeneous and has an orderly and symmetrical lay-out, examination of the fabric and plan proves that a much

century date, L-shaped on plan, which is incorporated in the present south wing. Part of the original ashlar masonry of this tower is seen from the roof of the modern kitchen extension, in the 10-foot wide stretch of red freestone, occurring at the level of the present first and upper floors,



FIG. 90.—Dalkeith House (No. 76).

earlier building has been retained in an early 18th-century reconstruction. Additional evidence of this is furnished in the interesting 17th-century drawing, preserved in the business room at Dalkeith and reproduced in Fig. 92, wherein the castle of the time is evidently very faithfully represented.

The growth of the building can be set down as follows. The nucleus is a tower of about 15th-

built in courses 9 to 15 inches in height; in this stretch can be traced two windows which have been built up. They are about 12 inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and have the chamfer of the period on jamb and lintel. To the north of the tower lay a trapezoidal barmkin enclosed by curtains furnished with crenellated parapets. This was entered, probably over a ditch, through a gatehouse placed towards the middle



FIG. 91.—Front View.

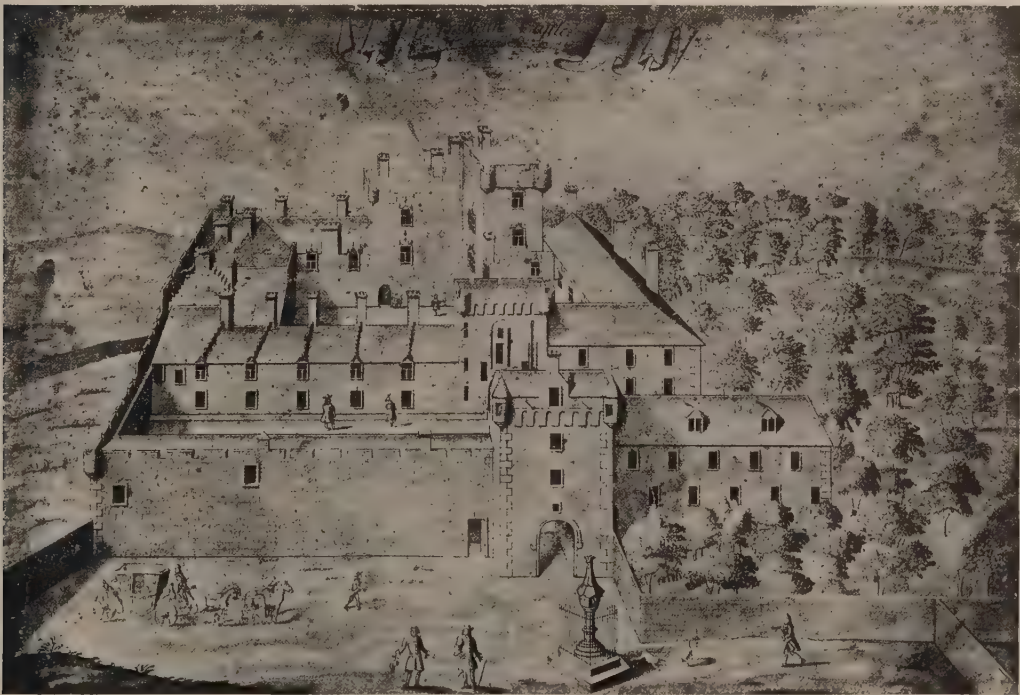


FIG. 92.—From an Old Print (17th century).
DALKEITH HOUSE (No. 76).

To face p. 62.

of the north wall. The curtain had a heavy projecting base-course, and a small portion of this remains within the basement, on the north. In the 16th century and later the curtains were partly rebuilt—the south-west angle shows 16th-century quoining—and incorporated in structures, one chamber deep, which were reared against them, while a wing was built on the north, parallel to and outside the north curtain, and was provided with a second gatehouse penetrated by an arched pend. The north wall retains *in situ* at ground level, between the modern oriel and forestairs, a 16th-century window, and, at first and upper floor levels, the jambs of other windows of the same time wrought with a quirked edge-roll.

In the 18th-century rebuilding the former floor levels seem to have been retained and the old walls to have served anew, but the east side of the enclosure was demolished, together with part of the return structures; the buildings thereby exposed within were given a new front, one chamber deep. The old tower was gutted, its parapet and roof were removed, and its walls skinned and squared up to fit in with the new project; in the other structures new and more adequate windows were inserted, and probably another storey was added. When the east side of the enclosure was demolished, a considerable quantity of building material became available for use elsewhere, and in the walls of the new front there can be seen old ashlar and moulded dressings rebuilt as rubble; as the greater part of the wall surface was originally harled, these re-used dressings would not, of course, be noticeable.

The house to-day may be said to comprise a main block, two chambers deep, four storeys in height, and measuring 145 feet from north to south by 62 feet from east to west, from either end of which parallel wings of the same elevation, but unequal in breadth, return 37 feet eastwards and terminate in pavilions or "lodges" a storey lower. The southern wing embodies the old tower so completely that the skeleton can hardly be distinguished internally; within the angle formed by this wing and its "lodge" lies a modern porch.

The eastern and principal façade is understood to have been modelled on that of the Loo in Holland; it is a well-proportioned, graceful assemblage of simple architectural elements

contrasting with the other elevations, which are exceedingly plain and unassuming. At base, the lower storey, a "laich" floor, is defined by a projecting basement-course of rusticated ashlar, breast-high, in which the windows are oblong and of greater width than height; the quoin stones are also rusticated.

The recessed central part of the façade has five bays, defined by four great fluted Corinthian pilasters supporting a full entablature and raking pediment, on which the crescent and star of the Scotts of Buccleuch are prominent enrichments. The three central bays are set slightly forward and are wholly constructed in polished ashlar of a fine yellow freestone, while the remainder of the front, save for the polished ashlar dressings, is built of rubble and was harled; the harling has been removed, and the façade is, therefore, incomplete and its effect lessened. The wall-heads of wings and main block are crowned with a moulded cornice, which butts against the entablature of the central part, this being carried up considerably above the wall-heads.

While subsidiary entrances are placed in the wings, the state entrance is centred in the composition at first-floor level, and was reached from a flight of steps; although these have been removed, the landing remains. Throughout the façade the voids have well-moulded architraves with "ears," and those of the central part are rather richer in treatment than the others. Above the main entrance, and also above the window on each side of it, is a panel bearing a palm garland beneath a coronet; within the garlands above the windows is a characteristic monogram of the period, apparently A.B. for Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch, and B.A., shown reversed and added for symmetry, while the garland above the entrance borders a shield charged: On a bend a mullet between two crescents. String-courses return on the wings and lodges, and serve to define the storeys. The roofs, which are of the pavilion type, are of timber slated, and have a graceful bell-cast at the eaves. The chimney-stalks have dressed margins and were originally harled.

The other elevations are of rubble and were roughcast; the windows have dressed and back-set margins, save those of the "laich" floor to west and north, which have heavily rusticated jambs and lintels. The rain-water conductors and heads are of lead. The heads

and "tacks" are enriched with the Duchess's coronet and her charges of mullet and crescent.

The "laich" floor comprises cellars and offices; those in the main block to the north are vaulted and are, of course, relics of the earlier house. The two turnpikes on the south and the well of a third on the north are also survivals.

The first is the principal floor and contains a sequence of stately chambers; as usual, the more important chambers face north. They are *en suite*, for there are no corridors. The entrance hall is panelled in oak from floor to cornice, but has a painted frieze depicting Cupids playing on a sward. The floor is of black and white marble tesserae. A concealed door leads from the hall to the morning-room on the north, while other doors lead to the great staircase on the south and to the lesser stair on the north. The concealed doors, of which there are several in the house, show joiner work of a very high order in the ingenuity with which the heavy panel-mouldings are shaped to open easily. They are of a comfortable height and weight to open, whereas the obvious doors, practically solid sheets of oak $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, 4 feet wide, and 9 feet high, are decidedly cumbrous. The brass door-furniture is also noteworthy.

The hall of the great staircase is subdivided by a marble arcade. The northern portion is panelled in oak, but the fireplace, door architraves and floor are of marble. Within the southern portion lies the stair, a very wide and easy flight with steps of white statuary marble, the treads being overlaid with parquetry. The very simple and graceful wrought-iron balustrade is gilt and furnished with a light and dainty handrail of birch. The stair is lit by two great windows to the south; the walls are panelled in oak from floor to dado-rail, but the well of the stair is panelled, very beautifully, in marble. The lesser staircase rises from the first to the upper floors; it is a good, serviceable stone stair of the scale-and-platt type with solid newel; its walls have a dado panelled in oak.

On the western side of the house are the dining-room, morning-room, book-room, and an antechamber. The first is panelled in oak from floor to ceiling. The doors are of oak, but the architraves are of dove marble; the fireplace and its overmantel are also of marble, while inset in the latter is a portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller of "Anne, Duchess of Monmouth and

Buccleuch," with her sons. The room is well lit by three large windows to the north and one to the south. A concealed door in the panelled jamb of the south window opens into a mural passage, which formerly led to the small mural turnpike beside the grand staircase, but now gives access to the modern extension. The morning-room, rather smaller than the dining-room, is also panelled in oak; the fireplace, door, architraves, and window-sill boards are of white marble with grey veins. The fireplace, overmantel, and sill boards of the book-room are of the same marble; inset in the overmantel is a portrait. The walls of this room are panelled to the chair-rail and lined above this level, while the wall margins are defined by a gilt-metal enrichment. The door architraves are heavily carved, as is the cornice of the room. The ante-room, also panelled and with a wood cornice, has a marble fireplace; from this room are entered the Duchess's sitting-room and her boudoir, two very richly treated apartments. In the sitting-room the plaster ceiling is coved; the walls are ornately panelled and inlaid, but this work is, in part, modern. The panel moulds, door architraves and wall cornices are profusely carved and gilt in places. The fireplace, of red marble, is surmounted by a panel of white statuary marble, carved by Grinling Gibbons. The overmantel, enclosed by a red marble border, is a panel of blue glass with a white glass mosaic, in which the Duchess Anne's monogram is formed within a palm wreath and below her coronet. Her boudoir, which lies at the north-west angle of the house, also has a coved ceiling; the walls are panelled and lined, the panel mouldings and those of the door architraves and wall cornice are elaborately carved and picked out in gold. The fireplace is white marble with grey veins.

The old external wall-faces of the tower have been hewn back to permit an orderly disposition of the new work. North of the hall, and covering a portion of the tower wing, is a good oak-panelled chamber, which, on the addition of the modern entrance and porch, became the entrance hall; it has a very graceful fireplace of white marble with grey veins. The elaborately enriched wall cornice is of plaster and may not be contemporary with the panelling. East of this is the bedroom, termed "Lodge Low," *en suite* with its dressing-room. "Lodge Low"

has a particularly good fireplace with shelf frieze and panel border, all of liver-coloured marble within a white statuary surround; this, where it returns round the mirror overmantel, is effectively carved with a garland of fruit and flowers, and it terminates in a minute cornice of marble similar to that of the fireplace. Above the cornice is a portrait bordered by the typical wood-carving of Grinling Gibbons. The walls are panelled in oak to the chair-rail, and above this level are lined. The enriched plaster frieze and cornice are apparently not contemporary with the panellings, and are probably the work of Robert Adam. The dressing-room has walls similarly treated; the fireplace and mirrored overmantel are of *verd-antique* marble.

The upper floors are devoted to bedrooms similarly disposed, which need not be further described; between the main and lesser staircase lies the gallery, which also serves as an access. It is a stately chamber with two fireplaces of white marble with grey veins. The walls up to the chair-rail are panelled.

Dalkeith House contains a very remarkable collection of pictures, furniture, china, and glass.

Down by the stream and west of the house the river bank is revetted by a retaining wall, built in a series of projecting bastions semi-oval in form. The wall is mainly of ashlar and is battered; its masonry seems as old as the 16th century at least.

On the Dalkeith families, see *Introd.*, p. xxxviii.

viii N.E. 11 May 1921.

77. Dalkeith Tolbooth.—The Tolbooth, now put to other uses, stands in the main street, opposite St Nicholas' Church and adjoining the Cross Keys Hotel. It is a 17th-century Renaissance structure of two storeys above ground with subterranean cells beneath the pavement. It is oblong on plan, measuring 53 feet 2 inches from north to south by 21 feet 3 inches from east to west. The masonry to the street is of ashlar with rusticated quoins. At eaves-level there returns a moulded cornice. The entrance doorway has a cartouche within the pediment bearing on a bend a mullet between two crescents, for Scott of Buccleuch.

A panel above the doorway bears, beneath coronets, the initials F.E.B. for Francis, 2nd Earl of Buccleuch, and M.C.B. for Margaret (Leslie), Countess of Buccleuch, and the date 1648. The panel is probably not *in situ*. The other sides of the structure are built of rubble and harled.

viii N.E. 29 July 1915.

78. Tenement, High School Close.—The tenement immediately east of the Choir of St Nicholas' Church, in the main street and at the head of High School Close, is a three-storeyed 17th-century structure giving access to the close through a pend at its eastern end. Tradition holds that it was a Leper House, which later became the residence of the notorious Major Weir and his sister, before they removed to the West Bow in Edinburgh, where they were executed for witchcraft in 1670. The space before the tenement is still known as the Major's Knowe. The sinister reputation the building acquired during his tenancy probably led to its being known as the Leper House, there being no evidence that it was ever actually put to this use.

viii N.E. 29 July 1915.

79. Douglas Land.—In Back Street, Dalkeith, is a large L-shaped house of the late 17th century. It is built of rubble and is three storeys in height, none being vaulted. The gables are curvilinear. The circular stair-tower rising within the re-entrant angle is an alteration, and probably replaces an original and smaller stair-tower. The house has been considerably altered about the beginning of the 19th century.

viii N.E. 9 November 1927.

MISCELLANEOUS.

80. Inscribed Lintel, Dalkeith.—A lintel, 3½ feet in length and 1 foot 4½ inches in height, is built into the east gable of a tenement bounding the parish churchyard on the west. It is inscribed in raised 16th-century lettering with the legend, HONORA/BO ME(O)S. In larger characters are the initials A (?) and S.

viii N.E. 29 June 1915.

SITE.

The O.S. map indicates a site as under:—

81. Stone Cists found (A.D. 1837), Newfarm.

viii N.E.

DUDDINGSTON.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

82. Parish Church, Duddingston.—The parish church (Fig. 96) stands within the churchyard on a slight eminence overlooking Duddingston Loch. It was built in the 12th century as an unaisled, two-chambered, Romanesque building, and was enlarged in the 17th century by the addition of a north aisle and a central western tower. The original masonry has been repaired and in part renewed, either in the course of that alteration or on a subsequent occasion when the windows were enlarged.

The nave is 40 feet long externally and was 25½ feet wide. Its south wall, despite

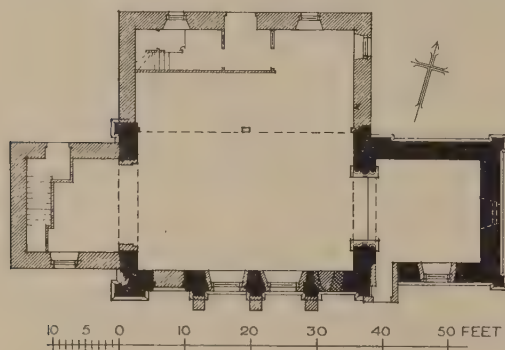


FIG. 93.—Parish Church, Duddingston (No. 82).

renewals and reconstructions, shows in places the original work. It is divided into four bays by pilaster strips, which originally projected 8 inches from the wall-face, but later, in the case of the intermediate buttresses, were increased to a projection of 3 feet. These pilaster strips at first rose unbroken to the eaves from the double-splayed basement-course which returns round the exterior of the original walls. They now rise in three graduated stages and terminate in pointed finials. In the eastmost bay can be traced the greater part of a secondary lancet window. In the westmost bay is the south doorway (Fig. 94), now permanently closed and sadly weather-worn. The head is semicircular and has two recessed orders, both enriched with the chevron ornament; the hood-mould is also ornamented, but the carving is much destroyed. The arch springs on each side

from a cushion capital with rectangular abacus, but the necking is semicircular. Both capital and abacus are apparently treated with a surface pattern. The capitals are supported on monolithic nook-shafts terminating in now ruinous bases, which rest on rectangular plinths. The surface of these shafts is enriched with a design suggested by the draping of a textile material in lozenge folds around a post. In addition to this ornament the westmost shaft is enriched with sculptures. Beneath the necking is, in the centre, a representation of the crucified Christ, the figure clad in a long tunic with long sleeves and fitting tightly at the girdled waist. The arms are straight and the feet are separated. The treatment suits a 12th-century date. On the dexter side of the central cross is a figure with uplifted arms. On the sinister side is a cock with the head turned from the cross, and below it, in profile and looking towards the cross, is a figure, clad in a tunic, with one arm raised (? St Peter). Midway down the shaft is a figure holding a gigantic sword in his right hand and an axe of similar proportions in his left; he is apparently about to slay the snarling animal crouched at his feet. On the inner and sinister side of the shaft is a figure clad in a long tunic and overmantle.

Much of the masonry in this south wall has been renewed; the projection of the topmost courses of the middle bays may be original, but there are no corbels. The western gable has been crow-stepped at the time of the enlargement of the building. At the foot of the wall the original basement-course can be seen behind the tower.

The chancel externally is 20 feet long and 21 feet wide; pilaster strips are disposed at the angles. Some 5 feet above the basement-course is a typical Norman string-course returning around the chancel. The course below the eaves of the lateral walls is projected to the plane of the pilaster strips on a series of corbels grotesquely carved in human semblance. The weathered set-off of the pilaster strips on the eastern angles is continued across the east gable, as at St Martin's Church, East Lothian (*Inventory, East Lothian*, No. 69), and above this level, the masonry is set back and terminates in a 17th-century crow-stepped skew with pointed finials on the apex and on the skewputs.

The aisle on the north is plain and un-



FIG. 94.—South Doorway.

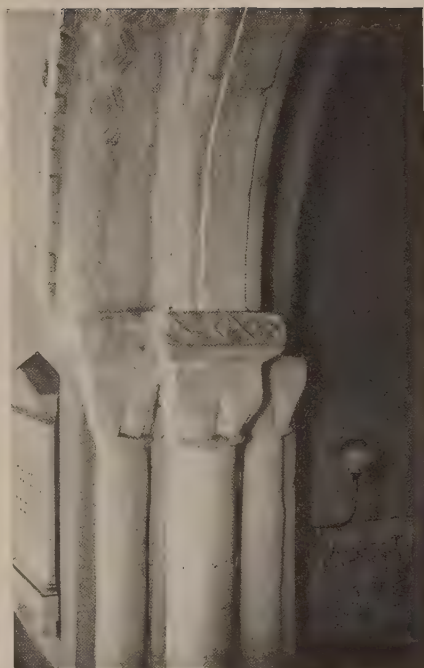


FIG. 95.—Detail of Chancel Arch.



FIG. 96.—From the South-East.
PARISH CHURCH, DUDDINGSTON.

pretentious and has been planned to accommodate a gallery or loft. In the east wall, a doorway, from which the loft was entered, has a well-moulded architrave and bears the date 1631. Access to this door, which is now built up, was by a fore stair since removed. In the north wall are two debased Gothic windows with crude tracery. The tower, which also contains a gallery and opens into the interior of the church by a high semicircular arch, presents no features of interest. Externally it measures 19 feet 2 inches by 16 feet 5 inches.

Internally, the church has been completely modernised, so that little of interest is left save the chancel arch (Fig. 95). This is 10 feet 4 inches wide. The head is semicircular and is in two recessed orders, the inner moulded with an angle roll between V-shaped channellings, the outer covered with a chevron enrichment. The hood-mould is enriched with a billet ornament. The arch springs from scalloped capitals with cable neckings and abaci, rectangular on plan, that break forward above each attached shaft of the jamb. The vertical planes of the abaci are treated with a star pattern, as at Legerwood Church, Berwickshire.¹ The jambs have central semi-shafts attached to the planes corresponding to the arch orders; these terminate in circular bases, consisting of three flattened tori, resting on rectangular plinths chamfered on the lower member. The plinths are chased to receive the rood screen, and dook-holes for its upper support or for the suspension of the Veil, can be seen on the central shafts. The arch is not enriched towards the chancel.

Both nave and chancel appear to have had wooden roofs. Mortises to receive the purlins of the chancel roof can be seen on the east side of the chancel arch.

In the north wall of the chancel, beside the chancel arch, is a panelled stone bearing a shield impaling the arms of husband and wife; *dexter*, a stag's head cabossed, on a chief a crescent between two mullets, for Thomson; and, *sinister*, three unicorns' heads couped, for Preston. Above the shield are the initials M.A.T., and flanking it M.P. Alexander Thomson of Duddingston married Margaret Preston of Craigmillar.² On either side runs the inscription: *DIES MORTIS ÆTERNÆ VITÆ NATALIS EST FIDELIBVS* ("On the day they die the faithful are born to eternal life.") 10 IAN. 1603.

GRAVE-SLAB.—Into the gable of the aisle is built a portion of a grave-slab on which is carved a cross patty in a circle; the lower limb is prolonged to a dagger shape.

MURAL MONUMENTS.—Against the south wall of the church are two Renaissance mural monuments of the 17th century.

JOUGS AND LOUPIN-ON STANE.—Beside the gatehouse hang a pair of wrought-iron jougs, c. 17th century, and beside these is a stone platform to aid worshippers in mounting their horses after service.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—"Dodin of Dodinestun" flourished apparently in the reign of Malcolm IV (1153-65), and "Richard of Dodinestun" in the first quarter of the 13th century.³ It seems likely that Duddingston in Midlothian is meant. From the early 13th century the church belonged to the Abbey of Kelso.

¹ See *Inventory, County of Berwick* (1915), No. 239. ² *Annals of Duddingston and Portobello*, by William Baird, p. 57. ³ *Liber S. Marie de Calchou*, Nos. 273, 242.

iv S.W. 31 May 1915.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

83. Prestonfield House.—Prestonfield House was destroyed by fire in 1681 and rebuilt in 1687 (see below), and the present building, though it may incorporate remains of earlier work, is mainly of the latter date. It is an unusually well preserved example of a wealthy merchant's house, and is admirably situated within wooded parks in the valley between Arthur's Seat and Craigmillar. Much of its detail is reminiscent of work at Caroline Park (No. 41), so that the same tradesmen probably worked on both.

The approach is from the west and is marked by a single tall gate-pillar, heavily cushioned like those at Caroline Park. From this a straight avenue of fine old timber once extended eastward; to-day the farther end of the approach follows a different direction. The house is oblong on plan, but modern extensions have been added on north and east, while, on the west, a *porte-cochère* now screens the main entrance, which is at the first-floor level. There are indications of a second entrance at ground-level on the east, and there was a side door on the south.

Externally the building is a simple harled structure with exposed dressings. In height there are four storeys and a garret. The west elevation is particularly well proportioned, and follows a practice common in Scotland of having the centre part lower than the flanks; these latter terminate in the curvilinear gables common in the Low Countries, while foreign influence also appears in the lucarne windows in the roof. The quoin stones are fashioned in arabesque like those at Monkton House (No. 118). To south and west the window architraves are delicately moulded and have shoulders, but those to north and east are back-set and chamfered. The upper windows have peditments separately inscribed with the initials S.I.D. and D.A.P. for Sir James Dick and his wife, Dame Anne Paterson. In the grounds are three other window peditments and a peditment from the entrance similarly inscribed.

Internally, despite minor modifications, there is much of interest. Two stairs rose from the basement to the top floor. The lesser, a service stair with solid newel, is a smaller edition of those at Niddrie-Marischal (No. 157), and Calder House (No. 172), but the principal stair is represented only by a fine timber balustrade at second-floor level; the lowest flight of this stair evidently had a similar balustrade, as there is a representation of balusters and newel painted on the plaster of the staircase wall. On the first floor the entrance opens on a hall paved in black and white Dutch marble; the room adjoining, in the south-west corner of the buildings, has a good stone fireplace, and the walls are fully panelled in Memel pine. The upper panels are painted in oil with landscapes in the Italian manner, but these are later than the panelling. The mantelpiece is furnished with fluted pilasters. On the second-floor landing, a wide and handsome wooden door-piece admits to the drawing-room, a long low room, fully panelled and having a magnificent plaster ceiling modelled in high-relief, like the ceilings at Caroline Park (No. 41). The fireplace has a moulded stone surround. The mantelpiece is of oak and is elaborately carved; panelling and mantelpiece are painted and gilt. On the latter is a cartouche on which are impaled the arms of Dick and Paterson: *dexter*, a fess between two mullets in chief and a hart's head erased in base; *sinister*, three

pelicans in piety beneath three mullets on a chief engrailed. Although the mantelpiece is contemporary with the house, it appears to be an importation, and it encloses a picture-panel which is obviously secondary. *En suite* with the drawing-room is an antechamber, and in this room also the walls are fully panelled. The upper panels are covered with old Spanish leather, embossed and brilliantly painted. The panelling at the fireplace has been altered. The stone fireplace bears the monogram of Sir James Dick and his wife. Several rooms on the bedroom floor have good doors of pine with ironmongery, timber mantelpieces, and stone fireplaces. The walls have not been panelled but have been hung in places with tapestry or other fabrics. A powder-closet on this floor has walls lined with Memel pine, and is painted with a white ground enriched with a diaper of Chinese subjects in vermilion, black, and gold, details which have been copied from a lac cabinet in the drawing-room. At one part, which has been left unpainted, a diaper of grotesque faces has been outlined in black on the bare pine. The head of the stair-well, now transformed into a room, has an exquisite plaster ceiling modelled in high-relief, the central feature being a Cupid hanging free from the ceiling on a rod; on the covings the monogram noted on the floor below is repeated, as well as the arms of Dick impaling those of Paterson. The Dutch garden, which stood on a site now occupied by the stables, is represented only by two sculptured figures—a Bacchus and a Sphinx—set up in the grounds. In the walled garden is a plain cubical dial erected on a modern shaft and base. Prestonfield is in an excellent state of preservation.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The estate was formerly known as "Priestfield," but after purchase by Sir James Dick, an Edinburgh merchant who became provost, was, with other lands, erected in 1676 into the barony of Prestonfield. The earlier mansion was burnt down by students in a "No Popery" riot on 11th January 1681, and the new building was erected from designs by Sir William Bruce of Kinross. Sir James Dick was a grandson of Sir William Dick of Braid.

See *Annals of Duddingston and Portobello*, by William Baird, pp. 113, 121.

iii S.E. 20 March 1923.

MISCELLANEOUS.

84. **Architectural Details, etc., The Tower, Portobello.**—The tower, which stands at the shore end of Ramsay Lane, is a late building of brick and rubble. In the external masonry are incorporated sundry details of moulded work removed from houses in Edinburgh. There are moulded jambs from eight 16th-century fireplaces; the head of a Gothic aumbry of the early 16th century; a door lintel, dated 1674, and inscribed *PAX INTRANTIBVS SALVS EXEVTIBVS* ("Peace to those who enter, health to those who leave"); a 16th-century skew-put, surmounted by a headless figure and bearing a shield with a merchant's mark; a panel containing a shield charged with a tree eradicated between two nude figures; a 17th-century pediment; a stone bearing a merchant's mark; moulded and carved lintels, jambs and architraves.

In the tower the chamber on the third floor has a stone fireplace of 16th-17th century workmanship, and in the ceiling are inset four picture panels, painted in oil on pine boards; two panels represent architectural and garden subjects, another shows Christ washing the feet of the disciples, while the fourth depicts Pilate washing his hands. One panel is dated 1625. The paintings suggest Italian workmanship.

iv N.W. 16 March 1928.

SITE.

85. **Small Cemetery of Cists and Urns.**—Magdalen Bridge, Joppa. See *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xvi (1881-2), 419-29.

iv N.W. (unnoted).

FALA AND SOUTRA.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

86. **Holy Trinity Church and Hospital (O.S. "Soutra Aisle").**—On the crest of Soutra Hill, almost 2 miles south-south-east of Fala, stood the Holy Trinity Hospital, now represented by a low oblong structure which measures externally 25 feet 5 inches from north to south and 23 feet 6 inches from east to west, and is covered with

an outer stone roof over a barrel-vault. The wall-head is now 4 feet from the ground. The walls are built of coursed rubble.

In the centre of the west gable is a lintelled doorway, 3 feet wide and 4 feet 2 inches high, with a bold bead-and-quirk moulding worked on the architrave and lintel; the hollow of the quirk is enriched with the nail-head ornament. Immediately over the lintel is an oblong stone, on which are incised in letters 6 inches high the initials D.P. for David Pringle, and A.P. (mischievously altered to R)¹ for Agnes Pringle, his wife, with the date 1686. A two-light pointed-headed window with a mullion 15 inches broad is set above this stone. A 2-inch splay is worked on the jambs and heads; the window is 3 feet high, and each light is 9½ inches wide, the heads being formed each from a single stone. The sills are 5 feet 7 inches from the present ground level. A square-headed window is set in the centre of the east wall above the wall-head level. It is 12 inches wide and 3 feet high; a splay is worked around the jambs and lintel. The north and south walls are blank. The openings are now built up, so that access to the interior cannot be obtained. Under the turf there are traces of either debris or foundations for 20 feet east of the building and for a considerable distance westwards.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—**SOLTRA.**—The hospital or "house" (*domus*) of "Soltre," including a church, is said to have been founded by Malcolm IV (1153-1165) in or before 1164 as an hospice for travellers (*coenobium de Soltrey ad viatores hospitandos*)²: its earliest charter is of a grant of land by this Malcolm to "the Hospital of the Holy Trinity of Soutra." The *fratres* observed the canonical rule of St Augustine, and were presided over by a *magister*. The hospital had in property, by donation, four churches besides lands and revenues in East Lothian, Berwickshire, etc., and considerable house property in Haddington, Leith, North Berwick, Duns, etc., all of which were appropriated to the new foundation of Trinity College, Edinburgh, by a Papal Bull dated 1460 and promulgated in 1462.³ The Pringles, who were lairds of Soutra, later adapted "ane Isle of the Abbace," as it is described by Father Hay in his MS. of 1700, to be a family burial place, which is now all that remains of the Hospital buildings and church. The "testament" or

will of David Pringle of "Soutray" was registered on 24th June 1686.⁴

On the ancient road known as the "Girth-gate," which passed close by the Hospital, see *Inventory, County of Berwick* (1915), No. 35.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lviii (1923-4), p. 308; ² *Scotich., Lib.* vii, Cap. vii; ³ *Charters of Collegiate Churches in Midlothian*; ⁴ *Reg. of Test. Edinb.* (Scottish Record Soc.).

xv S.E. 28 September 1914.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

87. Fala Luggie (*i.e.* Lodging).—Close to the parish boundary on the summit of Fala Moor, at an elevation of over 1000 feet above sea-level, is a fragment of a structure dating from the late 16th or early 17th century, which was oblong on plan and measured externally some 29 feet by 25 feet. The masonry is of rubble with free-stone dressings. The south-east wall is the only portion standing. It is $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 3 feet thick by 20 feet high and gives evidence that the structure was at least three storeys in height. The basement was ceiled with a pointed barrel-vault. The first floor has two small windows with a southern aspect. Between these, in the interior, is a small recess or cupboard. The floor above had windows in the same position.

The O.S. map indicates that in the immediate vicinity "Roman urns" were found in 1852. The likelihood is, however, that the reference is to a prehistoric burial.

xv S.W. 23 June 1915.

88. Gilston "Peel."—This fragment stands about three miles south of Fala village on a shoulder of Soutra Hill. It is oblong on plan, lying with its major axis west-south-west and east-north-east, and measures externally 31 feet by 22 feet. It is evidently the remnant of a tower which subsequently was converted into a two-storeyed dwelling. There are no features of interest.

xxi N.E. 27 May 1915.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

89. Fort, Nether Brotherstone.—On the top of a steep brae, in a cultivated field some 250 yards north-west of Nether Brotherstone stead-

ing, and at an elevation of 950 feet above sea-level, are slight traces of a fort, oval in outline, with its main axis running east and west, and measuring 120 feet in length by 100 feet in breadth. The interior has been dug out to a depth of about 6 feet at the centre. On the western arc there are faint traces of a rampart and outer ditch, together covering a width of some 45 feet.

xxi N.E. (unnoted). 6 February 1914.

90. Fort, Nether Brotherstone.—On the summit of the hill which rises to the north of Nether Brotherstone, some 850 yards north of the farm steading and about 100 yards north-east of a small plantation, on cultivated ground at an elevation of almost 1100 feet above sea-level, are the very slight remains of a fort. Traces of a rampart, spread over a width of some 20 feet and rising 1 foot above the surrounding level, enclose a circular area about 100 feet in diameter.

xxi N.E. 6 February 1914.

91. Fort, Nether Brotherstone.—A little to the west of the summit of the ridge between the Brothershiels Burn and the Armet Water, some 500 yards north-north-west of Nether Brotherstone, adjoining the western side of a small plantation and at an elevation of 1000 feet above sea-level, are the fragmentary remains of a fort. To the south and east the ground rises from the fort very gradually and to the north and west there is an easy fall. The defences for the greater part have been on land now under cultivation and have been swept away. Only in a corner of the field, which has been fenced off and kept uncultivated, are there any traces of fortification, and even there they have been much destroyed by later diggings and deposits of gathered stones. To the east a small portion of the outer rampart remains, and this fragment, some 36 yards in length, shows an earthen mound 12 to 15 feet broad, and 2 feet high on the inside, which rises 4 feet above the bottom of an exterior ditch 17 feet broad and 1 foot deep. In the interior are traces of enclosures, but the area has been so much disturbed that it is impossible to say whether they were excavated in modern or in ancient times.

xxi N.E. 30 July 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS.

92. **Cairn, Soutra Hill.**—On the summit of Soutra Hill, at an elevation of 1209 feet above sea-level, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east of Soutra Mains, is a denuded stone cairn overgrown with grass, measuring 27 feet in diameter and reduced to 1 foot in height.

xv S.E. (unnoted). 14 August 1913.

93. **Walled Enclosure, Brotherstone Wood.**—In a grass field on the southern slope of the hill-side running down to the right bank of Armet Water, some 300 yards distant from, and 150 feet higher than, the stream, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Nether Brotherstone, is a walled enclosure, deeply excavated in the interior and forming an irregular oval flattened to the west. The longer axis runs east and west, and internally the enclosure is 97 feet long by 88 feet broad. The interior has been used as a quarry and as a place for dumping stones gathered off the fields, so that little can now be seen of the original internal structures. The enclosing wall has been of stone but is so much despoiled that it is impossible to ascertain its original width. At the west it rises 5 feet above the outer level of the ground. A belt of trees encroaches on the southern flank of the area. Suggestions of two circular enclosures, respectively 33 feet and 27 feet in diameter, appear inside the outer wall at the north-western and south-eastern arcs, the former being 10 feet lower in the centre than the top of the outer wall.

xxi N.E. (unnoted). 30 July 1913.

SITES.

The O.S. map shows sites as under :—

94. **Soutra Village.**

xv S.E.

95. **Trinity Well.**

xv S.E.

96. **The King's Road.**

xv S.E.

97. **Grave Yard, Soutra.**

xv S.E.

GLENCORSE.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

98. **Parish Church, Glencorse.**—On an eminence at the confluence of the Glencorse Burn and a tributary, rather less than half a mile north-west of Milton Bridge, is the ruin of Glencorse Church, which was built in the 17th century and served the parish until 1885, when it was superseded by the present modern church near Milton Bridge. The ruin is that of an orientated cruciform structure with a small, and relatively modern, central west tower capped with a timber spire. The transepts are 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet square and appear to have been added to an existing one-chambered structure, measuring externally 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet by 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet, to contain the "lairds' lofts." They have under-crofts, but while the northern of these, now a burial place, is vaulted, the southern was ceiled in timber. The lofts are reached by well-proportioned fore-stairs on the west with parapets terminating in panelled pedestals; the doorways are simply moulded in the Renaissance manner. Flanking these entrances are moulded panel-spaces in-filled with heraldic panels as follows :

NORTH LOFT, NORTH SIDE OF DOOR.—The shield is charged with a chevron between three trefoils, and is supported by, *dexter*, a hound collared, and, *sinister*, a hawk jessed and belled. The shield is surmounted by a crudely executed mantling and helm, the latter wreathed and crested a tree with a child in the branches, *i.e.* "a naked boy pulling down the top of a green pine tree" (Nisbet's *Heraldry*). Below this shield is a label inscribed, SVRGENDV(M) ADVERSVS VRGENTIA. The arms are those of Bothwell of Glencorse.

NORTH LOFT, SOUTH SIDE OF DOOR.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight, for Campbell of Argyll, 2nd and 3rd, a lymphad, on the honour point a crescent. The supporters are lions rampant. The shield is surmounted by a mantling and helm, the latter crowned and crested a boar's head couped, for Campbell of Argyll.* On a label below the shield is the motto : NE OBLIVISCARIS.

SOUTH LOFT, NORTH SIDE OF DOOR.—The shield is parted *per pale* and charged : *dexter*, on a chevron between three mascles three

* Mary Campbell (d. 1744) m. Henry Bothwell of Glencorse, Lord Holyroodhouse (d. 1735).

cinquefoils, on a canton the Royal Arms of Scotland, for Purves; *sinister*, quarterly 1st and 4th, within a tressure flory-counter-flory a chevron, 2nd and 3rd, five fraises, at the honour point a crescent, for Fleming. Above the shield is a mantling and helm, the latter wreathed and with a cloud for crest. On a label below the shield is the motto *VIVIT POST FVNERA VIRTVS*, while a label above the crest bears a motto [*CLARIOR*] *E TENEBRIS*, for Purves.

SOUTH LOFT, SOUTH SIDE OF DOOR.—The achievement has been removed and inserted above the entrance of the adjacent lodge of Glencorse House. The panel bears a shield parted *per pale* and charged; *dexter*, a chevron between three trefoils, and, *sinister*, quarterly, 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight, 2nd and 3rd, a lymphad, a crescent at the honour point. The shield is supported, *dexter*, by a hound collared, and, *sinister*, by a hawk jessed and belled, and is surmounted by a mantling and helm, the latter wreathed and crested a tree with a child in the branches. On a label below the shield is the motto: *SET A STOUT HEART TO A STAY BRAE*.

The church is built of rubble and has been harled. The voids of nave and chancel have chamfered arrises, but those of the transepts are moulded. The southern transept, the Woodhouselee loft, has in its south gable a circled window infilled with late tracery resembling two opposed and intertwined hearts; above the window is the date, 1699. From its construction the window, with the date, appears to have been inserted. The ruin is roofless, but has lately been repointed.

Above the western door is a panel inscribed: *CVME LET VS CALL VPON [GO]D MOST HE (i.e. high) VNT0 MY GOD THAT FOR ME THAI THINGIS FOR ME (sic)*. At the side are S. W. P. 1665, for Sir William Purves of Woodhouselee (cf. p. 73).

FONT.—Within the modern church of Glencorse is preserved a font which is said to have come from the old church. It stands on a modern base and consists of a cube of local freestone 19 inches square by 17 inches high; a roughly executed angle-bead is its only ornament. The basin is circular, has a diameter of 13½ inches, and is 7¾ inches deep. The upper surface has, at each corner, an iron crampet for the font cover.

xiii N.E. 27 January 1921.

99. St Catherine's Chapel.—The foundations of this structure are submerged beneath the waters of Glencorse Reservoir, but were visible on the date of visit. A fragment of rubble walling, some 10 feet long and 2 feet 9 inches thick, was seen above the mud, and the conformation of the loose débris suggested that the structure, which is orientated, was about 44 feet 9 inches long and 20 feet wide internally. These proportions suggest the 13th century as the probable date of its erection. Externally at the south-eastern angle there is a heap of boulders built round and enclosing a space measuring 3½ feet by 3 feet 2 inches, the major axis lying north-east and south-west.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—On 3rd April 1593 the Laird of Rosslyn declared to the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale that "he was nane of the parochinaris of Leswaid, but ane of the parochinaris of St Katherine of the Hopes, in respect his residence was in Logan House Tower." *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xiii (1878-9), p. 134.

vii S.W. 31 July 1915.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

100. Tower of Fulford, Woodhouselee.—Fulford Tower is incorporated in the modern mansion of Woodhouselee, which lies at the southern base of Woodhouselee Hill, ⅓ of a mile west-north-west of the hamlet of Easter Howgate. The tower, which is oblong on plan and four storeys in height, is built of rubble. The basement floor is the only original portion, and contains a single vaulted apartment 14 feet 2 inches square within walls 3 feet 5 inches thick. The upper floors were rebuilt in 1796.

STAINED GLASS.—The dining-room window in the tower contains a rondel of stained glass, on which are blazoned the Royal Arms of Scotland impaling those of Anne of Denmark, Queen of James VI. The armorial details are given in full in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxvi (1891-2), p. 41 ff. The rondel is encircled in a decorative border of conventional Renaissance treatment inscribed at the bottom: *IN MY DEFENC GOD ME DEFEND/ANNO 1600*. It is 6½ inches in diameter and the border is 2 inches broad. The glass is greenish and of uneven texture, enriched by the application of silver stain and red and purple enamels.

CARVED FIREPLACE.—In the entrance hall of the modern portion there is a 16th-century Jacobean stone mantelpiece enriched with carving. The mantelpiece was removed from Wrightshouses, a building demolished in 1800, which stood on the site lately occupied by James Gillespie's School, Edinburgh. Wrightshouses belonged to the family of Napier; Alexander Napier of Wrightshouses is on record in 1547, and John Napier of the same was dead before 1682.¹

SUNDIAL.—A sundial (Fig. 57), now standing within the gardens south of the house, was removed from the same structure. It is a dial of the lectern type and is 6 feet 3 inches in height. The dial faces are elaborate and most ingeniously contrived. The shaft is twisted and enriched by the application of ornaments—the thistle, a cherub's head and a heart. It rises from a spreading base and terminates in a circular capital with a square abacus. This dial is one of the most elaborate of its type.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.—Sundry fragments of architectural detail are built into an archway 100 yards south-west of the house. Some of these also seem to have been brought from Wrightshouses.

(1) The pediment of a dormer window, within which is a shield parted *per pale* and charged with, *dexter*, a bend charged with a crescent between two spur-rowels (mullets); *sinister*, an engrailed saltire between four roses, for Napier. Flanking the shield are the initials R.N. and M.N., and on a label below is the inscription: PATRIAE ET POSTERIS 1513. The arms and initials are those of Robert Napier of Wrightshouses and his wife, Margaret Napier, daughter of John Napier of Merchiston.

(2) A second pediment contains a shield parted *per pale*, and charged with, *dexter*, a fess chequy between three bucks' heads cabossed; *sinister*, on a chevron a stag's head erased, between two mullets in chief and a rose in base. These are for Park of "Fulfordlies" and his wife (unidentified).

(3) In a third pediment a shield bears a lion's head erased between two crescents. Below is the legend: VNTO YE RICHTIOVS THERE/ARISETH LIGHT IN DARKNES, and above the shield: POST NVBILA PHOEBVS. The motto is that of Sir William Purves of Abbeyhill.

(4) In a fourth pediment a shield bears a fess fretty beneath a chief, in base a crescent.

(5) An effigy of a seated female figure 1 foot 4 inches high: possibly a representation of the Virgin and Child.

(6) The stone immediately below is inscribed in Greek with the words, "To God alone the glory."

(7) Beside (4) is a plain three-faced dial.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Sir William Purves of "Foulford" or Woodhouselee, "his Majesty's solicitor," is on record in 1667 and subsequent dates.² He repaired Fulford Tower as a residence from the materials of old Woodhouselee (No. 101), and transferred that name to the tower.³

¹ *Laing Charters*, Nos. 492, 2803; ² *Ibid.*, Nos. 2621, 2639, 2652, etc.; ³ *Stat. Acct.*, xv, p. 441.

vii S.E. 20 July 1914.

101. Castle, Old Woodhouselee.—The ruin of this structure is situated within the grounds of Firth House. The site is an overhanging rock on the left bank of the river North Esk, the bed of which is 150 feet below. In it is a cleft, partly excavated but for the most part natural, the shape and extent of which has governed the disposition of the structure. On the ground floor there is a ruinous oblong range containing three vaulted and intercommunicating cellars lit by small windows in the haunches of the vaults. At the first-floor level a small wing projects and is founded on the higher ground above the cleft on the north-north-east, so that the structure at this and the higher levels is L-shaped on plan. The walls of the wing are reduced to the foundations. The south-west angle of the main block, which is the highest portion, is some 20 feet above the floor of the basement. Here there is a small window with freestone jambs and lintel, on which is wrought an edge-roll moulding with flanking hollows, the only piece of moulded or dressed masonry left. The structure, which measures externally 63 feet from north-east to south-west, is 22 feet wide across the main wing; the lesser wing projects 15½ feet from the lateral wall and is 17¼ feet wide. The walls are 3 feet 2 inches to 3 feet 8 inches thick, and are constructed of irregularly coursed rubble with undressed quoins

alternately long and short. The building, which dates from the 16th or early 17th century, is in the last stages of decay.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Woodhouselee is said to have been the property of the wife of James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, the assassin of the Regent Moray in 1570. Her eviction in most cruel circumstances is given as one motive for his action, the estate having been granted to Sir John Ballenden or Ballantyne, twice Justice-Clerk. On 12 January 1591/2 the Privy Council declared that David Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, Isobel Sinclair and Alison Sinclair, heirs-portioners of the lands of Woodhouselee, should be repossessed in the lands, etc., whereof they had been deprived by occasion of the late troubles; and this instruction was repeated in an Act of Parliament of 1609.¹ In 1601 Sir James Ballantyne of Broughton made complaint that his tenants at Woodhouselee had been threatened by David Hamilton, younger of Bothwellhaugh, and his accomplices.² In 1607 William Ballantyne ("Ballenden") served heir to his father, Sir James Ballantyne of Broughton, in the Woodhouselee lands.³

¹ Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. i, part ii, p. 266; *Acts Parl. Scot.*, iv, p. 450; ² *Reg. Pr. Co.*, vi, p. 211; ³ *Inquis. Spec.*, Edin., No. 218. xiii N.E. 2 August 1915.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

102. Fort, Castle Law.—On the summit of Castle-Knowe, a small hill on the south-eastern slope of the Pentland Hills, on the northern side of the glen through which the Glencorse Burn issues from the hills, is the Castle Law fort (Fig. 103). It lies some 200 yards north of Castle Law farm, at an elevation of 1000 feet above sea-level, commanding a view of Lawhead fort (No. 103), which lies about 1¼ miles to the south-west. The approach is steep on all sides except towards the north, where there is a dip of only a few feet into a hollow about 100 yards wide, which separates the hill from the main mass of the Pentlands.

The fort is oval on plan, the main axis running east-north-east and west-south-west, along which it measures internally some 270 feet, the breadth being on an average about 120 feet. It is surrounded by a series of earthen ramparts and ditches, the arrangement of which is not

regular for the entire periphery, and it is provided with three entrances, one at either end and the third near the centre of the southern flank. The two outer defences are well preserved along the northern flank, but at all other parts the construction is now much broken down. The enceinte has been surrounded by a rampart, which for the greater part has been

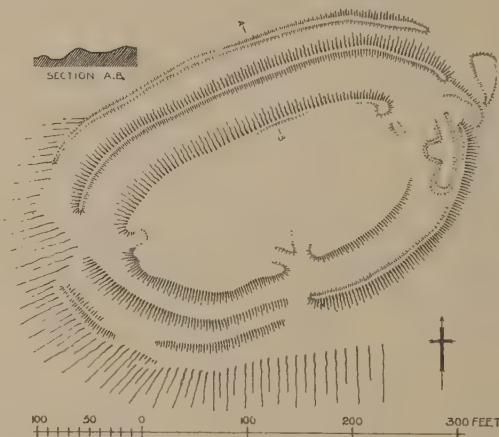


FIG. 97.—Fort, Castle Law (No. 102).

almost entirely obliterated. At an interval of approximately 50 feet from this a second earthen wall entirely encircles the fort, and a third line of defence has been constructed on the north and the south-western sides at a further interval of 35 feet. At most these ramparts do not rise to a height of more than 2 feet on the inside and 4 feet on the outside. The entrance in the south-western corner of the fort is 10 feet broad at the inner rampart, where the passage is excavated below the level of the interior. On emerging from the inner defence it swings to the right and is carried through the outer defences in a north-westerly direction. The entrance on the southern flank has likewise cut through the outer defences, in a slightly oblique and north-easterly direction, and it has been similarly excavated below the level, where it enters the enceinte in the form of a bifurcated passage. The north-eastern entrance makes a gap 12 feet broad in the inner rampart, and breaks the line of the second defence for approximately 35 feet, where a low-lying ridge or mound thrown across the opening on the

outside may be the remains of an outer traverse to protect the passage. In front of this entrance is a pear-shaped mound or bastion, which has no hollow in the centre to suggest that it was a guard-chamber. Between the outer and inner ramparts, immediately to the south-east of the roadway, is a low, narrow, curved enclosure, 65 feet in length, with a bulbous outline in the centre of its western flank and open at its northern end, where it approaches the north-eastern entrance to the fort.

vii S.W. 26 August 1913.

103. Fort, Lawhead.—Some 700 yards north-west of Lawhead farm, this fort occupies the

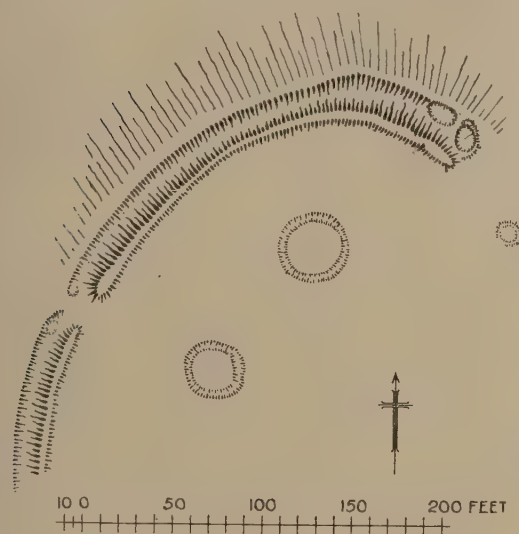


FIG. 98.—Fort, Lawhead (No. 103).

summit of a small ridge adjoining the base of the south-eastern flank of Turnhouse Hill, and rising some 1200 feet above sea-level. Towards the north-west there is a dip of some 30 feet from the summit of the enceinte into a hollow about 200 feet wide, beyond which rises the main range of the Pentlands, while from other directions the approach to the fort is very steep. The main axis lies north-east and south-west, and in plan the fort was oval. The defences are well defined on the north-western segment, where the ground is rough and uncultivated, but the remainder of the construction lies in a

grass field and is now obliterated. The interior of the fort seems to have been about 285 feet in length and 182 feet in breadth. Along the north-western flank and round the north-eastern end the defences are composed of an earthen rampart with a ditch outside, the bottom of the latter being, at most, some 16 feet lower than the highest point of the interior. Here a section through the defences shows the rampart to be 15 feet in breadth, 2 feet at most in height on the inside, and 7 feet above the bottom of the ditch, which is 9 feet broad and 1 foot deep on the counterscarp. There are two entrances to the fort, one from the west and the other from the north-east. The western entrance is flanked on either side by indications of a small oval hollow in the ditch, while traces of two similar but larger features are apparent in a similar position on the north and only surviving side of the other entrance. Within the fort are three circular enclosures having diameters of 8 feet, 27 feet, and 24 feet respectively. The smallest of these constructions, situated towards the north-east, is defined by a slight rampart or mound, while the two others, lying 80 and 160 feet to the west and south-west of it, are surrounded by well-defined but shallow ditches.

xiii N.W. 20 August 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS.

104. Earthen Circles, Lawhead Hill.—On the eastern slope of Lawhead Hill, about 500 yards from Lawhead fort (No. 103) and about the same distance west of the farm of Rullion Green, immediately to the south of a belt of trees, in rough ground, seven earthen circles can be traced, five of them forming an irregular line from north-east to south-west, and two lying a short distance to the east. The best preserved of these is the most northerly, where the central area, 9 feet in diameter, is surrounded by a low bank 6 feet broad, with a shallow trench, 4 feet broad, outside, the diameter over all being 29 feet. In the other examples the bank is less noticeable; four have over all an average diameter of 28 feet.

Immediately to the north of these earthen circles is the position marked on the map "Site of Covenanters' Camp," the camp being that before the battle of Rullion Green, 28 Nov. 1666. As, however, the Covenanters merely bivouacked near Rullion Green on the morning

of that day, and the battle took place in the afternoon, it is not in the least likely that these constructions have any connection with that occasion.

xiii N.W. 20 August 1913.

105. Stone Circle, Remains of, near Marchwell.—On the right side of the main roadway from Edinburgh to Carlisle, as it approaches the farm of Marchwell, are the remains of a very much destroyed stone circle. The monument occupies a site at an elevation of between 800 and 900 feet above sea-level, and it is probable that it was broken up by the making of the highway, which cuts the knoll on its east side. Two of the stones, showing a height of about 15 inches above ground, remain in their original positions, while five others lying in close proximity are probably units that have been moved. These five blocks, which are not earth-fast, are of similar character to the two remaining *in situ*, and all seven, judging from their basaltic character, appear to have been brought from a distance. In the *New Statistical Account* of the parish the circle is described as having been 40 feet in diameter.

xiii N.W. (unnoted). 8 October 1927.

106. Cup-and-Ring-Marked Stone near Glencorse Churchyard.—This finely-sculptured stone (Fig. 16) is an erratic boulder of old red sandstone showing distinct traces of glacial striation. It lies in the wood on the left-hand side of the road from Milton Bridge to the ruined church of Glencorse and about 50 yards due south of the Kirk Bridge. The upper surface of the boulder is covered with a group of cup-and-ring markings connected in some instances by clearly defined gutters. The details in one or two instances are slightly weathered, but the sculpture as a whole is well expressed, the cups varying from a mere pecking to as much as $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth. The boulder is loose and probably does not now occupy its original site. It is roughly rectangular and measures 3 feet in length, 2 feet 5 inches in greatest width, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the thickest. It is broken on the under side, which shows no traces of design.

xiii N.E. (unnoted). 20 November 1926.

HERIOT.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

107. Fort, Heriot Station.—In a cultivated field on the gentle western slope of Hangingshaw Hill, some 400 yards north-east of Heriot Station, on the 1000 feet contour line, are the scanty remains of a fort, a stone wall being built right across it. It is oval in outline, the longer axis running north and south, and it measures internally 246 feet by 200 feet. The defences for the greater part have been levelled by the plough, but the line of the two enclosing concentric walls can be traced for about 100 yards along the western or lower flank and the north-western arc. From crest to crest of these the distance is 36 feet, the inner and outer walls being distributed over a width of 20 feet and 18 feet respectively, and rising about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the surrounding ground and the intervening space, which is some 18 feet broad.

xxi N.W. 26 July 1913.

108. Fort, Corsehope Rings, Mid Hill.—Some 700 yards south-east of Borthwick Hall, on the grassy summit of Mid Hill, at an elevation of 1300 feet above sea-level, is a fine fort, oval in outline, surrounded by concentric ramparts of earth. Towards the ends the approach is easy, but on the north-western and south-eastern flanks the ground falls in a steep descent. The main axis runs north-east and south-west, and the enceinte measures some 420 feet in length by 268 feet at most in breadth. Four concentric ramparts surround the fort, and there has been a fifth on the north-western flank, where the distance between their crests, measuring from the inner rampart, is 20 feet, 25 feet, 32 feet, and 15 feet respectively. The crest of the inner rampart at the same place is 12 feet higher than the base of the outer one; on the opposite flank the corresponding rise is 17 feet at one point. A section through the defences on the north-western side shows the inner rampart to be 15 feet wide and to rise 2 feet above the interior and 3 feet above the bottom of a ditch outside, which is 9 feet wide and 1 foot deep on the counterscarp. A platform, 8 feet wide, lies between the ditch and the second rampart, which is 15 feet broad at base, 2 feet in height

above the platform, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above a ditch outside measuring 6 feet in width and 1 foot in depth on the counterscarp. A similar platform is interposed between the second ditch and the third rampart, which is 13 feet broad and rises 2 feet on the inside and 5 feet above a third ditch,

between the third and fourth ramparts and for a short length between the second and third.

There are three entrances to the fort, two through the south-western and north-eastern ends and one slightly east of the centre of the south-eastern flank. The south-western entrance,

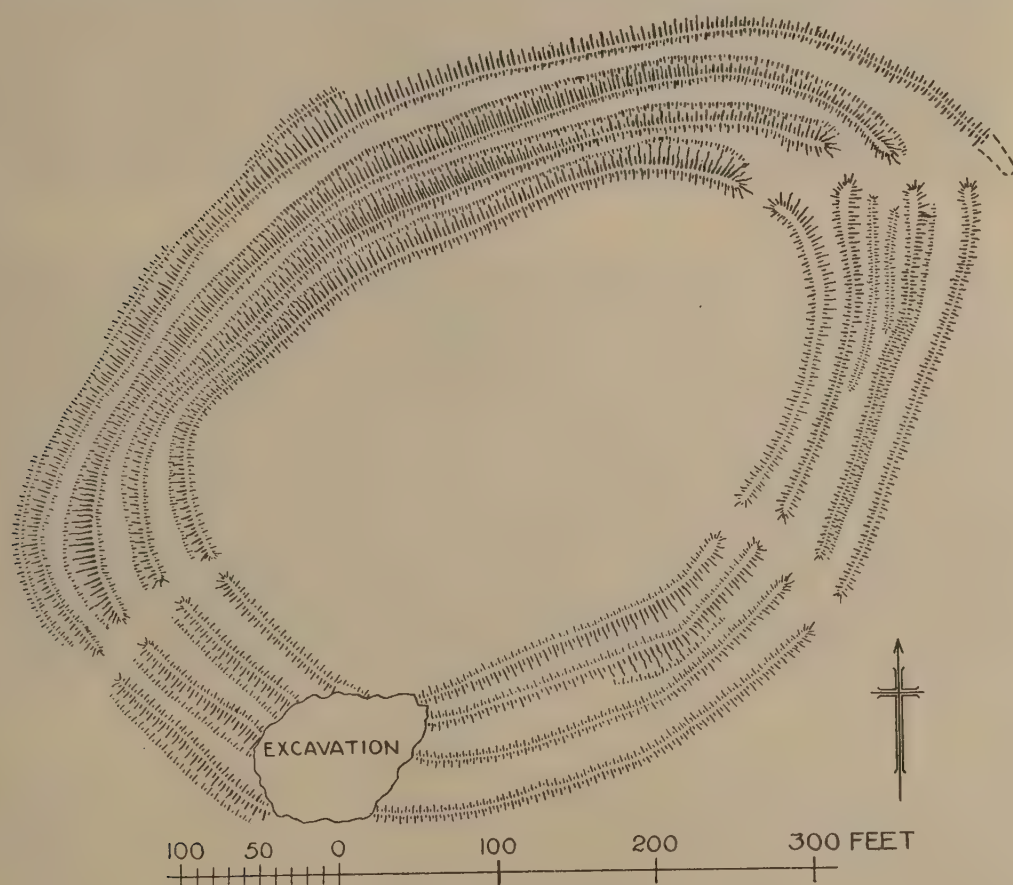


FIG. 99.—Corsehope Rings, Mid Hill (No. 108).

6 feet wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep on the counterscarp. Another platform 12 feet wide lies between this last ditch and the fourth rampart, which, rising 1 foot on the inside and 4 feet on the outside, is 10 feet in breadth at the base, while some 6 feet beyond are indications of the fifth rampart. Towards the east, on the opposite flank, the ditch and platform appear only

some 14 feet broad, is carried almost straight through the defences, but the other two are rather more elaborate. The south-eastern entrance, 18 feet broad, curves so that the opening in one rampart is partly covered by the next inner rampart. The north-eastern entrance, 12 to 15 feet wide, is even more complicated. It cuts obliquely through the defences, while the second

rampart from the interior, on both sides of the entrance, and the outer rampart on the northern side only of the entrance recurve outwards. Between the second and third ramparts two slight ramparts, 4 feet broad, 1 foot high and 4 feet apart, run southwards from the entrance, the outer for a distance of some 20 yards and the inner for some 30 yards. In the interior of the fort are faint traces of a number of dug-out hollows of indeterminate character. These are not shown on the plan.

xxi S.W. 15 July 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS.

109. Walled and Excavated Enclosure, Roughsware, No. 1.—Some 600 yards south of Roughsware, at an elevation of 100 feet above sea-level, in a grass field on the south-eastern slope of a fairly steep hill running down to Heriot Water, which flows some 500 yards distant and 250 feet lower, is an excavated area, roughly oval in plan, with its longer axis running north-east and south-west, walled in on the south-eastern flank and north-eastern and south-western ends. Along the north-western flank, the higher side, there is no mound, but the ground is excavated to a depth of 2 feet below the natural level. The enclosure is divided into two sections by a low wall 6 feet broad, the westerly area being 127 feet long and 106 feet broad, and the easterly 70 feet from north-east to south-west and 94 feet from north-west to south-east. The outer wall, which seems to have been built partly of stone, is now 12 feet broad in places, and rises $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the exterior level and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the interior. The larger westerly area is furnished on the south-eastern flank with an entrance 11 feet broad, which penetrates the wall obliquely from east to west, the wall to the west of the entrance recurring outwards slightly for a distance of 15 feet. The eastern section is entered from the north-east by an opening in the wall 9 feet in width. In the eastern arc of the western area there are indications of a large hut circle impinging on the outer wall at its junction with the inner dividing wall, but recent deposits of stones and late excavations have destroyed this portion of the structure.

xxi S.W. (unnoted). 12 August 1913.

110. Walled and Excavated Enclosure, Roughsware, No. 2.—About 600 yards west-north-west of Borthwick Hall and 500 yards east-north-east of the last site (No. 109), in a similar situation and at about the same altitude, but on the opposite side of Roughsware Cleuch, is another excavated area, walled round the ends and lower flank. Oval in shape, with the longer axis running east and west, it is divided into two parts, the western end being excavated to a greater depth than the eastern. The former measures 94 feet from east to west and 105 feet from north to south, while the latter is 65 feet by 66 feet. The wall, which contains many stones, is now, on the southern side and round the ends, 20 feet broad and 3 feet higher than the ground outside. The eastern area is excavated to a depth of 5 feet, and the western area, which is at a slightly lower level, to a depth of 6 feet. The only entrance now distinguishable is at the western end, and measures 9 feet in width.

xxi S.W. (unnoted). 12 August 1913.

INVERESK.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

111. Inveresk Lodge.—Inveresk Lodge is situated at the south-eastern end of the village of Inveresk, on the south-west side of the highway. The earliest portion of the house dates from 1683, and the whole was completed before 1700. The nucleus was an L-planned structure, comprising a main block, 25 feet broad and 55 feet long, of two storeys and a garret in height, with a wing two storeys, an attic, and a garret in height and 21 feet wide, that projects $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet westwards in alignment with the south-east gable. Within the re-entrant angle, which opens to the north, is a semi-octagonal tower containing a turnpike. Shortly after its completion the wing was extended to the north-western boundary of the feu, and from this extension a low range of stabling was run up parallel to the main block; buildings thus enclosed three sides of a courtyard shut off from the road by a boundary wall. Within the re-entrant angle formed by the stair-tower and the extension an outbuilding was added in modern times. South-west of the house is a terrace that was at one time occupied by

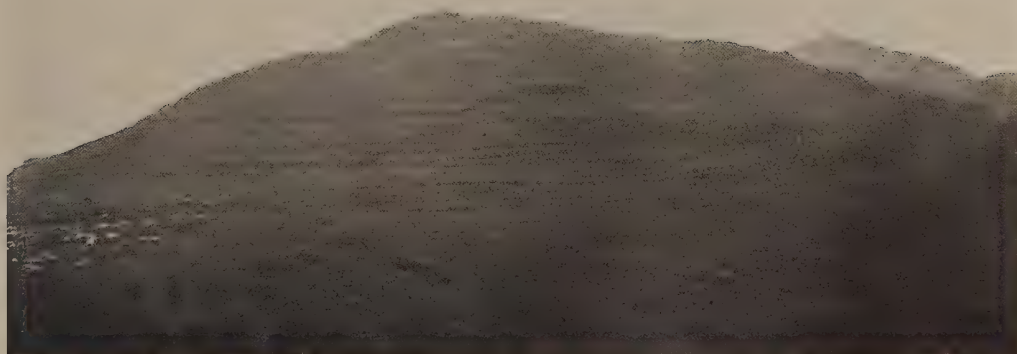


FIG. 101.—Terraces, Dunsapie (No. 11).



FIG. 102.—Ditch and Ramparts, Longfaugh Fort (No. 60).

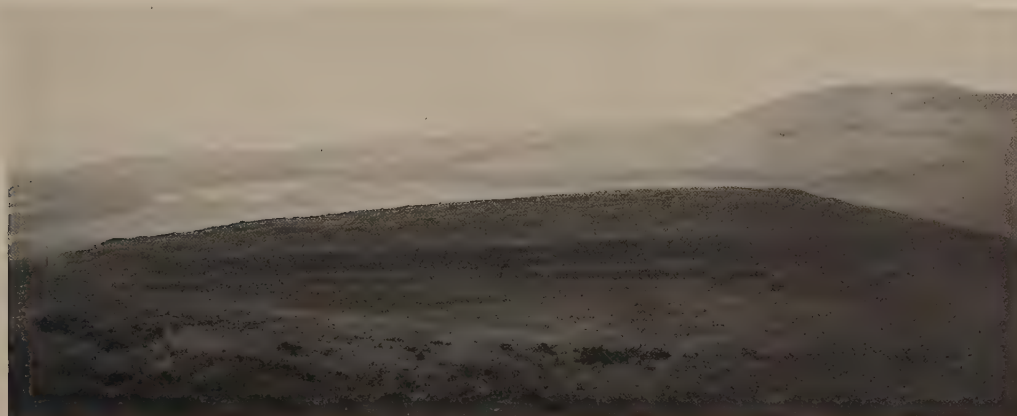


FIG. 103.—Fort, Castle Law (No 102).

To face p. 78.

offices, but these, with the exception of two subterranean vaulted cellars, have been removed. The extension of the wing has also been cut back $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; at its present termination the north-east wall has an almost imperceptible swelling, which is all that now denotes the turret stair which formerly rose from the first floor to the garret.

The masonry is of rubble and is rough-cast; the windows have dressed and back-set margins, which in the earlier work are moulded with an edge-roll and quirk, and in the later work chamfered at the arris; the window in the stair tower above the entrance is dated 1683. The attic floor is lit by a series of close-set dormers. The gables are crow-stepped.

The entrance is at the stairfoot in the north-eastern wall of the tower; the adjoining entrance is a transformed window; the wrought-iron knocker, hinges and lock date from the 18th century at latest.

The internal arrangements have been entirely modernised, but the present smoking-room, which lies on the ground floor between the dining- and drawing-rooms, is much in its original state. Its walls are panelled in oak after the early 18th-century mode; behind the panelling was a plaster ground decorated in black or dark grey paint, and on this, while still soft, the plasterer incised the date 1704; the panelling is therefore subsequent to that time.

Edinburgh iv S.E. (unnoted).

18 February 1921.

112. Halkerston.—Adjoining Inveresk Lodge is Halkerston, a small but very interesting house of the same period as the extension of the Lodge—that is, about the last decade of the 17th century—and probably by the same builder. The plan is a square, $44\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 43 feet 10 inches, and towards the street the house has an elevation including ground floor, an attic, and a garret, while in rear there is a vaulted “laich” floor. The walls are harled, but the front has been subsequently cemented. The voids have dressed and back-set margins which are chamfered at the arrises. The very distinctive character of this house is due partly to its plan but principally to its great pyramidal roof of timber covered with small blue slates, which rises from the relatively low eaves to a central chimney at the apex; the lateral walls

are surmounted by great chimney-stalks in four stages. The eaves-line, as on the neighbouring house, is broken by dormers at front and rear. The stair, a turnpike, has no external projection and lies within the house, but when it rises above the roof it is contained within a gabled and crow-stepped tower. From the stair-foot a straight flight leads down to the “laich” floor and probably formed the only access, for the present south entrance is most probably a transformed window. The main entrance faces the street.

The two cellars comprising the “laich” floor are respectively the kitchen and the well-room. The former has in the north gable a wide fireplace with segmental arch; beside this, in the



FIG. 104.—Halkerston (No. 112).

adjacent window-sole, was until recently a stone sink or slop outlet. The well has been filled in, but its circular outline can just be traced on the earth floor. The cellars are ceiled with barrel-vaults of stone springing from north to south, which, where the plaster has been stripped, are seen to be formed in squared rubble in a surprisingly fresh condition; from floor to springing, on the other hand, the walls are of inferior masonry and are perhaps of earlier date. On the ground and attic floor there have been four apartments, while above there were two garrets. These rooms are modernised, but the two east attics retain panel stiles and rails in painted pine, while the simply moulded plaster cornices are contemporary.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1629 James Dundas of Arniston was served heir in the lands of

Halkerston, and in 1680 Robert Dundas heir to James in the same lands.—*Inquis. Spec., Edinburgh*, Nos. 630, 1259.

Edinburgh iv S.E. (unnoted).

18 February 1921.

113. Inveresk House.—The house has been entirely modernised, but the walls of the east wing date in part from the late 16th century. Above the present entrance is inserted the pediment of a doorway which bears the date 1643 and in monogram the initials M.O.C. and K.L., for Master Oliver Colt and Katherine Logan, his wife. The lower part of the pediment is inscribed NEMO NISI VERITATIS ET PACIS STUDIO SVS INTRABIT ("None shall enter save those who ensue truth and peace"). On the western wall of the house is an armorial panel dated 1682, and on the moulded border MDCCLVIII. The shield is surmounted by mantling and a helm crested a hand grasping a baton, and is parted *per pale* and charged with, *dexter*, a stag's head erased, and, *sinister*, a chevron between two mullets in chief and an axe in base. On a label above the armorial is the motto TRANSFIGAM, for Colt. On the east side of the house a built drain runs at a depth of 8 feet from the surface. It is some 3 feet in breadth and 3 feet 7 inches in height. In the stable court is a vaulted cellar partly underground. In the landing at the entrance a trap door covers what appears to be a well which has been filled in. The garden contains a fragmentary structure of the Roman period, for which, see No. 125.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The house was built in or soon after 1597 by Adam Colt, minister of the parish, who had bought the estate and died in 1643. He was succeeded as minister and in the estate by his son Oliver, who married Katherine Logan. *Genealogical Memoirs of the Families of Colt and Coutts*, by Rev. Charles Rogers, pp. 38-40.

iv S.E. (unnoted). 21 May 1928.

114. Town-house and Tolbooth.—Midway along the High Street of Musselburgh, where it broadens out, the picturesque slated spire of the Tolbooth rises above the modern buildings by which it is surrounded. The structure is composite and of varying styles and periods. It is roughly L-shaped on plan and is disposed

with two sides fronting the street; the re-entrant angle thus faces inwards.

The nucleus is a long narrow block probably of the late 16th century, three storeys in height, and measures 62 feet 8 inches from east to west by 24 feet from north to south over walls 3 feet in thickness at base. At the western end is a tower, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet square externally at base, which rises above the slated roof of the main portion and terminates in a timber cornice surmounted by a slate-covered timber spire ogival in form and octagonal on plan. At the

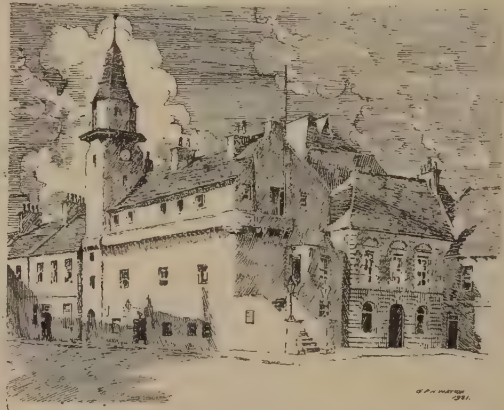


FIG. 105.—Town-house, Musselburgh (No. 114).

north-east of the main block a two-storeyed wing containing a new council chamber was added in the 18th century. The composition is elegant and well proportioned. Against the east gable of the main block a forestair rises and gives access to the first floor.

The Tolbooth was more or less destroyed in Hertford's invasion of 1544, but was rebuilt in 1590 with material, it is stated, from the chapel and hermitage of Our Lady of Loretto, which stood half a mile eastwards; none of the masonry, however, is of ecclesiastical character. A restoration of late years has left the building structurally sound, but robbed the masonry of much of its character. All three storeys were vaulted; the lowest is penetrated by a pend giving access to the courtyard within. Between the second and third storeys a parapet-walk, borne on projecting and moulded corbels, returns from the east gable along the lateral wall to the tower. At the

south-east angle there is a "round" on a continuous corbelling, and close to this, on the east wall, a bretasche-like projection to give passage at the projecting chimney-stalk. The upper windows have back-set margins; the lower are splayed on jamb and lintel. The chimney-copes are moulded and are enriched with dog-tooth ornament.

The wing façade has channelled joints and is arched on the lower storey; the quoins above are rusticated, and the moulded architraves of the windows are interrupted by blocks; the window heads are alternately segmental and triangular. At eaves-level is a small moulded eaves-course, and above this the roof has a graceful bell-cast. The forestair is spacious and of easy ascent. It is rather a handsome stair with well-moulded parapet-copes, but the porch at its head is modern; within the porch the entrance to the first floor of the older portion is surmounted by a white marble panel inscribed in Gothic lettering with "Magistrates do Justice in the fear of God, June 16th, 1773," and the couplet:

"He that God doth fear

Will not to falsehood lend an ear."

The inscriptions flank a scrolled cartouche bearing the burgh arms: Three mussel shells within three anchors. The cartouche border bears in two places the motto *HONEST*.

The structure is still in use and houses the municipal offices and the police barracks. It is in good repair.

iv S.E. (unnoted). 25 October 1920.

115. Pinkie House.—Towards the eastern end of Musselburgh High Street a Renaissance gateway marks the approach to Pinkie House (Fig. 107), standing within a wooded park of some 40 acres. The house is still inhabited, although the building is mainly the work of Alexander Seton, Earl of Dunfermline, who died in 1622. Seton was a great builder and had already reconstructed Fyvie Castle before commencing operations at Pinkie.

There was an L-planned house of the 16th century standing on the site, and this he incorporated; it forms the northern end of the east wing. The new house was laid out in the fashionable mode round a courtyard, which to south and east was enclosed by structures and to north and west by boundary walls. The

eastern wing was completed, and so was a portion of the other, but this latter wing was evidently intended to be longer and higher than it now is. A probable explanation of the curtailment of the scheme is afforded by the inscription recorded as existing on the front of the house, but now obscured by a screen of modern work; *DOMINUS ALEXANDER SETONIUS HANC DOMUM ÆDIFICAVIT NON AD ANIMI SED FORTUNARUM ET AGELLI MODUM 1613* ("Alexander, Lord Seton, built this house in 1613, not as he would have wished, but according to the measure of his means and estate").

The east range was the house proper, and comprises a vaulted substructure with two upper storeys. The subsidiary south range also has a vaulted basement, but above this there are only one upper floor and an attic. The wing which projects from the east range and belongs to the original house, is carried considerably above the main roof as a tower, and contains, besides a chamber on each floor, a spacious turnpike, which ascends to the second floor; the three tower-rooms above are reached by a turret staircase, corbelled out in the north-west re-entrant angle, which rises to the platform roof, crested with an embattled parapet, where it terminates in a cap-house with an ogival roof. Roofs of similar form surmount the two small turrets which Seton threw out at the western angles of the tower.

Externally the building is plain. It is built of rubble and once was harled. The great lengths of walling are emphasised by the use of horizontal string-courses. At either end of the eastern range are features of note—on the north the two rectangular turrets corbelled out at the angles and linked by a parapet and walk, and on the south the beautiful oriel, which is carried up for three storeys. The ground tier of the latter has been altered to improve the lighting of the room within. In Scotland oriel windows are uncommon, and this example, which is one of the finest in the country, is quite English in character.

The east façade is distinguished by its rank of seven tall and plain chimney-stalks, which surmount the wall-head, and are reminiscent of those on the gallery of Dunnottar Castle. At ground-level, garden doors, flanking a niche of Renaissance design, were inserted, as the date shows, in 1697; on the entablature, beneath

a Marquess coronet, is a cartouche which bears in monogram S. I. H., apparently for Sir John Hay, 2nd Marquess of Tweeddale.

There was no internal communication between east and south ranges on the ground floor; the present passage, which lies between the two

segmental head with a moulded architrave. Above is an armorial panel; the shield is quartered and charged: 1st and 4th, three crescents within a double tressure flory-counter-flory; 2nd and 3rd, on a fess three cinquefoils. The supporters, helm, and mantling are broken;

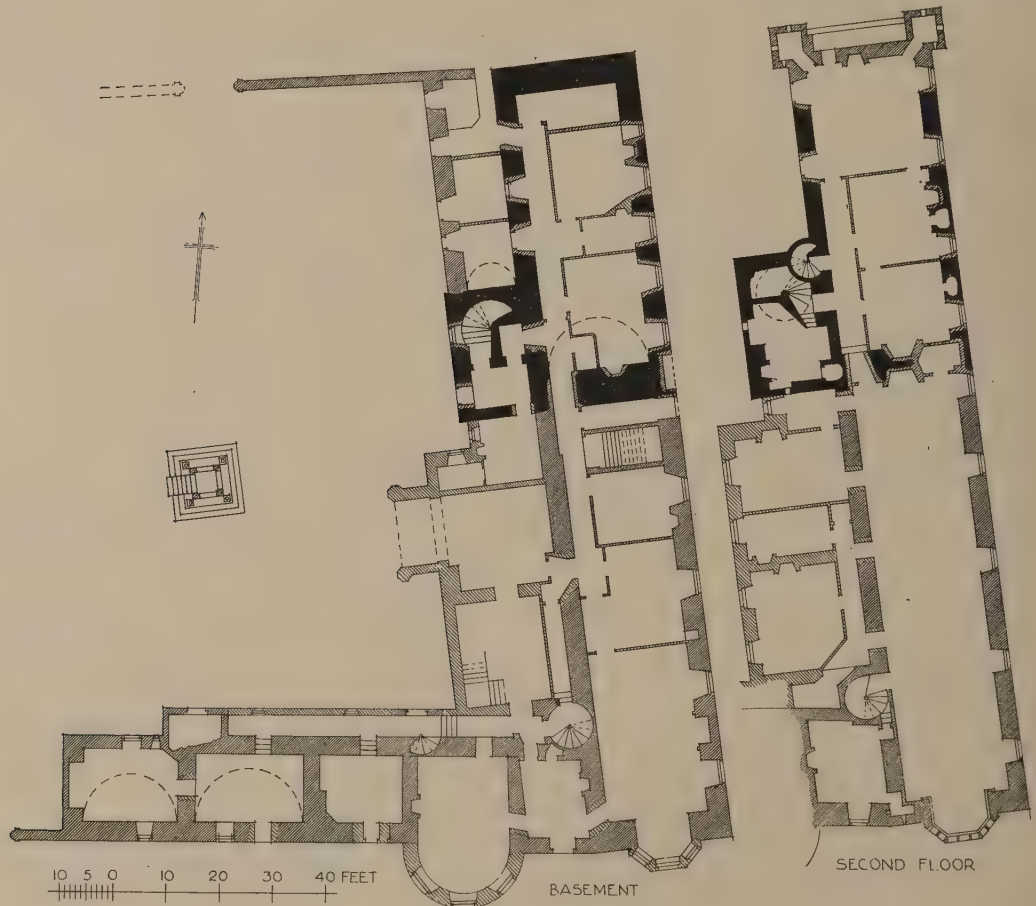


FIG. 106.—Pinkie House (No. 115).

stair-towers and screens the north wall of the latter portion, dates from about 1826. The porch and fore-building, which lie between this range and the original stair-tower, are also modern.

The south range was penetrated by a pend, but subsequently the gateway, which was in the south wall, was closed up. It has a stilted

on an inscribed label below can be deciphered: ALEXANDER SETON . . UN . . CO . . . : the detached letters may be all that is left of [FERMELINOD]UN[I] CO[MES], Earl of Dunfermline. The westmost or end chamber of this range, which has an arched fireplace in the west gable, was the kitchen. Adjoining the



FIG. 107.—Pinkie House from the West, showing the Well (No. 115).



FIG. 108.—Carberry Tower (No. 117).

kitchen is a second vaulted chamber, and to north of these projects a stair-tower ; the lower flight of the stair has been removed. This stair served only two rooms above the kitchen. Another stair-tower occupies the re-entrant angle formed by the two ranges, while a third projects midway between the two.

On the basement floor the chambers have been altered out of recognition ; the only feature of interest is the disused fine scale-and-platt staircase which lies against the south gable of the nucleus. This stair seems to be an 18th-century insertion ; it rose to the first floor only, and its well has a fine plaster ceiling with coved frieze, both enriched. On the frieze, beneath a coronet, and bordered by a garland, are the initials S.I.H.M. in monogram for Sir John Hay, 2nd Marquess of Tweeddale (d. 1714) and Mary Maitland, his wife (d. 1702). Off the stair on the first floor opens on the south a stately chamber, the library, which is panelled in oak of the late 17th or early 18th century. The room is a " through " chamber symmetrically designed. The fireplace in the east wall has, within a marble surround, a fine hob grate of 18th-century design with a rather earlier cast-iron fire-back, initialled C. R. (*i.e.* Carolus Rex) above a crown. Within the garter are the Royal Arms, the achievement being supported by the lion and unicorn. The fireplace has its wooden cornice enriched with anthemion, egg-and-dart, and bead ornaments ; the frieze bears the acanthus. Above the moulded shelf is a plain panel flanked by pendent garlands. The opposite wall is similarly treated, but has a cupboard in lieu of the fireplace. Opening off this chamber to the south is the drawing-room, which has been modernised and was originally subdivided. A fine portrait by Jamieson of Sir Thomas Hope, 1st Baronet, 1628-46, is inset in the mantelpiece. Defoe, in his *Tour through Great Britain* (1724-7), describes these apartments as they were at the time of his visit. There are three chambers north of the staircase, *i.e.* within the walls of the nucleus. The northern has a good ribbed plaster ceiling enriched with the fleur-de-lys, the cinquefoil in crescent beneath a coronet, and initials A.S. M.H., for Alexander Seton and his wife, Margaret Hay, in the compartments. This marriage was in 1607. On the floor above, the arrangement of three chambers is repeated,

and these upper rooms contain what are probably the finest 17th-century plaster ceilings in Scotland. The northern room, known as the " King's Chamber," is particularly fine with its massive and elaborately wrought pendants and enriched compartments formed by flat, moulded, and floriated ribs, and enriched coved frieze. The stamps include the Seton and Hamilton charges and the initials of Alexander Seton and Margaret, his third wife. The ceiling of the room adjoining is simple but good, while that of the farther room on the south is richer ; on this latter ceiling the ribs are garlands, and the wall-panel above the mantelpiece contains the heraldic achievement of Alexander Seton, Earl of Dunfermline. The shield is quartered and is charged : 1st and 4th, three crescents within a double tressure flory-counter-flory, for Seton, and 2nd and 3rd, three cinquefoils on a fess, for Hamilton of Sanquhar. The supporters are horses at liberty. Above the shield is a mantling and a helm that is crested with a crescent ; surmounting this is a label inscribed SEMPER. A scrolled label below bears : NEC CEDE ADVERSIS REBUS/NEC CREDE SECVNDIS.

Besides the plaster work in these rooms there is, on the partition of the passage which skirts them, a very interesting arcading of modelled plaster in low relief. The cinquefoil in crescent and the monogram A. S. M. H. (as above), both surmounted by coronets, are found here, and are also repeated on the upper portion of the main turnpike.

South of these rooms lies the " Painted Gallery," a stately chamber which measures 78 feet by 19 feet, exclusive of the oriel, and occupies more than half the length of the whole east wing. The windows on the east were probably repeated on the west. At the northern end is the fireplace, enclosed by a marble slip which is surmounted by a carved frame of pine, with side trusses enriched with a garland. Within the frame is a wooden panel, on which are depicted the Royal Arms, including the French fleur-de-lys, flanked by the initials C. R.^{II} for Carolus Rex Secundus.

The ceiling of the gallery (Figs. 109-11, 113-4) and the soffit of the oriel are lined with timber, probably pine, laid longitudinally and coved at the lateral walls ; the entire surface is covered with a polychromatic decoration in tempera and metal

singularly bright and well preserved. On the relatively low and flat surface the artist, perhaps Italian, sought to convey the impression of a lofty pointed barrel-vault with apex cupolas at either end and a lantern in the centre, and this he effected by a skilful foreshortening of perspective. From the cupola roundel at either end a wide floriated midrib runs to the centre, where it returns round a great centre panel 16 feet square. This contains an octagonal lantern ascending in three tiers of balconies to a pierced dome bearing in the centre the arms of Alexander Seton, Earl of Dunfermline. The shield is surmounted by a coronet crested a crescent gules and is supported by horses at liberty, argent; on a label below are initials A. E. D. for A(lexander) E(arl) of D(unfermline). On the lowest tier of the lantern are cherubs playing musical instruments.

Between the central panel and the gables are represented a series of three "Gothic" arches with circular lunettes in the spandrels. The arches have a scrolled enrichment at soffit and extrados, and within them hangs a pictorial panel which is depicted as being framed and hung by a ring from a nail. Each picture has its motto, e.g. *Firma Amicitia* ("Firm Friendship"). Beneath the pictorial panels is a segmental head such as is found above a dormer; within the lunettes are scrolled cartouches or labels bearing mottoes in Latin and a few in Greek, fifty in all. At the "springing" level there is, on the lateral walls, a painted cornice above the moulded timber cornice, enriched with the egg-and-dart motif, and represented as returning at projections which may represent pilaster-heads or consoles. The metals and colours employed are gold, silver, black, white, red, blue, yellow.

Other armorial bearings depicted on the ceiling are those of the Marquis of Hamilton, the Earls of Angus, Cassilis, Winton, Bothwell, of Lord Borthwick, Lord Yester, and "Farquhard of Gilmulscroft," all related families. Full details are to be found in the *Family of Seton*, vol. ii, pp. 813-15, and *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxii (1887-8), pp. 12-16.

While the ceiling probably dates from the first quarter of the 17th century, the wood finishings of the chamber are considerably later in the same period. The Georgian door-furniture of brass, though simple, is worthy of note. On the first floor of the south range the chamber

at the north end has a good stone fireplace, while a garderobe without a flue is contained within the rectangular turret corbelled out in the west re-entrant angle of wing and west stair-tower. The adjoining chamber has its ceiling enriched at the centre and corners with modelled plaster stamps. The central stamp is foliaceous and swells to a pendant. At two of the corners are cherubs' heads, at the other two grotesque masks. The two rooms west of this are modernised, and the remaining room on this floor has been panelled. At the south-eastern corner is a garderobe, L-shaped and with a narrow light.

On the attic floor several of the rooms retain their 17th-century stone mantelpieces. The ceilings are coved and have sturdy Renaissance mouldings above and below the coving.

DRAW-WELL.—The well-head in the courtyard is a composition in the Renaissance manner, but its fine open coronal is clearly derived from the 15th-century Gothic "crown" spires. The plan is square and symmetrical. At base there is a podium of three steps, from which rises the curb or parapet, panelled and with projecting pedestal dies at the angles. On the pedestals are disengaged columns, the pilastered responds of which support arches beneath an entablature, which is surmounted by the coronal. Above the columns are tapered finials enriched, like the entrance gates, with small projecting panels. The finial which surmounts the coronal is vase-shaped.

The frieze bears beneath a coronet the cinquefoil in crescent alternated with initials in monogram A.S., E.D., M.H. (Alexander Seton, Earl of Dunfermline, and Margaret Hay his wife). Round it there is inscribed the elegiac couplet:

† FONTE HOC FRIGIDIOR QVO NON VEL PVRIOR
ALTER

ET CAPITI ET MEMBRIS VTILIS VNDA FLVIT.

("From this fountain, unsurpassed for coolness and purity, there flows water benign alike for head and for limbs.") The four scrolled cartouches which surmount the entablature bear respectively:

West: A.S., E.D., M.H., C. in monogram, as above with C for Countess; *South*: Arms of the Earl of Dunfermline, as above; *East*: as west; *North*: the cartouche here is lozenge-shaped, is parted *per pale*, and charged: *dexter*, the Dunfermline arms; *sinister*, 1st and 4th, five

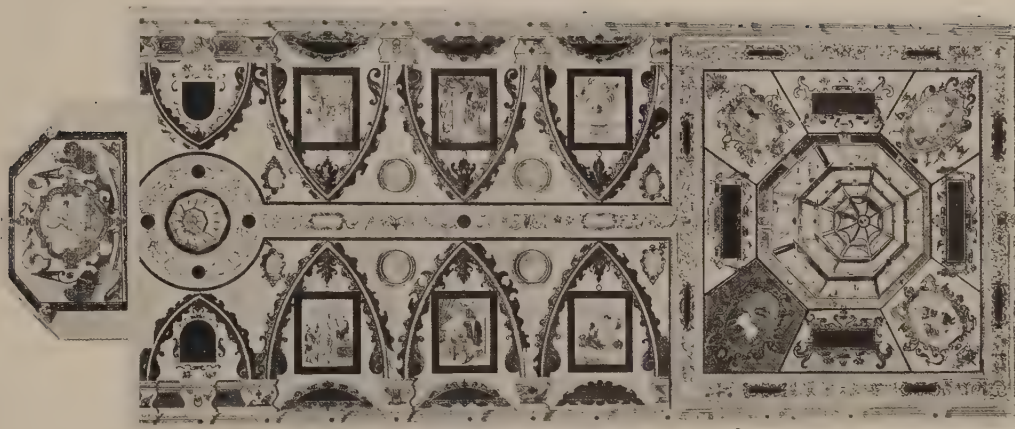


FIG. 109.—Southern Portion.

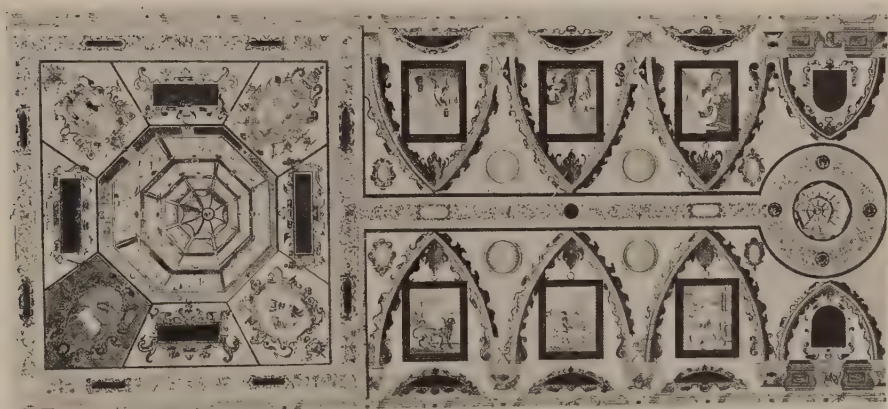
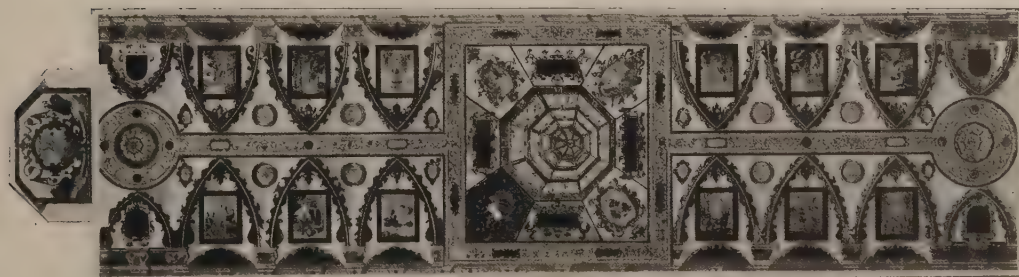


FIG. 110.—Northern Portion



From drawings by Hamilton More Nisbett.

FIG. 111.—Complete Ceiling.

CEILING OF LONG GALLERY, PINKIE HOUSE (No. 117).

To face p. 84.

cinquefoils, for Fraser; 2nd and 3rd, three ermine bars, for Gifford; on an inescutcheon of pretence three cinquefoils—the whole for Hay.

GARDENS, SUNDIALS, ETC.—North and east of the house lie the gardens enclosed by massive walls with moulded copings; in these walls are doorways of Renaissance design. Two bear initials A. E. D. 57 (Alexander Earl of Dunfermline [*ælat.*] 57) and M. C. D. (Margaret Countess of Dunfermline [*ælat.*] 21). The conservatory obscures another doorway opening to the policy; this doorway has a good moulded architrave and is surmounted by a strap-worked cartouche flanked by engaged shafts. In 1884 two slabs, which had long been lying detached and exposed to the weather, were built into the wall through which it passes, one on either side of the doorway.

The panel on the north side bears a coronet with the initials A. S. and M. H. in monogram. The stone is much weathered and some of the letters are partially or wholly illegible. There is no doubt, however, as to the original reading: *

D. O. M.

SIBI · POSTERIS · BONIS · OMNIBVS · HVMANIS · VR-
BANISQVE · / HOMINIBVS · VRBANITATIS · OMNIS ·
HVMANITATISQVE · / AMANTISSIMVS · ALEXANDER ·
SETONIVS · VILLAM · / HORTOS · ET · HÆC · SVBVRBANA ·
ÆDFICIA · FVNDAVIT · / EXSTRVXIT · ORNAVIT · NIHIL ·
HIC · HOSTILE · NE · ARCENDIS · / QVIDEM · HOSTIBVS ·
NON · FOSSA · NON · VALLVM · VERVM · / AD · HOSPITES ·
BENIGNE · EXCIPIENDOS · BENEVOLE · / TRAC-
TANDOS · FONS · AQVÆ · VIRGINIS · VIRIDARIA · /
PISCINÆ · AVIARIA · PER · AMENITATEM · OMNIA ·
AD · CORPVS · / ANIMVMQVE · HONESTE · OBLECT-
ANDVM · COMPOSUIT · / QVISQVIS · IGITVR · IN · HÆC ·
FVRTO · FERRO · FLAMMA · / SEV · QVOMODOLIBET · HOS-
TILITER · SE · GESSERIT · / IS · SE · OMNIS · CARITATIS ·
VRBANITATISQVE · / EXPERTEM · IMMO · HVMANI-
TATIS · OMNIS · HVMANIQVE · / GENERIS · HOSTEM ·
PROFITEATVR · LAPIDES · SANCTI · / LOQVENTVR · ET ·
PROMVLGAVNT.

[“TO GOD MOST HOLY AND MOST HIGH
For his own benefit, for the benefit of his
descendants, and for the benefit of all
good, humane and cultured men, Alexander
Seton, a devout lover of all culture and
humanity, founded, erected and adorned his

* The version printed in *The Book of Seton* (p. 822)
is unfortunately both incomplete and inaccurate.

country-seat, the gardens and these suburban
buildings. Here there is nothing that savours
of enmity, not even for defence against enemies;
no ditch, no rampart; but for the gracious
welcome and hospitable entertainment of
guests a fountain of pure water, lawns, ponds
and aviaries. In ways of pleasantness he has
laid out all these for the honourable delight of
body and of soul. Whoso therefore shall have
comported himself towards them with enmity
whether by robbery, sword, fire or in any way
whatsoever, let that man proclaim himself
devoid of charity and culture, nay rather an
enemy of all humanity and of the human race.
The stones of dedication † will find full voice
and publish it abroad.”]

The south panel bears beneath a coronet the
initials A. S. E. D. in monogram and the in-
scription:

[DEO] [O]PTIMO MAXIMO / [RE]RVM [OMNIVM]
AVTHOR[I] / LARGITORI CONSERVATORI / IEHOVAE
STATORI / CVIVS NVTV BENEFICIO / STANT BONA
OMNIA C[ERTA] / HONOR OMNIS GLOR[IA]: “To
God most holy and most high, the author, the
giver, the preserver of all things, Jehovah who
is my strength, by whose will and loving-
kindness all blessings are assured, all honour
and glory.” Then follow, in Greek capitals,
the words “Eulogia kai Eucharistia” (“Praise
and thankfulness”).

SUNDIALS.—(1) A plain tabular dial on the
oriel, which probably dates from the 17th
century.

(2) An obelisk dial set on the north wall of
the garden east of the house, canted and not
parallel to the wall line. The dial-stone is
cubical and contains four incised dials. The
pedestal beneath has been plated or perhaps
painted with other dials; above the dial-stone
rises a finial resembling those of the entrance
gates and the well-head.

(3) The cap-stone of a 17th-century sundial,
octagonal on plan, measuring 16½ inches in
diameter and 5½ inches in thickness. There is
a dial on the upper surface and one on each of
the facets.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Alexander Seton was the
third surviving son of George, seventh Lord
Seton. He was raised from the bench to be

† The allusion is to the stone bearing this in-
scription and its fellow, both of them being dedicated
to “God most holy and most high.”

Lord President of the Court of Session in 1593, was created Lord Fyvie in 1597, and Earl of Dunfermline in 1605. In 1607 he married, as his third wife, Margaret Hay, daughter of James, seventh Lord Yester and sister of John, first Earl of Tweeddale. He died at Pinkie in 1622. The fourth Earl of Dunfermline was forfeited in 1690 for adherence to James II.

Pinkie, as part of Inveresk, had belonged of old to the Abbey of Dunfermline. A rental of the second half of the 16th century specifies the "fortalice of Pinkie."—*Reg. de Dunfermlyn*, No. 464, and p. 465.

iv S.E. 11 October 1920.

116. Wallyford.—The ruin of this mansion, which was built by the Binning family about 1672,¹ stands on rising ground some 300 yards east of the mining hamlet of Wallyford. It was destroyed by fire so that to-day only the outer walls remain, and these are incomplete. On plan there was a main block running east and west with two symmetrical wings to the north. Over all, the building measures 82 feet from east to west, by 56 feet from north to south, and there were two storeys and an attic in the height; only the basement apartments on the west were vaulted. The walls are of free-stone rubble once covered with harling; the dressings at voids are exposed and have chamfered arrises at jambs and lintels; the gables were crow-stepped. The only items of interest remaining are the two fireplaces with moulded jambs and lintels on the first floor of the east wing. Decorative features in stone, timber, and plaster which have now disappeared, are illustrated in *The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, iv, p. 64.

¹ *Stat. Acct.*, xvi, p. 11. In 1681 William Binning of "Walyfoord" is on record.—*Inquisitiones Generales*, No. 8721.

iv S.E. 3 May 1920.

117. Carberry Tower.—On the same ridge as Elphinstone and Falside Towers in East Lothian, but at a lower elevation, Carberry Tower (Fig. 108), stands 1½ miles distant from and south-south-east of Inveresk railway station. It is a smaller and more simple tower than the others mentioned and is later in date, having been founded, in all probability, within the

first half of the 16th century. It forms the north-west angle of the mansion which has grown round it in course of time, and which includes a late 16th-century addition, oblong on plan, with modern extensions, leaving only the north and west faces of the tower unobscured.

Within the tower, as well as in the earlier addition, considerable alterations have been made to suit the structure to modern requirements; while modern work appears externally in the enlarged windows and projecting porch, oriel, and balcony.

The tower is oblong on plan and measures 30½ feet from east to west by 34 feet from north to south, over walls about 7 feet thick. In height there are two main storeys, both vaulted, but beneath each vault there has been an entresol with timber floor. The wall-head is surmounted by a massive parapet, which has large merlons, finishing in a massive weathered cope. The parapet slightly overhangs and is borne on a continuous corbelling, a cavetto in section, enriched with winged heads. A rather similar enrichment is found on the corbelling at the Palace, Stirling Castle. The roof within the parapet is flat and may have been intended as a gun-platform; the merlons, or solids, are unusually massive and have heavy sloping copes, while the central merlon on each side except the southern is pierced by a gun-loop.

The masonry of the parapet is inferior to that of the lower part of the walls and may be secondary. The turret at the south-west angle is modern. The lower part of the walls is constructed in rubble, brought to courses, with axedressed quoins; these latter are massive, and range up to 4½ feet by 1½ feet, built in courses 13 to 15 inches high. The original voids have a chamfer wrought on jambs and lintel.

Where the original entrance was placed is now problematical. Internally the tower is completely modernised, and contains no features worthy of mention; there was one apartment on each floor.

On the roof should be noted the fire-basket surmounting the parapet at the north-east angle and reached by rough steps. The basket is constructed of wrought iron and is circular; it has a diameter of 19 inches and a height of 14 inches. The vertical bars are ½ inch

square, while the horizontal bars are $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The present basket may be a reproduction. In the west wall the southern merlon contains a seated recess, which has been furnished with a door; a similar recess is noted at Cakemuir Castle (No. 58). The roof water has been conveyed clear of the walls by gargoyles fashioned to resemble grotesque animals.

The late 16th-century addition runs about 52 feet southward from the tower in alignment with its west wall and returns rectangularly to this for a distance of $45\frac{3}{4}$ feet. A quadrangular tower projects from the south-west angle and furnishes two re-entrant angles, one of which, facing south-east, contains a circled stair-turret, which projects at first-floor level and is borne on a continuous corbelling of eight moulded members. Beneath the turret in the east wall of the tower a loop for a hand-gun commands the entrance, which is in the south wall of the main wing. The masonry of this addition is of rubble, which has been harled; the dressings at the original voids are rounded at jamb and lintel. There are three storeys, and the basement is vaulted. The tower is carried one storey higher. The addition has been completely modernised internally.

The fabric of the mansion is structurally in excellent condition.

SUNDIALS.—(a) In the garden north-east of the house is a fine 17th-century free-standing dial. It is 5 feet 5 inches in height. On two square plinths, the upper placed diagonally on the lower, rests a circular shaft with moulded base and necking; the capital is in the form of two female busts, one facing north, the other south, each bearing on the head a debased Ionic capital with volutes and abacus. At either shoulder is a circular dial, and the abacus is surmounted by the main dial-stone so wrought as to furnish upright, horizontal, and inclined dials, making a total of thirteen dials.

(b) There is a free-standing dial on the lawn east of the house, but only the octagonal dial-stone is original; it dates from the 17th century. Erected on a modern shaft and surmounted by a modern finial, both in keeping with the original fragment, the dial stone has a diameter of 1 foot $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches and contains a dial on each facet, 16 in all. The stone is pierced or hollowed in a remarkable manner.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1543 the lands of

Carberry were granted by charter to Mr Hugh Rig, burgess of Edinburgh, who for the previous four years had held them in lease. The tower is not specifically mentioned in the deeds till 1618, but in 1598 there is a reference to the "new house built . . . on the south side of the enclosure adjoining the garden" by James the son of Hugh Rig, who was infefted in 1555. This "new house" is the addition to the already existing tower, probably built by Hugh Rig. The Rigs were in Carberry till 1668, when the lands passed to Sir Adam Blair of Lochwood.

Laing Charters, Nos. 431, 476 etc., 633 etc., 1363, 1806, 2639.

iv S.E. 30 September 1920.

118. Monkton House.—Monkton House is almost three-quarters of a mile north-east of Millerhill station. As the name Monkton implies, the property was once monastic, pertaining to Newbattle Abbey; it passed from the Abbey to a branch of the Hays of Yester and from these to the Falconers.¹ The present structure is a commodious L-planned house, built about 1680 in extension of and incorporating the lower part of a 16th-century free-standing tower, while the now detached stable building in rear is the relic of a small L-shaped house of about 1625, which was originally attached to the old tower by a wing, now missing. As it stands, the main house is a structure of three storeys, built of rubble, once harled but with dressed and back-set margins to the voids, the corners, and the eaves-courses. The quoins at the northern angles of the wing are ornately fashioned, while a similar treatment is found on the entrance gateway to the west and on the stair which sweeps down on the south from the drawing-room to the garden. The basement floor only is vaulted.

The nucleus is so thoroughly incorporated that it can only be traced from minor details. It was a free-standing structure, built of a yellow freestone rubble on an oblong plan, and measured externally $22\frac{3}{4}$ feet from north to south by 26 feet. On its north wall, where the harling has been stripped, two storeys above the basement are indicated by windows built up. These lights are small and almost square; the jambs and lintels bear the quirked edge-roll. The entrance was from the north at ground-level through a lintelled doorway with cham-

fered arrises, which opens into the well of a turnpike, and through that gives access to a single vaulted cellar, 14 feet by 18 feet, within which the staircase wall projects. The cellar derives its sole lighting from three low-set gun-loops with circular daylight six inches in diameter. Above the basement floor the structure has been, internally, completely altered to form part of the later mansion.

To this nucleus, and communicating with it only on the basement floor, was appended the L-planned addition, of which the northern wing

The two dormers are large and most unusually fashioned; each is divided into three lights by moulded mullions and sub-divided by a moulded transom. The jambs and lintel are likewise moulded, and the latter is surmounted by a moulded horizontal cornice, which rakes upwards, enclosing a triangular pediment once surmounted by a finial. The lower voids are modernised, with the exception of the stair entrance, but even this has a modern lintel, while its moulded jambs are mutilated. This door, it should be noted, only serves the stair;

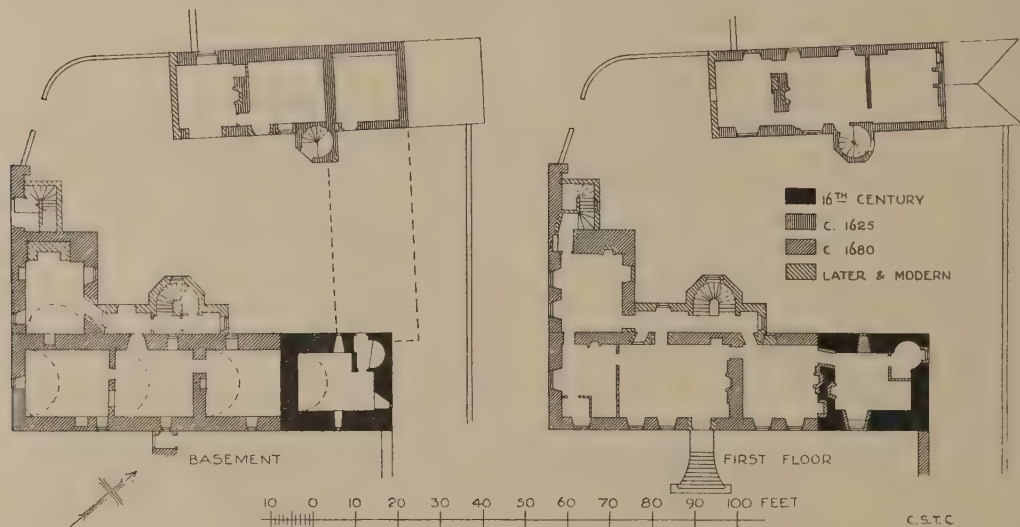


FIG. 112.—Monkton House (No. 118).

has survived in the present stable building. It was a structure of only two storeys, the upper being an attic; it measured 56 feet by $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet and lay with the re-entrant angle open to the south-west. Within the angle a semi-octagonal stair-tower still rises, but to rather less than its original height. The stair, a turnpike, gives access to the upper floor of the surviving portion, and was also the only access to the upper floor of the missing wing, which was at a slightly lower level than its neighbour. The walls are of rubble and have been rough-cast; the lower storey is defined, but only to the front, by a string-course at the level of the dormer sills; above this a cavetto eaves-course returns.

the lower rooms had separate entrances from the exterior. The crow-stepped finish of the gables, the chimney-stalks, and the pantiled timber roof are relatively modern. On both floors of the surviving wing there are three unvaulted chambers. The only feature of interest internally is a good stone fireplace, very similar to one in the west wing of Pinkie House (No. 115), with a moulded architrave and cornice and a plane frieze; it is in the west upper chamber now used as a hay-loft.

The present gateway, despite the resemblance of its cornice and string-course to those on the stable building, appears to date from the end of the 17th century. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and has

a semicircular head; its voussoirs and rybats are rusticated. The keystone bears on its outer plane a greatly weathered cherub's head and on its soffit a pendant. In the rear of the gateway is a modern staircase.

The mansion, as at present standing, measures 90 feet over the main block and nucleus, while the wing projects 24 feet northward in alignment with the west gable. The re-entrant angle is open to the north-east. Towards or in the 18th century minor alterations were made—doorways were thrown out to north and south, the northern doorway in an addition containing a passage and staircase, which was planted against the north face of the main block, where it abuts on the wing and returns 31 feet eastward therefrom. The apartments had previously opened out of each other, but now the principal rooms could be entered from the passage, yet the old access doors were retained. The staircase, which rises from ground to garret and is contained within a semi-octagonal tower, rendered the 16th-century stair unnecessary, and its steps were therefore removed.

On the basement floor there is, within the wing, a single-vaulted chamber, the kitchen. It is well lit from the side walls and has a wide kitchen fireplace with segmental arch in the north gable. Within the main block, excluding the nucleus, are three intercommunicating vaulted cellars. Their windows to the south are 2 feet wide and 1 foot high. Similar windows opened to the north, but these are obscured by the later passage.

On the first floor the tower is thrown into the main block to provide a single chamber entered from the adjoining room. The stair well is floored over and forms a small room. The stair has here, as on the basement floor, an inward projection to the adjoining chamber, which is utilised to form a bed recess. The walls are finished with panel rails and stiles of painted pine, but the panels are of plaster. The adjoining dining-room is completely panelled in painted pine; the panels are raised and are surrounded by bolection mouldings. The drawing-room lies next the dining-room and is finished like the east bedroom, while the west bedroom *en suite* is similarly treated. The wing contains at this level one chamber completely panelled in pine and painted. Its original east window has been filled in to form

a cupboard, while a mural chamber beside the fireplace in the north gable is now the access from the modern north stair. The same arrangement of chambers is repeated on the upper floor, where however the two eastern ones are not modernised and retain the panel rails and stiles in pine and the plaster panels.

The panelling throughout the house is of a usual 18th-century type; to the same period may also be ascribed the two doorways, one at basement level opening to the north, the other opening from the drawing-room southward on to the garden steps. They are similar and have moulded and rusticated architraves, triple key-stones, cushioned friezes, and moulded horizontal and raking cornices enclosing triangular pediments.

Within the courtyard to the north a flagstone marks the site of a draw-well.

WATER INLET.—About 30 yards east of Monkton House in a field is an old well; the boundary wall between the field and the old garden east of the house contains a water inlet of stone, measuring 18 inches by 12 inches over all, of a usual 16th-century type.

SUNDIAL.—On the west wall is a plain tabular sundial of late 17th- or early 18th-century date. Monkton is inhabited and is in good repair.

¹ Cf. *Laing Charters*, No. 1269 (1593); *Stat. Acct.*, xvi, p. 10.

IV S.E. 25 February 1921.

MISCELLANEOUS.

119. Shire Mill.—Half a mile south-south-west of Inveresk station, and a few yards west of the hamlet of Cowpits, are the remains of the Shire Mill, between the Esk and the high wall of the Dalkeith policy. They consist of a stretch of rubble walling which terminates at the northern end in a small rectangular chamber built against the policy wall; the outlet to the lade can just be traced. The *Statistical Account*¹ states: "Musselburgh is a very ancient burgh of Regality, and was once called Musselburghshire. The mill, to which this regality was astricted and thirled, is called the Shiremill." David I in a charter of confirmation to the monks of Dunfermline included the mill of "greater Inveresk." The "Shyre

miln" and the haugh whereon it stands are repeatedly mentioned in the town records; at 19th April 1554 there is an entry to the effect that "the milnes of Mussilburgh" were burnt by the English and their Scottish allies "by the space of three years 1547, 1548 and 1549."²

¹ Vol. xvi, p. 25; ² *History of the Regality of Musselburgh*, by James Paterson, p. 42.

iv S.E. 25 February 1921.

120. Musselburgh Bridge.—Towards the western end of the burgh, beside the station, the river Esk is crossed by a handsome stone bridge (Fig. 23), which in part is at least as early as the 16th century. The Esk at this point is about 150 feet in width and is spanned in two arches, while a third arch, out of alignment with the two first mentioned, carries the roadway over the low right bank of the river to the higher ground beyond; between the second and third arches there was a gate. The arches are segmental in form and have an average span of 51 feet; the width at soffit is 13 feet 4 inches. Between the arches are projecting cut-waters and the southern of these are carried up to parapet level to form refuges. The arch ring is in one course and is shielded by a projecting drip-stone; the masonry is of coursed rubble. The roadway is arched and is cobbled at the surface; the approaches being considerably lower than the roadway, the latter is now reached by steps at either end of the bridge; the traffic consequently is confined to pedestrians. Immediately above the bridge is a ford. The bridge is in good preservation.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The erection of the bridge is attributed by Nisbet to Jean or Janet, wife of the Lord Seton who fell at Flodden, and who herself died in 1558.¹ She carried out much building in the Collegiate Church of Seton.²

In 1597 the Scottish Parliament passed an Act for the repairing of the bridge. The Town Council Minutes of 1687 refer to the "mid-bow," so that the additional arch was then in existence, possibly as the result of the repair of 1597. In the same year and place there is a reference to "the bridgend doores."³

¹ In *Genealogy of the House, etc., of Setoun*, by Sir Richard Maitland, edited by Chas. K. Sharpe, Edinb. 1830, p. x. Maitland, however, says

nothing of the bridge; ² See *Inventory of Monuments in East Lothian*, No. 191; ³ *History of the Regality of Musselburgh*, by James Paterson, p. 80.

iv S.E. 25 October 1920.

121. Musselburgh Cross.—The Burgh Cross stands some 30 yards east of the Town House. From a square pedestal with a moulded cornice three steps rise to a Tuscan column bearing on its abacus a lion sejant affronté supporting a cartouche charged with the Burgh Arms, three mussels. The cross is probably contemporary with the later wing of the Town House.

iv S.E. (unnoted). 25 October 1920.

122. 17th-Century Structure.—At the western end of the High Street and on the north side, is a small two-storeyed rough-cast structure, which formerly was an inn. The upper storey is lit by dormer windows with triangular heads surmounted by characteristic 17th-century cinquefoil, crescent, and fleur-de-lys finials. The roof is covered with pantiles and within this is a garret, also lit by dormers. The structure is in good preservation.

iv S.E. (unnoted). 25 October 1920.

123. Sundial, Monkton.—The dwelling-house fronting the high road and opening to the old garden of Monkton House has a 17th-century dial corbelled out from the south-west angle. The dial-stone is cubical and has a dial on each of the three exposed faces. The corbel has foliaceous enrichment on the sides. The front bears a sun in glory within a thistle-leaf garland, while the soffit bears a grotesque head.

iv S.E. (unnoted). 25 February 1921.

124. Tombstone, Parish Church.—A Renaissance headstone, commemorating "William Smyth Clerk of Mussilburgh (*sic*) and Portioner" (d. 1676), is built into the partition between the vestibule and the west end of the church. The western side bears the figure of a man from the waist upwards.

iv S.E. (unnoted). 23 October 1928.

125. Roman Remains at Inveresk.—Of the Roman remains that have, from time to time,

been exposed in the vicinity of the Church at Inveresk, very few traces survive. The only structures now visible are a limited stretch of wall and furnace foundations and a small portion of a hypocaust, which are still preserved within the garden grounds of Inveresk House. These probably formed part of the remains discovered about the year 1783. As at present exposed, they occupy an area paved at random with flag-stones and measuring approximately $15\frac{1}{2}$ by 19 feet. Four pillars of the hypocaust, supporting a mass of the rough concrete flooring of the heated apartment, have been reconstructed in simulation of the original form (Fig. 20). The pillars are 2 feet 1 inch in height, and on an average about 9 inches in section, while the mass of concrete measures 3 feet 10 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet and has an average thickness of 10 inches. The wall foundations survive to a height of only two courses.

In the Introduction (p. xxx), reference is made to a discovery of Roman remains at Inveresk in the reign of Queen Mary. Other state papers besides the one there quoted indicate that this discovery was much talked of in Court circles, while at the same time they throw a clear light upon its nature. It was actually made the subject of two reports by Thomas Randolph, the English ambassador in Scotland. These still exist in the Record Office in London, where they were found in 1792 by George Chalmers, then a clerk in the Board of Trade.* The first was contained in a letter dated Edinburgh, 7th April 1565, and addressed to the Earl of Bedford. "For certayne," it says, "ther is founde a Cave bysyds Muskel-bourge, stondinge upon a number of Pillers, made of tyle stones curieusly wroughte, signefyinge great antiquetie, and strayne monuments found in the same. Thys comyethe to my knowledge, bysyds the comon reporte by th' assurance of Alexander Clerke, whoe was ther to see yt, w^{ch} I wyll do myself wthin these three or four dayes, and wryte unto yo' Ldshp the more certayntie thereof, for I wyll leave nothyng of it unseen."† Eleven days later, on the 18th April, Randolph writes again, this time to William Cecil, the first Lord Burghley: "The cave founde besydes Muskel-bourge semethe to be some monumente of the

Romaynes by a stone that was founde with these wordes graven upon hym—APOLLONI GRANNO Q L SABINIANUS PROC. AUG. Dyvers short pillers sette upright upon the grounde, covered with tyle stones large and thynck, torninge into divers angles, and certayne places lyke unto chymnes to awoide smoke. Thys is all that I can gather thereof." (*Calendar of Scottish Papers*, ed. Joseph Bain, vol. ii, p. 144.) The sight that roused the wonder of these 16th-century antiquaries was obviously a ruined Roman hypocaust with its soot-discoloured flues.

The inscription on the altar was reproduced by Napier of Merchiston in 1593 in his *Plaine Discovery* (p. 210), whence it made its way in 1600 into the fifth edition of Camden's *Britannia* (p. 738). The stone was seen by Sibbald (*Comm. de Gestis Agricolaë in Scotia*, p. 77) in the churchyard of Inveresk about a hundred years later, when the letters were barely legible. It has since disappeared. Of the imperial procurator who dedicated it, we know nothing. But Grannus, the god whom he desired to honour, was a Celtic deity, in whom the Romans apparently detected some affinity to Apollo. The two were assimilated, after the fashion that was so common in the provinces. His true home seems to have been somewhere in Rhætia, in the upper reaches of the Danube. In a fort on the bank of that river, at Faimingen, as many as seven distinct dedications "*Apollini Granno*" have been discovered (*C.I.L.* iii (2), 5871 ff.), and similar inscriptions are not infrequent on the Rhine. The Inveresk altar is the only known British example. It is not altogether fanciful to suggest that the vow which thus found expression in stone was taken when Sabinianus realised that he was stricken with serious illness. Apollo Grannus was undoubtedly a god of healing. His name occurs in inscriptions associated with those of Hygieia and the Nymphs, and he is one of the divinities to whom as Cassius Dio (lxxvii, 15, 6) tells, the Emperor Caracalla brought numberless vain oblations in the hope that he might so be rid of the torments of approaching insanity.

For fully two centuries no further discovery of importance would appear to have been made at Inveresk. It was not "until between 1765 and 1770, when a bowling green was being

* See his letter in *Archæologia Scotica*, iii, p. 295.

† Reprinted in *Archæologia Scotica*, ii, p. 287.

formed between the villa of Inveresk and the church, that the workmen came, in lowering the surface, to expose a considerable extent of masonry. This consisted of the foundations of walls and "tarras" floors. Unfortunately we have no particular account of them, as they seem to have attracted very little attention at the time, and were only called to remembrance when a third exposure of ruins, twelve or fifteen years afterwards, showed that they had been continuations of the same structures.* Three writers, all of whom had an opportunity of getting accurate information, have described these "ruins," which, as well as the others, are evidently the remains of hypocausts. In April 1783 Mr James Wedderburn (or Wedderburn Colville) of Inveresk addressed a letter on the subject to Adam de Cardonnel, author of the *Picturesque Antiquities of Scotland*, and six years later the letter was printed by Gough in his edition of Camden's *Britannia* (iii, p. 310). § In September 1783 de Cardonnel gave an account of the discovery to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. His paper, which was published in 1822 in *Archæologia Scotica* (ii. pp. 159 ff.) is, however, little more than a *réchauffé* of Wedderburn's letter. The third description is by Dr Alexander Carlyle, the well-known minister of Inveresk, and is to be found in a footnote to the notice of his parish, which he contributed in 1795 to Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account* (xvi. pp. 4 f.).

In spite of some discrepancies regarding points of detail, the testimony of Wedderburn is in substantial agreement with that of Carlyle, the only other independent witness. From what they say, it is plain that the remains which they saw opened up lay some little distance to the east of the bowling green where the earlier discoveries had been made. They were, in fact, on the other side of the villa, and occupied a space measuring 60 feet by 23. When the earth was cleared off to a depth of from 8 inches to 2 feet, floors coated with "tarras" were exposed, as well as the foundations of stone walls enclosing separate apartments. One of these apartments, called by Wedderburn a "bason," was obviously a bath. It was 9 or 10 feet long by 4½ broad and was connected with another, due north of

it, by a hole, 3 inches in diameter, intended no doubt to receive a pipe. Wedderburn makes the floor of this second room "exceed 15 feet square," while, according to Carlyle its dimensions were 15 feet by 9. The "tarras" covering the floors consisted of two layers—the upper, 2 inches thick, composed of fine mortar mixed with fragments of tiles and small river pebbles, and the lower, 5 to 10 inches thick, a coarser mass of lime and pebbles. Below this were "unshapely and unjointed" flagstones, resting on pillars, some of stone and some of brick, placed at irregular intervals, and from 18 inches to 2 feet high. Immediately to the west were two sets of pillars of three rows each, seemingly the remains of similar chambers. All around could be dug up bricks, pieces of pottery, and the like; and among the rubbish were found two coins—an *aureus* of Trajan and a bronze piece of Faustina Senior, the wife of Antoninus Pius. There were besides "many horns and bones of deer, also some boars' tusks, jaw-bones of different animals, etc."—in short, the normal débris of a permanent Roman settlement.

As to the precise form and dimensions of this settlement, we are completely in the dark. But, from the extent of the area over which its traces have come to light, we are justified in concluding that it must have been fairly large. Wedderburn's statement that the bath-building alone was 300 feet long by 23 feet broad is probably more of an exaggeration in the one direction than it is of an underestimate in the other. At the same time the facts which he mentions leave little doubt as to substantial structures having existed, during the Roman period, well to the east of the present church and churchyard. He adds: "I am informed by the ploughmen that there are pavements"—by which he very possibly means dressed stones—"all along the whole ridge to Pinkie burn which resist the plough, and corn will not grow on it in dry seasons. All these buildings appear on the brink of the hill." The pillars and flooring disclosed in 1783 seem to have been swept away almost immediately. A portion of the hypocaust, however, including three stone pillars and the slab which they supported, ultimately found its way into the National Museum of Antiquities, as did a few of the associated objects and also some pottery which was dug up, in extending the churchyard, near

* D. M. Moir, *The Roman Antiquities of Inveresk*, pp. 9 f.; § 2d. ed. iv, pp. 47 f.



FIG. 113.—Long Gallery, Pinkie House (No. 117).



FIG. 114.—Detail in Long Gallery, Pinkie House (No. 117).



FIG. 115.—Roslin Castle (No. 140).



FIG. 116.—Niddrie House (No. 157).

DECORATED CEILINGS.

the highest point of the hill. (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vi (1864-6), p. 179 and p. 203.)

The 19th century also witnessed discoveries at Inveresk. In 1827, for instance, workmen who were making a sunk fence on the property of Sir David Milne, unearthed a few Roman remains, including an *aureus* of Vespasian. The central feature, we are told, was a "circular table of stone, covered with a composition of lime and gravel, supported on short pillars,"* which was interpreted at the time as a "sacrificial altar" or a "Druidical cromlech." Stray articles of Roman origin were turned up in the same neighbourhood at intervals during the next fifteen or twenty years. These included a decorated bowl of Samian ware found 12 or 14 feet down in the churchyard. Along with the "Druidical cromlech" they were described (1839) in the *New Statistical Account* by D. M. Moir, better known as the "Delta" of *Blackwood's Magazine*, who subsequently remodelled the notice and read it in 1850 before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Ten years later the paper was published posthumously in pamphlet form, under the title of *The Roman Antiquities of Inveresk*.

"Delta's" pamphlet provides a convenient summary of all the facts that had come to light regarding Roman Inveresk, from the discovery of the altar to Apollo Grannus onwards. Since it was written, there have been other chance finds. In July 1878, in digging a hole for a fence post in a field on the farm of Midfield Mains, about 200 yards from Inveresk station, a workman came upon a stone, about 20 inches high, cut into the form of a pine-cone—an object not uncommon in Roman cemeteries (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xiii (1878-9), p. 267). Along with it there was picked up a "second brass" coin of Trajan. Tentative excavations carried out on the spot next year (*Ibid.*, pp. 271 ff.), showed that what the workman had struck was the bed of a silted-up ditch. Much miscellaneous débris was recovered, including a *denarius* of Hadrian and many fragments of pottery. Among the latter were portions of an amphora and of several mortaria, a vessel of Upchurch ware, and numerous pieces of Samian. The various objects were presented to the National Museum of Antiquities, which still later, in 1892, received

from the late Mr Charles Stewart a donation of Samian and other pottery "from an excavation at Eskgrove in Inveresk." Similar gifts were made in 1918 by Mr A. Yorick M'Gill, and in 1927 by Mr Stewart's representatives. As stated in the *Introduction* (p. xxx), these fragments testify both to a 1st-century and to a 2nd-century occupation of the site. As to the composition of the garrison we have no information. Apart from the lost altar, only one inscription is known. In 1906 there was unearthed in the churchyard a small stone, 6 by 9 inches, bearing the characters CHVIII, which obviously indicate a legionary cohort by its number. When questioned at the time, the gravedigger stated that, while this was the first inscription he had encountered, his spade not infrequently threw up small fragments of Samian ware. It seems probable that the church and churchyard lie within the area that had been occupied by the fort itself, as distinct from the annexe with its baths.

iv S.E. 18 May 1928.

126. Dovecots.—Rectangular dovecots dating from the 18th century stand in the grounds of Inveresk Gate and Eskgrove, Inveresk, and there is a third dovecot beside the premises of the Musselburgh and Fisherrow Co-operative Society in North High Street, Musselburgh.

iv S.E. and iv N.E. (unnoted). 21 May 1928.

SITES.

127. Fort, Morrison's Haven.

iv N.E.

128. Bronze Age Cemetery of Graves and Urns, Kirkpark, Musselburgh. See *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxviii (1893-4), pp. 62-78.

iv S.E. (unnoted).

KIRKLISTON.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

129. Hallyards Castle.—The ruin of Hallyards Castle, a mid-17th-century mansion, lies about a mile south of Kirkliston. The site has settled

* *New Stat. Acct., Edinburghshire*, p. 260, footnote.

badly through mining, and this movement has already caused large portions of the walls to fall, while leaving others in an exceedingly dangerous state.

The structure is built of rubble with freestone dressings and is oblong on plan, measuring $46\frac{1}{2}$ feet from north to south by 23 feet from east to west. Below the wall-head were four storeys, while a garret was contained within the roof. A circular stair-tower is set in the east wall with an internal as well as external projection. The entrance is placed in this tower and leads to the basement past the foot of the spacious wheel-stair which gives access to the upper floors. The entrance has a Renaissance cornice over the moulded architrave and jambs. Two moulded string-courses return across the tower, and a cavetto cornice returns along the lateral walls at wall-head level. The windows are large with back-set margins and splayed jambs. The third floor, which would be coom-ceiled, was lit by dormers placed in the lateral walls. The south-eastern angle is hollowed for a considerable height, but at some little distance below the wall-head it is corbelled out to the square.

The basement floor has been vaulted and contained a kitchen with fireplace, oven, and sink on the south, and cellars to the north. The first floor had two apartments, each having a fireplace with moulded jambs. The joists of the upper floors rested not on a scarcement or on separate corbels but on a continuous moulded corbel-course. These upper floors and the upper portion of the tower contained bedrooms. The main staircase reached to the second floor; a smaller stair led from this level to the floors above.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1619 there was a grant to John, Earl of Mar, of the lands of "Halyairdis" with "the principal messuage and manor" in the barony of Listoun.¹ In 1630 the same lands with the manor were conferred in a charter of *novodamus* on Mr John Skene, a clerk of the College of Justice;¹ and Mr Andrew Skene of Hallyards is on record in 1631.²

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* s.a. No. 2081 and No. 1566;

² *Reg. Pr. Co.* iv, p. 646.

ii N.W. 25 June 1913.

STANDING STONE AND CAIRN WITH STONE CIRCLE.

130. Standing Stone, The "Cat Stane."—The standing stone known as the "Cat (? "battle" —Gael. *cath*) Stane" (Fig. 118), is erected on a

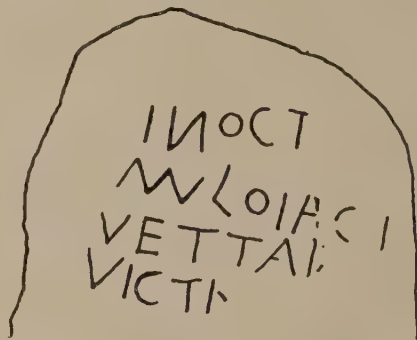


FIG. 117.—Inscription, Cat Stane (No. 130).

slight ridge in a cultivated field some 80 yards from the right bank of the River Almond and about 370 yards north-north-west of Lennie Muir bridge on the Edinburgh and Linlithgow road, at an elevation of slightly over 100 feet above sea-level. It is an irregular, rounded boulder of whinstone, and measures 5 feet in height and $11\frac{3}{4}$ feet in girth at the base. On the eastern face near the top is a rudely cut Latin inscription of four lines with no spaces between the words:

IN OC T[V]MVLO JAC[IT] VETTA F[ILIVS] VICTI

"In this mound lies Vetta, son of Victus."

An examination made in 1861 revealed the fact that the stone stood over what were distinctly the side walls of a built grave.¹

In a description of this site contained in a letter written towards the end of the 17th century by Edward Lhwyd, a Welsh archæologist, it is stated that there was "an area of about 7 yards in diameter encompassed with large stones; all which stones are laid lengthwise except one, larger than ordinary, which is pitched on end,"² the Cat Stane. In Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*³ it is stated that a large tumulus which formerly stood about 60 yards to the west was opened in 1824 and found to contain several complete skeletons.

Immediately to the south-east of the stone



FIG. 118.—The Cat Stane (No. 130).



FIG. 119.—Cross-slab, Dalmahoy (No. 219).



FIG. 120.—Cairn and Stone Circle, Newbridge (No. 131).

fifty long cists and one short cist, laid east and west and containing human remains, were discovered in 1864.⁴ The short cist was identical in character with the grave found beneath the stone.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vi. (1864-6), p. 187; ² *Ibid.*, vi, p. 189; ³ Vol. ii, p. 211; ⁴ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vi, p. 185.

ii N.E. 13 April 1915.

131. Cairn and Stone Circle, Newbridge.—Some 130 yards south-east of the village of Newbridge, and about 80 yards south of the Edinburgh and Glasgow road, on a very slight

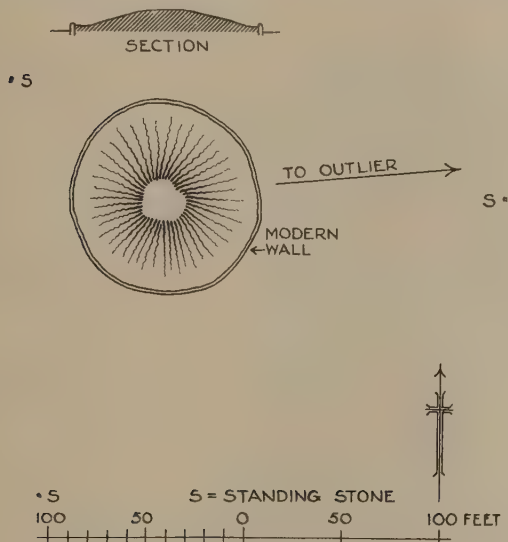


FIG. 121.—Cairn and Stone Circle, Newbridge (No. 131).

eminence about 150 feet above sea-level, in a field on the farm of Old Liston, is a cairn enclosed by a modern wall and surrounded by the remains of a stone circle, the cairn being placed slightly to the north-west of the centre. (Fig. 120). The cairn, which seems to be composed chiefly of earth,¹ is almost circular in shape and measures about 100 feet in diameter and 10½ feet in height. The summit is slightly hollowed. Of the circle only three pillar stones remain, at distances from the centre of the cairn of 100 feet to north-west, 160 feet to south-west and 175 feet due east; the diameter of the circle has been about 300 feet. The first stone is a rough

four-sided prism, pointed at the top and measuring 7 feet in height and 7 feet 11 inches in girth at the base; the second stone is four-sided on plan, expanding in width towards its flat top, and measures 6 feet 7 inches in height, 2 feet 4 inches in breadth at the base, 2 feet 8 inches higher up, and about 1 foot 2 inches in thickness; the third stone, which shows signs of having been broken, is 4 feet 3 inches in height and 6 feet 4 inches in girth at the foot.

In a field at Lochend, 350 yards east of the cairn, is a free-standing monolith, possibly an outlier of the above system.² In shape it is an irregular four-sided prism, measuring 9 feet 3 inches in height and 10 feet 6 inches in girth.

¹ Cf. *Stat. Acct.*, x, p. 68; *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxvii (1902-3), 201-4. ² *But cf.* p. xx.

ii S.W. 13 April 1915.

MISCELLANEOUS.

132. Newbridge Inn.—The inn at Newbridge, a hamlet at the western extremity of the county, stands at the cross roads. It is an L-shaped house, comprising a "laich" floor and two upper storeys built of rubble, harled. The gables are crow-stepped. On the entrance is cut the date 1683.

ii S.W. 1 September 1926.

133. Lin's Grave.—This grave, marked by a table-stone, is situated on the slopes of a steep bank immediately overlooking Lin's Mill. The slab measures 5 feet 8½ inches in length by 2 feet 10 inches broad and 5½ inches in thickness. At the top of the slab is a debased representation of a shield inscribed, THESE ARE THE ARMS OF LIN, and bearing a label of 3 points above 3 bars wavy. Below the shield is a panel with the inscription:—

HERE LYETH THE DUST OF
WILLIAM LIN RIGHT HERITOR
OF LINSMILN WHO DIED IN
THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1645.

Below this is a second uninscribed panel of similar size, and at the foot of the slab are the usual skull, cross-bones, etc.

ii. S.W. 6 June 1926.

NOTE.—For this parish see also WEST LOTHIAN.

KIRKNEWTON.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

134. **Parish Church, East Calder.**—Within the churchyard, on the north of the highway, which runs through the village, is the ruin of the former parish church. It has been an oblong single-chambered structure, orientated, and measuring externally 62 feet 8 inches by 23 feet. The south wall and the gables are entire and are built of ashlar in courses 10 inches high with long and short quoins. The north wall has been removed to provide access to burial places now occupying the interior. The west gable is surmounted by a 17th-century belfry, from which the bell has been removed. Built into it is the upper portion of a cross-slab with foliage described below. In the east gable are the remains of a late Gothic two-light window. The structure appears to date from the 16th century.

The old church was dedicated to St Cuthbert and belonged to the Abbey of Kelso. The old parish of East Calder was united with Kirknewton soon after the middle of the 18th century.

TOMBSTONE.—A tombstone (Fig. 86), of coffin-cover type, lies 20 feet from the south wall of the church. It measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 1 foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad and has been elaborately sculptured, although the details are, in part, now much obliterated. The ends and sides are splayed and have a roll moulding on the edges. There appears to have been a cross or sword on the upper surface, but the head has been chiselled away and only the much-worn shaft or blade remains. The initials I. V., in incised letters, have been added on a portion of the re-chiselled space. On the splay of the southern side there is an elaborate design of drapery, broken towards the eastern end of the stone to admit a representation of the shears. On the opposing splay the ornament, except for the representation of a human hand or glove at the east end, is indecipherable. On the vertical north face there is a large key, 1 foot 5 inches long. Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xl (1905-6), pp. 243-5.

SCULPTURED STONE IN WEST GABLE OF CHURCH.—This stone could not be seen at the time of visit owing to the growth of ivy over the gable, and the description that follows

is taken from *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xl (1905-6), p. 242. "This interesting fragment shows very clearly the elaborately carved head of a Maltese cross, with a portion of its stem. This is not only attached to the circular nimbus, but runs right through it to a forked apex, a feature rather unusual in nimbus-bound crosses. Foliation of a somewhat elaborate character springs from the shaft and the nimbus, giving to the whole an effect peculiarly rich and pleasing. The stone measures about 20 inches by 14 inches, and has originally been about 20 inches in width." (Fig. 84.)

v N.E. ("St Cuthbert's Kirk"). 9 July 1915.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

135. **Bellfield (or Langton).**—At Bellfield, lying midway between East and West Langton and three-quarters of a mile south of East Calder, is a ruinous dwelling dating from the 17th century, which survived until 1848-9 in a fairly complete state. The greater part was then taken down, and the stones were re-used in building cottages. It has been an oblong structure, measuring about 60 by $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with the major axis lying west-south-west and east-north-east, but only the south-east corner has survived. It has three storeys, built of freestone rubble with dressed quoins and moulded jambs and lintels at the openings. At wall-head level a simply moulded cornice returns, and the gables have been crow-stepped. The entrance was from the south-south-east by a doorway with quirked edge-roll moulding on the jambs and lintel. This doorway, which opened into a lobby, has subsequently been contracted by the insertion of inner jambs with a splay on the edge.

At a later date the portion west-south-west of the entrance was reconstructed and reduced in height. Still later it was demolished, so that the south-eastern portion, all that is now standing, became the dwelling. A low two-storeyed extension was added at the north-north-western corner, which contained a kitchen on the lower floor. Traces of the wide fireplace arch, and a pointed-arched opening to an oven, can still be seen. The condition of the ruin is very unsatisfactory.

The surviving portion of the ground floor has a segmental vaulted roof and is lit by a narrow



FIG. 122.—Roslin Chapel from the South (No. 138).



Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 123.—Roslin Chapel (No. 138) : part of South Side.

To face p. 97.

slit in the east gable. It was originally entered off the lobby by a doorway on the west-south-west, which was subsequently built up, when another door was slapped through the north wall to communicate with the later kitchen.

The room on the first floor has a wide fireplace in the east-north-east gable, with jambs on which are wrought a quirked edge-roll. The opening has been subsequently contracted. The edge-roll moulding is repeated on the jambs of the windows flanking the fireplace, but the jambs of the window in the south-east wall are back-set and splayed, and these may be insertions. In the south-south-west corner is a garderobe, and a wall-cupboard is placed between the south window and the south-east corner. The floor above has been a coom-ceiled attic lit by dormer windows.

To the north of the dwelling there has been apparently a range of outbuildings; at the farther extremity two tiers of recesses can be seen in the wall still standing. These may be nesting boxes for fowls.

Directly in line with the south-south-east doorway is a circular pond with an ashlar curb; beyond it a rectangular pond runs parallel with the house. On the south bank of the latter pond, and parallel therewith, is a grassy terrace at a higher level, terminating at one end in a semicircular belvedere and bounded on the south by a ditch and hedge. In this hedge and on the lower ground yew trees have been regularly planted. The garden is probably an 18th-century creation.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Charles Oliphant, writer in Edinburgh, had a charter of "the West End of Lanton" in 1666 and was probably the builder of the house, which apparently superseded an older dwelling. Over the window of one of the outhouses at East Langton is a slightly ornamented panel, taken from a roofless outhouse at Bellfield, having the initials C. O. in bold letters. Two stones inscribed respectively C. O. and B. K. turned up in the demolition of 1848-9, and were built into an opening in the surviving portion of the old house, where they still remain. The initials are those of Charles Oliphant and Barbara Kinloch, his wife.¹

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xliii (1908-9), p. 324 ff. v S.E. 9 July 1915.

MISCELLANEOUS.

136. Hog-backed Tombstone, Kirknewton Churchyard.—This fine monument lies in the churchyard at the site of the old parish church of Kirknewton. The monument is believed to occupy its original position, but the cross-stones at the ends of the hog-back have obviously been set up at a later date. The monument measures 5 feet 7½ inches in length, 18½ inches wide at the base of the west end and 14½ inches wide at the base of the east end. It is very slightly arched, with an average height of about 13 inches, in the line of its length. The ridge is not in the centre of the sloping sides, but both sides are ornamented with three rows of scales, the broadest or south side having also a bar of pearl ornament along the top of the upright base. The gabled west end has two rows of scale ornament, but the east end is somewhat broken.

Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxviii (1903-4), p. 425.

vi N.W. (unnoted). 9 December 1927.

LASSWADE.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

137. Parish Church, Lasswade.—In the old churchyard, which lies on the same steep bank above the village as the modern cemetery, but slightly to the eastward of it, is the roofless ruin of a north transeptal aisle. Now a mausoleum, it has survived the destruction of the rest of the early 13th-century church, which stood to southward and is now represented only by a portion of the south wall.

The aisle is an oblong structure of 17th-century date and measures externally 23 feet from north to south by 20½ feet from east to west. The walls are of rubble and the back-set dressings indicate that the structure was harled. The north gable contains a lofty quasi-Gothic window of "plate" tracery, comprising a lancet doublet, transomed, and having a vesica light in the mid spandrel. The jambs are grooved for glazing, the arrises are chamfered, and the margins back-set. High up in the gable is a small square window. The east wall contains

the entrance, a lintelled doorway with splayed arrises on jambs and lintel. On the lateral walls a Renaissance cavetto returns as an eaves-course. This aisle was the burying place of the Clerks of Eldin. West of it lies the mausoleum of the Drummonds of Hawthornden, which was restored in 1892, when a mediæval floriated finial cross, presumably from the old parish church, was erected above the entrance.

EFFIGY.—South-east of the Eldin aisle there lies exposed to the weather a 15th-century effigy of a knightly figure clad in plate armour. The figure is lying on its back; the head rests on a folded napkin over an oblong cushion which has a tassel at each corner. The helmet is oval and is attached to a gorget. The body armour comprises a cuirass with laminated epaulières, and brassarts with coudières, which terminate at the wrists, leaving the hands, which are folded conventionally on the bosom, exposed. Below the cuirass, a skirt of steel taces protects the lower trunk, and at its edge is a richly ornamented baldric, below which on the dexter side are seen three points of a mail hauberk, and from which is suspended, on the sinister side, a short sword with slightly depressed quillons, serrated hilt, and rounded pommel. The lower limbs are clad in rounded cuisses, with shaped genouillières, codpiece, and keel-shaped jambards. The feet, which are mutilated, but appear to be clad in laminated sollerets, rest on a mutilated and diminutive lion couchant; at the feet there is a suggestion of a mantle. The effigy is 5 feet 11½ inches in length. It is fractured at the waist.

RECUMBENT SLAB.—In a rubbish heap south of the Eldin aisle is a 16th-century slab, 6½ feet long and 2 feet broad, bearing an incised inscription in late Gothic lettering which has been read as HOC SUBEST SARCOFAGO HONESTA MATRONA ELISABETHA BANNATIN QUÆ OBIIT [SESQUIMILLESIMO].* (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xli. (1906-7), p. 84.) The inscription borders an incised shield, which bears in chief three cross crosslets fitchy above a stag's head cabossed.

SCULPTURED FRAGMENTS FROM CHURCH.—Two sculptured fragments recovered from the ruins of the old church at Lasswade are now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. The first, measuring 11 by 9 by 5 inches, represents one of the side arms of a

free-standing cross and bears sculptured designs on its two faces, with a marginal incision running round each edge of the fragment on its narrow sides. One of the faces shows a hand of the crucified Saviour with a nail through it, and the reverse the figure of a beast with its head turned backwards, open-mouthed, and with an elongated protruding tongue. The other is a portion of a slab of red sandstone, measuring 16 inches in length by 10¾ inches wide and 4 inches thick, sculptured in relief on one face only, showing the body and legs of an animal with the tail curved well over the back and with a diced or chequy pattern in two rows on the sinister side. Cf. *Early Christ. Monst.*, pp. 423-4.

viii S.W. 7 June 1920.

138. Roslin Chapel, formerly St Matthew's Collegiate Church.—The collegiate church at Roslin, commonly called Roslin Chapel, stands high on the left bank of the river North Esk, some 300 yards south-south-east of the modern village, overlooking to south and east the wooded slopes of Rosslyn Glen and Roslin Castle. Only to the north is the site level, for in other directions it is limited by a steep bank which falls to the river on the south.

The church was dedicated to St Matthew and was intended to comprise a choir, nave and transepts, but the choir alone was completed. This has two side aisles and a transverse aisle or retro-choir, east of the sanctuary, giving access to four eastern chapels. The two central chapels occupy the width of the central aisle of the choir, and to suit this construction the return of the choir arcade is also in two bays, thus introducing a pier on the axis of the church, an unusual arrangement, but found also in similar circumstances at Glasgow Cathedral. A staircase, passing under the south-eastern chapel, leads down to a large sacristy east of the church and some 17 feet lower. Below the floor of the choir is the burial vault of the St Clairs of Rosslyn.

EXTERIOR.—The lateral aisles and eastern chapels are low. The building is divided into seven bays on the lateral walls and four bays on the east by buttresses, which project 3 feet 8 inches from the wall surface and terminate above the north and south aisle roofs in square pinnacles, profusely decorated, and having pyra-

* A conjectural reading signifying 15—.

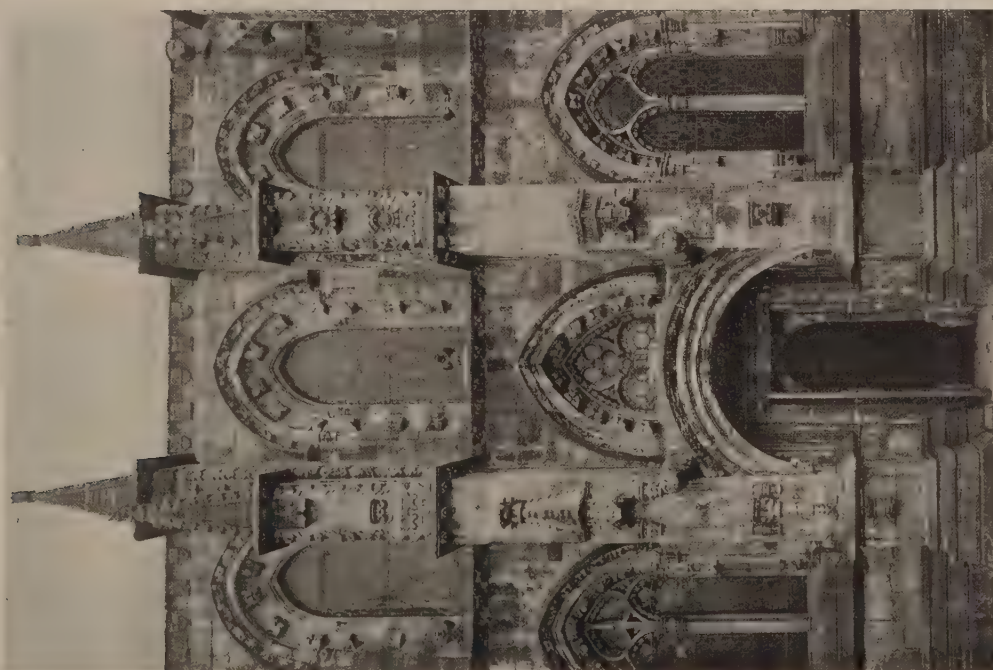


FIG. 124.—North Doorway.

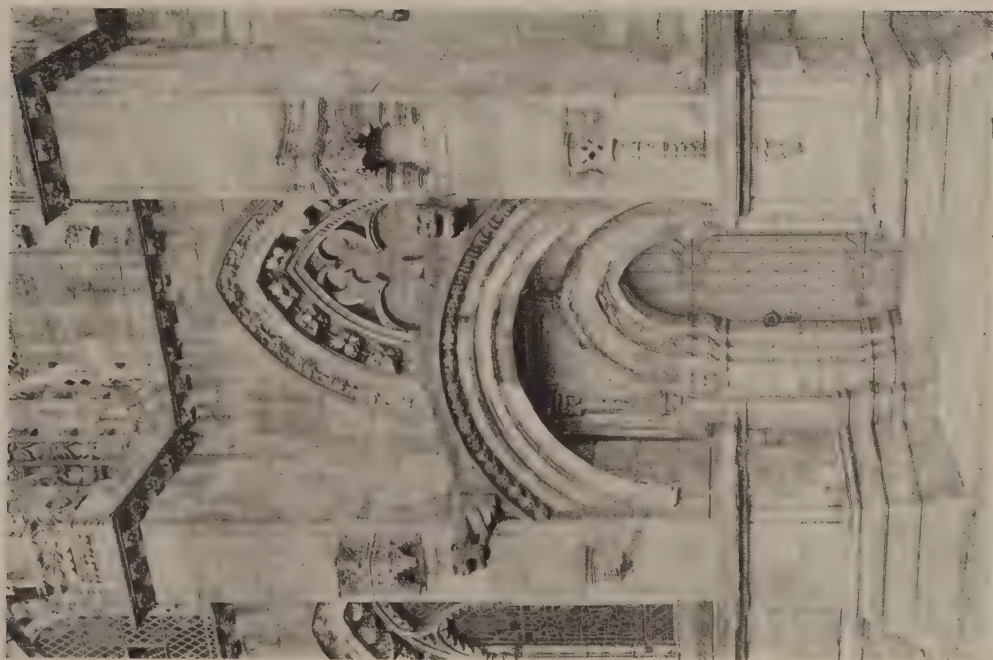


Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 125.—South Doorway.

ROSLIN CHAPEL (No. 138).



FIG. 126.—South Side, 1st Bay.



FIG. 127.—South Side, 4th Bay.



Photos by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 128.—South Side, 6th Bay.



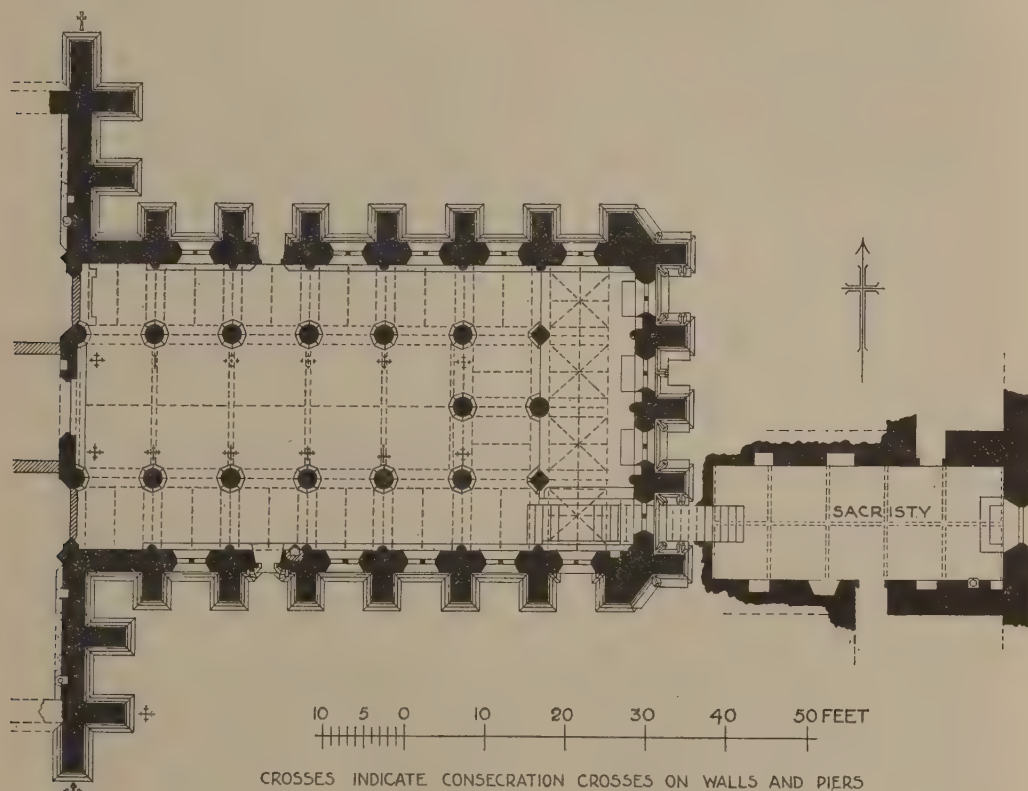
FIG. 129.—North Side, 2nd Bay.

WINDOWS IN ROSLIN CHAPEL (No. 138).

To face p. 99.

midal finials crocketed at the arrises. Rudimentary flying buttresses spring from these aisle buttresses to an inner series of pinnacles set back on the inner side of the aisle walls. From these pinnacles, which also terminate in pyramidal finials, but at a higher level than the outer series, spring flying buttresses to support the high vault (Figs. 122, 123). The wall buttresses

light pointed-arch window with niches in the jambs, and a traceried and enriched head (Figs. 126-9). Around the wall-head of the aisles and chapels returns the lower part of a cornice decorated with pateræ, the upper part remaining only in the north-east bay. Below the window sills, a sill course returns around the building, and at ground-level a heavy base-course.



CROSSES INDICATE CONSECRATION CROSSES ON WALLS AND PIERS

FIG. 130.—Roslin Chapel (No. 138).

around the chapels terminate in lower pinnacles, round and octagonal on plan, set back so that their weight rests half on the wall-head and half on the buttresses. A well-finished stone seat, mainly a restoration, returns along the eastern bays and buttresses.

The west bay of the aisle walls is blank, as the projection of the transept buttresses screens the greater part of the bay. The other bays and those of the east gable contain each a two-

In the fifth bay from the east of the north and south walls respectively, beneath a triangular window with curved sill, is a doorway having a canopy or porch spanning the buttresses, as at St Salvator's, St Andrews, and Glasgow Cathedral. The northern door (Fig. 124) is lintelled externally, while the southern (Fig. 125) has an arched head; this difference is due to the former being built so that the door opens outwards, as if intended to admit to a

projecting sacristy which was never built. There are other details which suggest modifications of the original design.

The windows of the clearstorey have pointed-arch heads without tracery or niches (Fig. 122). The enriched hood-moulds are carried as a string-course around the outer walls of the choir. The two-light east window is lofty, and the jamb section is similar to that of the clearstorey windows. It is now infilled with modern tracery.

The choir roof is covered with asphalt laid on the top of the vault; the east gable is crow-stepped, but follows the contour of the vault; at either end of the skew are small square pinnacles terminating in pyramidal finials corbelled out from the solid of the wall on grotesque heads.

The high wall-head terminates in a cavetto cornice, from which grotesque heads project as gargoyles over the flying buttresses; between the heads are shields displaying the engrailed cross of the St Clairs alternated, on the north side, with separate corbels bearing the letters W.L.S.F.Y.C.Y.3.O.G.M.CCCCL, and, apparently, a final figure or a place for such, which are read as "Wilzame Lorde Sinclair Fundit Yis College Ye 3eir of God 145-."*

The east walls of the transepts with their buttresses are completed almost up to the level of the wall-head of the aisles. The foundations of the other walls of the transepts and nave were laid out and are preserved intact below ground.

INTERIOR.—The central aisle is two bays in width and five bays long. The bay design is in pier arcade and clearstorey, without a triforium. The piers are formed of clustered shafts with slight intermediate fillets and rest on bases with bell-shaped mouldings, developing on plan from the contour of the shafts to an octagon, as they descend to a roll and plinth set on a widely splayed sub-plinth (Fig. 133). The capitals are foliaceous in various designs with circular abaci following the contour of the shafts, and are surmounted at the cardinal points with animals, grotesques,* or armorials. That over the axial pillar of the

choir bears the arms of the founder: Quarterly 1st and 4th, a ship within a double tressure flory-counter-flory, 2nd and 3rd a cross engrailed.

The arches are of the pointed obtuse type with roll-and-hollow mouldings continuously enriched on the outer and innermost members; the hood-mouldings continue from bay to bay and are enriched on the upper surface with a continuous leaf ornament, and on the lower with a widely spaced rose. A finial, such as a leaf or a crescent bearing a star between its horns, surmounts the apices of the hood-moulds (Fig. 131).

A decorated corbel-course of slight projection returns along the north, south, and east walls to carry the clearstorey wall, which is slightly thickened, and demarcates the clearstorey from the pier arcade. The sills of the clearstorey windows rest one course above this. Their jambs are of the same section internally and externally. Between each window and at the angles of the clearstorey is a canopied niche with a base, around which the corbel-course returns. At the springing level of the high vault an enriched cornice returns along the lateral walls, butting against the east and west walls. A niche, elaborately canopied, is set above the central pier east of the sanctuary and below the sill of the great east window. This window occupies almost the whole space between corbel-course and ceiling. The internal section of the jamb comprises a flattened cavetto set between two angle-rolls, which terminate in bases on the sill and in foliated capitals at the springing level of the window tracery. Below the level of the capitals the interspace is occupied by a niche and above the springing of the window arch by a boldly executed floral enrichment. The tracery is restored very much on the old lines.

The sanctuary has been screened from the aisles by curtains depending from rods inserted in holes under the capitals of the piers.

The choir is enclosed by a stone pulpitum or choir-screen with the usual central entrance. The aisle passage-ways at the west end and that of the pulpitum were filled in, so that the choir and its aisles might be used for worship pending the completion of the building.

Over the central door is a loft. The lower stages of the loft are defined by two projecting courses, the lower enriched with a large dog-

* See *Scotichronicon*, ii, 541, "*Willelmus de Sancto-Claro est in fabricando sumptuosam structuram apud Roslyn.*" For reading see *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xii (1877-8), p. 223.



FIG. 131.—Roslin Chapel (No. 138) : Interior, looking East.

To face p. 100.



Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 132.—Roslin Chapel (No. 138) : South Aisle, looking West.

To face p. 101.

tooth ornament, the upper with a more widely spaced four-petalled rose. Above this rests the loft proper. It presents a finely designed and well executed front of modern carving; above the loft a pointed archway corresponds to the east window.

The choir is ceiled with a pointed barrel-vault in five compartments, formed by ribs cusped and enriched with boldly executed floral motifs. The ribs, which are ornamental and serve no structural end, terminate illogically on the top of niches, and not, as is structurally proper, in wall shafts bearing on the main piers.

The vault bears a heavy enrichment—of stars in the most westerly bay, and, in the other bays, six-petalled flowers and pateræ. The western bay contains, among the stars, a single sun with rays and, on the opposite side, two sculptured panels, the upper representing Christ in Majesty and the lower an angel (Fig. 147).

AISLES.—The aisles are broad and well lighted. Wall-shafts, resting on high bases enriched on the broadest member, respond to the main piers supporting the clearstorey wall and are opposed by the external buttresses. A band of foliaceous carving is carried at the level of the window sills along the lateral and east walls, returning upwards and round the wall-shafts. At the foot of the bases of these shafts a stone seat returns in a similar manner along the walls, stopping ere it reaches the westmost bay, where also the foliaceous band breaks upward and terminates as though unfinished. The wall-shafts terminate in foliaceous capitals, with sculptured groups on the abaci, on which rest the straight arches which are one of the features of the building. The respond in the north aisle in alignment with the east end of the choir bears a roundel on the capital. It impales the quarterings of Sinclair and Douglas thus: 1st quarter, a ship within a double tressure flory-counter-flory; 2nd, apparently a lion passant; 3rd, an engrailed cross; and 4th, a heart. Pointed barrel-vaults are thrown transversely across the aisles, giving head-room for the high pointed windows in the aisle walls. The vaults, though they seem to be carried by the straight arches thrown from piers to wall-shaft (Fig. 132), are in reality borne by saving arches. They have two main orders of enrichment—the upper is ornamented with a

small, and the lower with a larger, floral motif; some display ecclesiastical subjects, on which see *infra*. The engrailed cross of the St Clairs, which is extensively used throughout the building, is placed on the pointed barrel-vaults, except in the bays west of the doorways, where an engrailed band is substituted.

On the east of the south doorway is a modern benatura or benitier replacing the original, a fragment of which lies outside to the west of the building.

CHAPELS.—The eastern chapels, four in number, are elevated one step above the aisles, and, with their riot of carving, are the most elaborately decorated portions of the building.

The three piers of the eastern return of the choir arcade are dissimilar; the central pier (Fig. 137), has large and small rolls separated by hollows; on the north pier (Fig. 136) the shafts have fillets, and there are two vertical bands of enrichment between each pair of shafts. The south pier (Fig. 138), known as the "Prentice Pillar,"* has four wreathed bands of enrichment, while winged dragonsque animals with tails intertwined encircle the base. The capitals also are heavily carved.

In the eastern chapels a peculiarity of construction is to be noted. The vaulting has not been carried out as originally intended. The chapels are oblong on plan, and oblong vaults would not centre with the external bays to north and south, which were planned for square vaults. To adapt the oblong to the square, great projecting corbels are carried forward from the tas-de-charge on the wall-shafts, and from these corbels, radiating outwards and downwards, spring the vaulting ribs (Fig. 135). This device made it possible to vault an oblong as a square and so to bring the centre of the vaults into alignment with the centre of the outer bays. On either side of the tas-de-charge are niches. The soffits of the vaulting ribs are cusped, and the other members are heavily carved. At the apex of the quadripartite vaults, pendants, lavishly sculptured, take the place of the usual boss. The cusped ribs and pendants

* The story is that the master-mason had gone abroad to seek a model for this special pillar. In his absence an apprentice produced the present example. In anger at being so forestalled the master killed the apprentice with his mallet. The same legend occurs in connection with buildings elsewhere.

may be compared with those in Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster, of 1502.

The windows are similar to the aisle windows and have niches and canopies on their jambs.

The southmost chapel is raised considerably above the others to give head-room for the stair to the sacristy. In each chapel there is a modern altar on the site of the original, with a partly modern arched recess to the south in place of the original piscina; one of the piscinæ, however, remains *in situ* in the south wall of the south chapel. The opening of this piscina is oblong, with a head very slightly ogival, infilled with cusping. The basin is circular on plan and fluted, with an orifice draining into the thickness of the wall. The jambs and lintel are moulded, and outside these there returns the foliaceous sill-course with a representation of a bearded and long-haired human head (of Christ?) in the centre. The chapels were screened off by grilles.

TRANSEPTS.—There are no windows in the east wall of the transepts, a feature which, in work of this time, is quite normal. In each transept is a backing for an altar, over which room is left for a reredos under three corbels which would carry effigies of saints. On either side of the altars are stone seats (Fig. 141). To the south of the north transept altar are a small recess, possibly a credence, and an ornate piscina with canopied and pinnacled top. In the south transept, north of the altar, is a recess outwardly similar to the piscina in the north transept (Fig. 139), which was probably a Sacrament House for the Reservation of the Host (Fig. 140); south of the altar is a piscina with an ogival head (Fig. 144). The carving in the transepts is almost obliterated by exposure to the elements. In the north-west corner is a figure of St Sebastian (Fig. 154) and in the south-west corner one of St Christopher (Fig. 156). High up on the wall, above the former, is a large corbel carved with some incident of the Crucifixion, probably the taking down from the cross, much worn by exposure. In the same position on the opposite side is a similar corbel, also much worn, of which the subject is obscure, but may be that of angels bearing away the soul. In the present condition of the stone it is most difficult even to discriminate the figures.

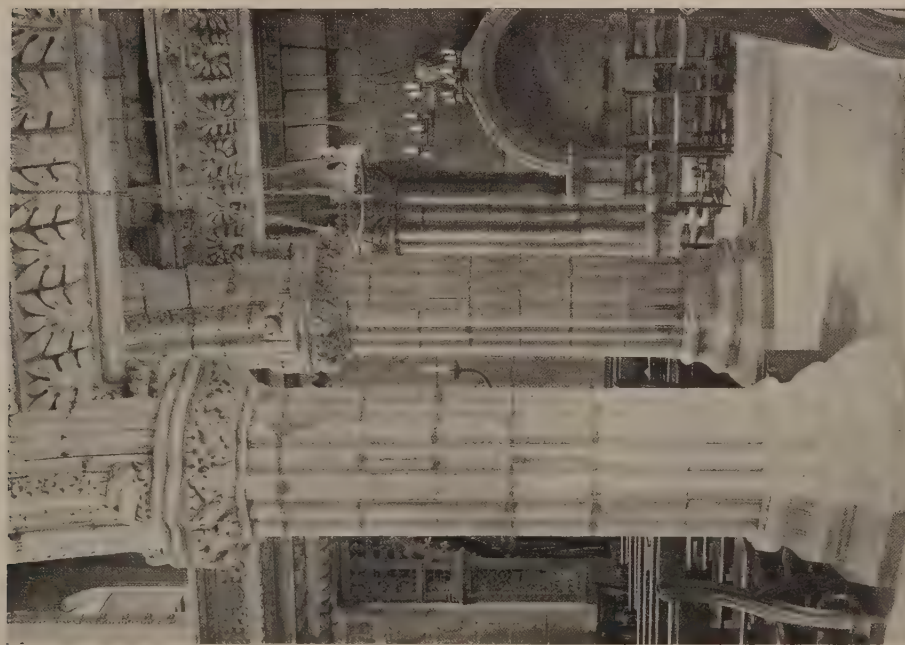
A modern baptistery, with an organ chamber above, is built in front of the pulpitum.

The passage-ways of the aisles are placed under a decorated cornice and have enriched straight-arched lintels resting on the capitals of clustered shafts worked on the door jambs, which terminate in moulded bases. The jambs of the pulpitum doorway are enriched with a bold floral motif. On the north is an ogival-headed aumbry. The high arch piercing the screen rests on a decorated sill-course, and the jamb has a floral enrichment. On either side, at the level of the springing, are carved corbels for figures. The screen-wall is carried up above the arch to receive the eastern high vault, though not to the full height intended. It is surmounted by a late double bell-cote. Two wall-shafts are set on the north and south of the screen and terminate in carved capitals at the level of the springing of the arch.

NAVE.—The nave was evidently intended to be wide and lofty, free of pillars, and equal in breadth to the choir with its aisles; its roof was to be a pointed barrel-vault carried eastward to the pulpitum and interpenetrated by the pointed barrel-vaults of the transepts; the external groins were probably to be concealed by a parapet, capped perhaps by a light spire. While the wall-heads would be at the height of the choir clearstorey walls, the vaults of the transepts and nave, owing to the greater span of these parts, would rise above the choir vault.

DIMENSIONS.—The choir and sanctuary measures 15 feet 7 inches from north to south and $46\frac{1}{2}$ feet from east to west; the apex of the vault is 41 feet 7 inches from the floor. The ambulatory aisles are 7 feet 5 inches wide, and the pier arcade is some 2 feet 3 inches thick. The eastern chapels occupy the whole breadth of the structure—35 feet—and measure 10 feet 4 inches from east to west. The total internal dimensions of the building are, from north to south 35 feet, and from east to west $68\frac{3}{4}$ feet. The walls average 3 feet in thickness.

CARVINGS.—Besides mouldings and foliage in great variety carved upon the shafts and piers, there is a multiplicity of human and animal subjects, both outside and inside, not merely on capitals and bases but also on corbels and other projections. A typical selection of those on the exterior is given in Figs. 148-53. Others are shown in the illustrations of walls and windows. Many are much worn or mutilated, and only those are noted to which some significance can be given. Within, special



Photos by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 133.—North Aisle, looking West.

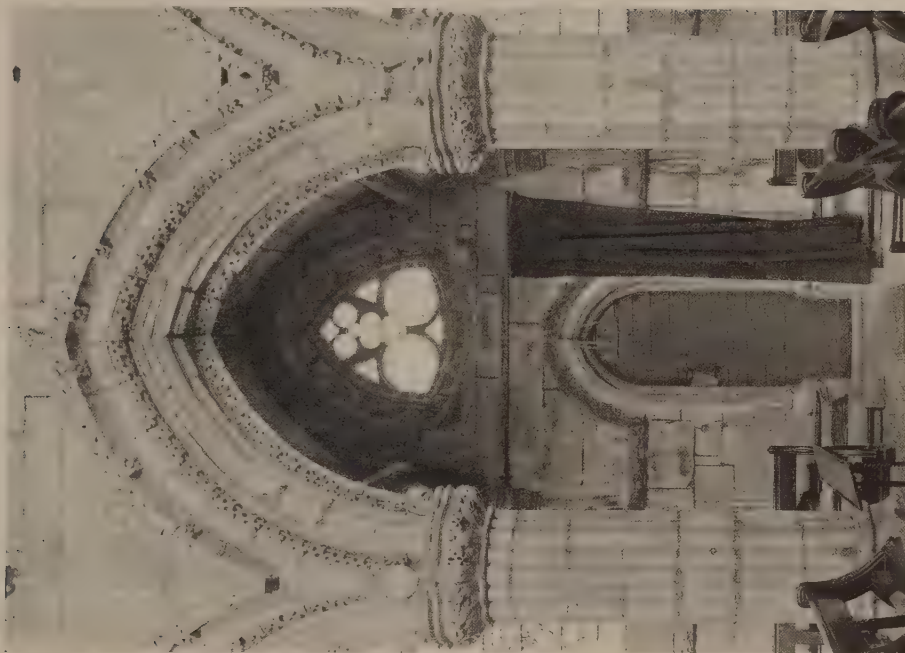


FIG. 134.—Bay of North Arcade.

ROSLIN CHAPEL (No. 138).



Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 135.—Roslin Chapel (No. 138) : Vaulting at East End

To face p. 103.

interest attaches to certain series and groups of figures. In the south aisle, on the second arch from the west, is a series of apostles and martyrs (Fig. 146). Reading round from the lowest on the dexter side we have: (1) James the Greater (pilgrim's staff); (2) James the Less (club); (3) Jude (carpenter's square); (4) Philip (cross); (5) John the Baptist (open book showing paschal lamb); (6) John the Evangelist (chalice); (7) Matthias (battle-axe); (8) Matthew (book); (9) foliage; (10) Peter (keys); (11) Thomas (spear); (12) St Roche or Roque (showing plague-spot on leg)*; (13) stooping figure with tree behind (probably an intrusion not belonging to the series); (14) Paul (sword and book); (15) Andrew (cross); (16) Simon (saw); (17) Bartholomew (flaying-knife). A similar series, with some differences of detail but more weathered, appears on the north side of the arch of the second window from the east. Following the same order we get (1) James the Less (club); (2) Andrew (cross); (3) John the Evangelist (chalice); (4)? Paul (? sword and book); (5) Bartholomew (knife); (6) Peter (keys); (7) — (8)? Matthias (? battle-axe); (9) Thomas (spear); (10) Jude (tall cross with trefoiled extremities); (11) Philip (cross); (12)? Matthew (scroll). On the south side round the second window from the east are twelve figures, of which six are holding books; and round the third window are nine angelic figures.

In the first eastern chapel from the north, on the south face of a diagonal rib, is a series representing the Dance of Death (*Danse macabre*), in which figures illustrative of various ranks are each accompanied by a skeleton. These include, on the east, a monk, a lady, a doctor of learning (man with book), a bishop, a cardinal, a king, etc., all much worn, while on the west appear to have been figures from humbler ranks, one of which has been restored. These have suffered still more from weathering. A few other figures, apparently from the same set, are inserted in a rib of the most southerly chapel; in this case again there would appear to have been a displacement, as there is a mixture of foliaceous subjects.

The boss of the second chapel from the north is carved in figure subjects, of which that facing south is the Mother and Child. To the north

* St Roque was the curer of pestilence. There was a chapel to him near Blackford Hill.

of this are three emaciated figures standing with arms akimbo and holding staves or long handles, next to which are three robed and seated figures holding sceptres or batons and apparently crowned: these groups may be for the Three Dead and Three Living Kings, a homily on the vanity of mortal greatness, of which many painted examples occur in churches of southern England and the Continent. The subject to the right of the Virgin appears to be a draped trestle table, on which stand three chalices or cups, each showing a spreading foot and a knop. An alternative explanation is that the groups stand for Three Shepherds with crooks (as on a wood carving at Gloucester), the Three Magi or Kings of the East, and the Three Gifts. This agrees better with the figure of the Virgin. The lower surface of the boss is carved in a rose, the inner row of petals (restored) being pointed and eight in number.

On the inner side of the three piers, resting on the capitals, are angel figures playing instruments, which, from the north, are as follows: (1) lute; (2) recorder or English flute, like a clarinet; (3) bagpipe with single drone; (4) lute; (5) rebec or early fiddle; (6) portable organ with bellows to left; (7) drum; (8) recorder; (9) pipe or whistle-flute with tabor or small drum; (10) psalter; (11) lute. Nos. 5, 6, 7, are shown in Fig. 155. Other musical instruments appear elsewhere. On the south face of the lintel between the "Prentice Pillar" and its western neighbour, at the west end, is a man playing a bagpipe with a single drone; another smaller and indefinite figure is beyond. In the north aisle, at the north end of the second lintel from the door, is a crowned figure playing a harp (? David), while a crouched figure looks up from the corner (? Saul).

Important groups of figures, though imperfect, are those representing incidents of the Passion (Fig. 157). Such groups are characteristic of the period. Two sets occur on the responds by the door on the south: (1) on east respond, Christ (headless) with arms crossed on breast and soldier holding one arm: Pilate seated on chair washing his hands, a kneeling figure pouring water from a ewer into a basin (much worn); (2) on west respond, Christ carrying the cross; behind, a figure bearing the

crown of thorns, a soldier carrying the scourge ; Veronica with her kerchief showing the impress of the face of Christ and two (?) figures behind. The continuation (3) is on the west respond of the north door, which shows the Crucifixion with a ladder to each arm of the cross and a figure with a hammer on each ladder. Two figures are placed under each cross-arm. Beyond the right arm is a man drawing a sword (?) or holding a spear (?) his wrist being grasped by a soldier ; on the opposite side is a figure holding what is now an indefinite object. The group which should complete the Passion set would be expected on the opposite respond, which, however, is merely foliaceous, while it really occurs on the capital of the first pier from the west on the south side—the Resurrection, Christ in grave-clothes stepping with his right leg (now gone) from the sarcophagus, while at either end are two sleeping soldiers back to back.

On the east face of the capital of the central pier in front of the chapels is a group in which two stooping figures, partly bared, walk towards a tree, beyond which are two dignified figures going forward : it is not clear what this incident portrays. The upper parts of the figures are gone. The abacus of the "Prentice Pillar" bears, on the south, what may be a representation of the Sacrifice of Isaac, a horned ram being shown on one side and a prostrate figure on the other. On the capital of the first pillar from the west in the north aisle is a human figure stooping over a trough, on the opposite side of which is a swine, apparently in allusion to the Prodigal Son.

CARVED LINTELS.—In the south aisle, on the west side of the lintel connecting the "Prentice Pillar" with the wall, is the inscription : *FORTE EST VINUM FORTIOR EST REX FORTIORES SUNT MULIERES SUPER OMNIA VINCIT VERITAS*, an adaptation of the passage in 1st Esdras, chap. iii, ver. 10-12 (Fig. 158). On the east face of the lintel next in order is a series of illustrations of the Seven Virtuous Acts (Fig. 160), introduced at the extreme left by a seated figure holding an ecclesiastical crook in the left hand. Thereafter follow in succession : (1) Helping the Needy, represented by a man on crutches and a blind man ; (2) Clothing the Naked ; (3) Ministering to the Sick ; (4) Visiting those in Prison ; (5) Comforting the Fatherless (the

figure apparently clasping a child under each arm) ; (6) Feeding the Hungry ; (7) Burying the Dead. At the end is St Peter standing at the gate of Heaven and holding the key. On the west face of the same lintel, following on an episcopal figure with the arm bent and the index and middle finger of the right hand raised,* are the Seven Deadly Sins (Fig. 161) : (1) Pride ; (2) Gluttony, indicated by a figure drinking from a large flagon ; (3) Anger, as two men apparently quarrelling ; (4) Sloth, as a warrior neglecting an appealing figure ; (5) Envy ; (6) Avarice, with a long purse ; (7) Lust—ending with the whale mouth of Hell, whence the Devil protrudes a three-pronged instrument. The second lintel from the east in the north aisle bears nine panels, each containing a figure within foliage (Fig. 159). The central figure is a female with an aureole and both hands upraised and open ; the others are men crowned, some also holding a sceptre. The figure at the extreme right is in a reclining posture ; the second from the left plays a harp.

MONUMENTS.—(i) Between the two eastmost piers north of the sanctuary there is inserted in the pavement a slab, on which is incised the effigy of a knight in armour. On the east side of the stone are traces of a slender shaft, terminating towards the upper end in a capital, whence spring three pointed and cusped niche heads as a canopy over the effigy. The niche head nearest the shaft is occupied by a shield on which is shown a lion rampant looking towards the sinister side of the shield and inward towards the effigy. The figure is clad in plate armour with a pointed helmet and a mail collar. The shoulders are protected by pauldrons with *passergardes* attached, and the elbows by *coudières* ; a skirt of six taces with a *brayette* appears below the cuirass. The legs are covered with plates with knee pieces, and the feet, in plated *sollerets*, rest on a hound. A short dagger is worn on the dexter side. There are now no traces of a baldric and sword.

(2) At the west end of the north aisle is a memorial to George, fourth Earl of Caithness. It is an example of the transition from Gothic to Renaissance style. In form it consists of an arched opening resting on a continuous

* That is, making the sign of the cross in the sense of Anathema, as Jesus is shown doing in representations of Cursing the Fig-tree.

pedestal; on either side of the recess is an enriched pilaster with moulded base and capital, from which the arch springs. The intrados is semicircular; the extrados is ogival and terminates in a globular finial imbricated. The topmost course within the recess bears a shield supported by dragons and charged: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a lymphad, 2nd and 3rd a lion rampant. The quartering is engrailed, and the lymphad in the first quarter is placed within a tressure flory-counter-flory. Above is a coronet surmounted by an eagle. On a label is carved in raised lettering: COMMIT . THY . VERK . TO . GOD; and on the next course under the shield is the inscription, also raised: HIC . JACET . NOBILIS . AC . POTENS . DOMENVS (*sic*) / GEORGIUS . QVONDAM . [CO]MES . CATHANENSIS / DOMINVS . SINCLAR . IVSTICIARIVS . [HER]EDITARIVS / DIOCESIS . CATHANENSIS . QVI . OBIT / EDINBURGI . 9 . DIE . MENSIS . SEPTE / MBRIS . ANNO . DOMINI . 1582.

SACRISTY.—The “Sacristie under ground” or “vestrie,” as it is styled by Father Hay, is entered from a staircase passing under the south chapel. The stair was lit by a small window (now built up) in the eastmost bay of the south wall. On the north side of the stair is a recess, possibly for lamps. The dimensions of the sacristy are 14 feet from north to south and 36 feet 2 inches from east to west. It is lit by an arched window, now without tracery, with double splayed jambs in the east wall and is ceiled with a barrel-vault of five bays, having engrailed ridge and transverse surface ribs, which spring from corbels carved with effigies of angels. Before the window is an altar—the shelf original but the remainder restored—set on a step; on either side of the altar is a sculptured corbel to support the effigy of a saint. The northern corbel bears the Sinclair cross; the southern bears a shield parted *per pale* and charged with, *dexter*, two quarters, 1st, a ship within a double tressure flory-counter-flory; 3rd, an engrailed cross; and, *sinister*, on a fess between three mullets in chief and a heart in base, three fleurs-de-lys—probably for Sir William Sinclair, the builder of the chapel, and his first wife Margaret or Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of Archibald Douglas, first Duke of Touraine. In the south wall are a credence, a piscina with basin restored, a fireplace, and a doorway leading to an apartment

now demolished. A doorway in the north wall led to a smaller chamber. In each of the lateral walls are two cupboards.

The sacristy is roofed with stone slabs over the vault, and it was found that the surface water from the east end of the church was conveyed to the roof gutter of the sacristy by a stone drain. The place was apparently used as a drawing office during the building, as certain details of the choir are drawn out on its lateral walls (Fig. 145). On the north wall, near the door to the north chamber, several incised drawings of window arches and arch ribs of the choir are superimposed, and on the south wall, east of the doorway, is a drawing of a buttress finial. These are fully recorded in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, x (1872-4), p. 63.

CONSECRATION CROSSES.—The positions and types of the consecration crosses are marked upon the plan.

MASON'S MARKS.—As is usual in important structures, the dressed stones are marked with the individual mark of the mason. In Roslin, however, these marks in several instances are recessed in little panels of ecclesiastical forms, such as a heart, crescent, lancet window-head, a trefoiled vesica, and a square or oblong; three marks, unenclosed, are similar to those on parts of Linlithgow Palace.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The doorway through which the public are admitted to the chapel enclosure was removed from Roslin Castle. It has on jamb and lintel Renaissance mouldings enriched with quatrefoiled pateræ. Surmounting it are the following fragments of architectural detail: (a) a triangular pediment enriched with stars set between fillets; (b) a knight's helm above a canted shield blank; (c) a floriated finial cross, the central boss containing a square shield bearing an engrailed cross; (d) a cross-slab of freestone, on its side, measuring 3 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth and 6 inches in thickness. It bears a central incised cross rising from a stepped base and terminating in a circular floriated head. On the dexter side of the shaft is incised a short sword with slightly depressed quillons, and on the other side is an inscription which now reads as ✠ WILLHM DE SI[—]NCLER, the three last letters lying within the steps of the cross base. The letters on the stone have been recut, incorrectly, and WILLHM is thus for

WILYAM as written by Father Hay (cf. Historical Note).

HISTORICAL NOTE.—At the end of the list of collegiate churches in the *Scotichronicon*, which was compiled about 1447, it is stated that William de St Clair, Earl of Orkney, was engaged in building a "sumptuous" structure at Roslin (see footnote, p. 100). According to Father Hay, "he caused artificers to be brought from other regions and forraigne kingdomes, and caused dayly to be abundance of all kind of workemen present, as masons, carpenters, smiths, barrowmen, and quarriers, with others; for it is remembred, that for the space of thirty-four years before, he never wanted great numbers of such workmen . . . he caused the draughts (*i.e.* drawings) to be made upon Eastland boords, and made the carpenters to carve them according to the draughts thereon, and then gave them for patterns to the masons, that they might therby cut the like in stone . . . to the master massone he gave 40 pounds yearly, and to every one of the rest £10, and accordingly did he reward the others, as the smiths and the carpenters with others."¹ The foundation charter has not survived. The Earldom of Orkney was surrendered, with compensation, in 1471 and annexed to the Crown. Sir William St Clair, thereafter styled Earl of Caithness, died between 1482 and 1484. His second father-in-law, by his testament dated 1456, desired his body to be buried "in the College Kirk of ane hie and mychti lord Wilyam Earl of Caithness and Orknay . . . in Rosslyng," and left money for a daily service by a priest and for "the byggin and reparatioun of the said College Kyrk." Earl William's son and successor, Sir Oliver St Clair, is stated by Father Hay (*c.* 1700) to have "finished the Chapell, as appears by his scutcheon in the vault, whereon there appears only a ragged cross, as also on the left hand of the window of the sacristie under ground; whereas above the high altar there is a scutcheon quartered Cathnes and Roslin, and betwixt in the second and third window, from the east to the west, there is a scutcheon quartered Cathnes, Norway, or some other family."²

In February 1523-4 Sir William St Clair of Rosslyn granted lands for the erection of a *camera* or *mansio* with garden for each of the members of the establishment: one which

should pertain to the altar of St Matthew and the provost, a second to the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the sacrist, another to the altar of St Andrew the Apostle and the third prebendary, and a fourth to the altar of St Peter the Apostle and the fourth prebendary.³

In February 1571-2 Sir John Robesoun, last provost, with the consent of the College, made a grant of the lands in favour of Edward St Clair, son and heir of Sir William St Clair of Roslin.⁴ The College was not a parish kirk, but the presence of images and altars were an offence to the Presbytery of Dalkeith. In 1590 there were six altars standing and some broken images. St Clair at first absolutely refused to demolish the altars, then, under threat of excommunication, removed the uppermost stones; finally, in 1592, the altars were reported to the Presbytery as reduced to "ane stane or twa hight." The church was further defaced by a mob in December 1688. No repair was done till 1736, when the windows, which had been shuttered, were glazed, the roof was mended and the floor laid with flagstones. A more complete restoration was carried through in 1861-2, when the building began again to be used for service.

¹ *Genealogie of the Sainteclaires of Rosslyn*, p. 27; ² *Ibid.*, p. 107; ³ *Ibid.*, pp. 124-7; ⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 146-9.

xiii N.E. 20 March 1928.

139. Chapel (Site of), Roslin.—Within the lower portion of the burial ground that lies athwart the access between Roslin Chapel and the Castle, are two of the western buttresses of the older Church of St Matthew,¹ which was superseded by the collegiate establishment on the knoll above. The buttresses are spaced $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and are $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet broad, with a present depth of $4\frac{3}{4}$ feet and height of 6 and 10 feet. They are built in rubble and have dressed quoins; at $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above ground there is a splayed offset.

¹ *Genealogie of the Sainteclaires of Rosslyn*, p. 26.

xiii N.E. 27 January 1921.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

140. Roslin Castle.—South of Roslin village the river North Esk has worn a deep course,



Photos by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 136.—North Pier.

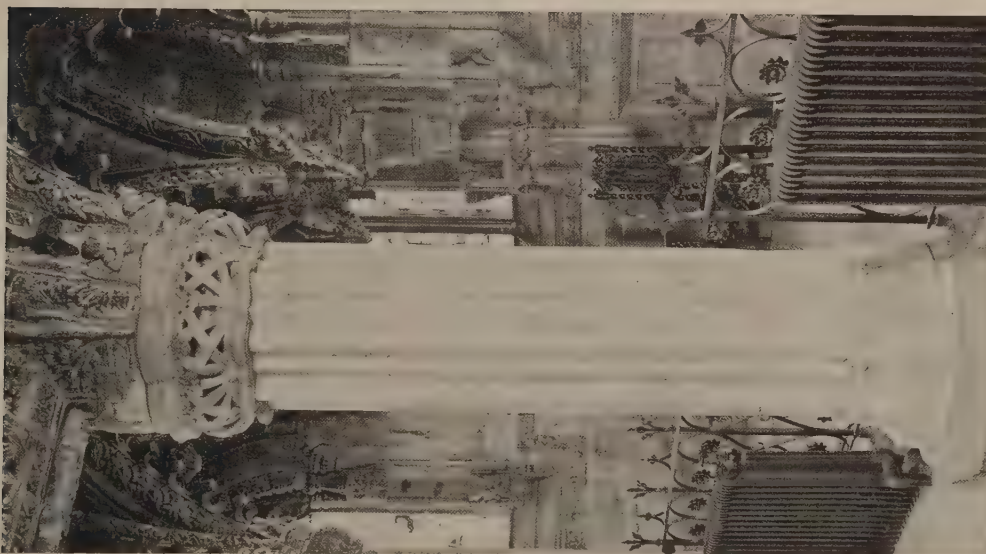


FIG. 137.—Middle Pier.



FIG. 138.—South Pier ("Prentice Pillar")

ROSLIN CHAPEL (No. 138): PIERS OF EASTERN CHAPELS.



FIG. 139.—Piscina, North Transept.



FIG. 140.—Sacrament House, South Transept.



FIG. 141.—East Wall of South Transept.
ROSLIN CHAPEL (No. 138).

the banks of which are to-day pleasantly wooded and are known as Rosslyn Glen. On the left bank of the river is an upstanding rock, highest on the north and east, declining, on the south sharply, as a spine, to the river which envelops it on three sides. On this rock stand the ruins of the castle founded, added to, and altered by the family of St Clair, an influential family in Scotland from an early period (see *Introd.*, p. xxxvii). The rock was peninsular and somewhat lower than the ground to the north, from which it was afterwards separated by cutting through the connecting ridge at the neck of the promontory, the gap thus formed being spanned by a lofty stone bridge (Fig. 164), which possibly replaced an earlier drawbridge.

The natural or easier approach to the castle, however, is from the south, up and along the

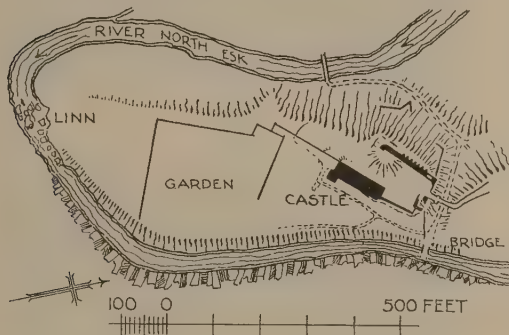


FIG. 142.—Plan of Site, Roslin Castle (No. 140).

spine of the rock, and, accordingly, at the southern end of the slope, beside the linn, the river has been crossed by a timber bridge. Three great rocks in mid-stream were morticed and rebated for the bridge timbers. Another bridge, approached from the east, spanned the stream about half a mile lower down. It was a stone structure, the ruin of which can still be seen. The roadway crossing this bridge led straight through the cutting beneath the high north bridge that communicates between the left bank and the castle, then wound in a south-westerly direction, skirting the base of the castle rock, and apparently joined the southern approach.

The castle rock rises on the west fully 90 feet above the haugh at its base and on the south-east is 60 feet above the terraced garden

ground, which lies beneath the castle and between it and the river some 70 feet still farther down. The parapet of the high bridge on the north is 52 feet above the low roadway. The rock face where exposed has been scarped, and in this connection may be noted the unusually large amount of rock-cutting that has been executed. The material of course lent itself to this practice, which is also noted in the cave at Hawthornden (No. 141), and others in the same river valley. Where the rock failed to be a sufficient protection, it was surmounted by lofty curtain walls, and where the site was deemed to be unstable the builder did not hesitate to build massive revetment walls. At the cutting beneath the north entrance a heavy revetment rises from base-level to the height of the summit and returns along the base as a curtain. The greater portion of this north-western stretch is buried in debris, but at a point midway along the western base it appears to return saliently and abut on a square tower; from this tower it continues in a southern direction just above the river bank. An inner curtain can be traced on the western side of the perimeter, higher up on the summit.

The access bridge is not of one but of several building periods. On each side of the gap there has been a lofty square pier of ashlar masonry, of which only that on the south now stands, and between these there was probably a drawbridge. About the middle of the 15th century two bold semicircular arches, supporting side walls, were thrown between the piers, and within these was a timber bridge. The eastern arch and wall remain and show the mortices for the bridge timbers, but the western arch is represented only by its spring, which is seen on the south pier, the north pier being destroyed. At a somewhat later period (c. 1597) the present bridge of masonry was constructed, utilising the then existing eastern arch but with a new western arch at a higher level; the northern pier was then rebuilt but with a lesser width than that of the original. Immediately south of the bridge the south pier was carried upwards as a gateway, as shewn in Pennant's *Tour* (vol. iii, p. 255) and in Father Hay's drawings.* A portion of the eastern jamb of the gateway is still *in situ* and is wrought with a quirked edge-roll of 16th-century date. The gateway had

* *Genealogie of the Sainteclaires of Rosslyn.*

a semicircular head and may have been surmounted by a bretasche. Between the gate and the forebuilding of the castle the approach is carried over a mural chamber, now inaccessible, which was entered from the forebuilding.

The forebuilding or gatehouse was an oblong block, with projecting turrets on the north face, lying athwart the site. It was penetrated by a pend opening into a courtyard enclosed by the buildings of the castle in its earlier form, which

ashlar in 12-inch courses; the stone is that of the site, a fine-grained warm-coloured freestone, easily wrought. In the later work a lighter-coloured freestone is employed for mouldings and dressings which were exposed, the remainder of the wall surfaces being harled.

The forebuilding was an oblong on plan, measuring $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet from north-east to south-west by $71\frac{1}{2}$ feet from north-west to south-east. It probably was of five storeys, one at least

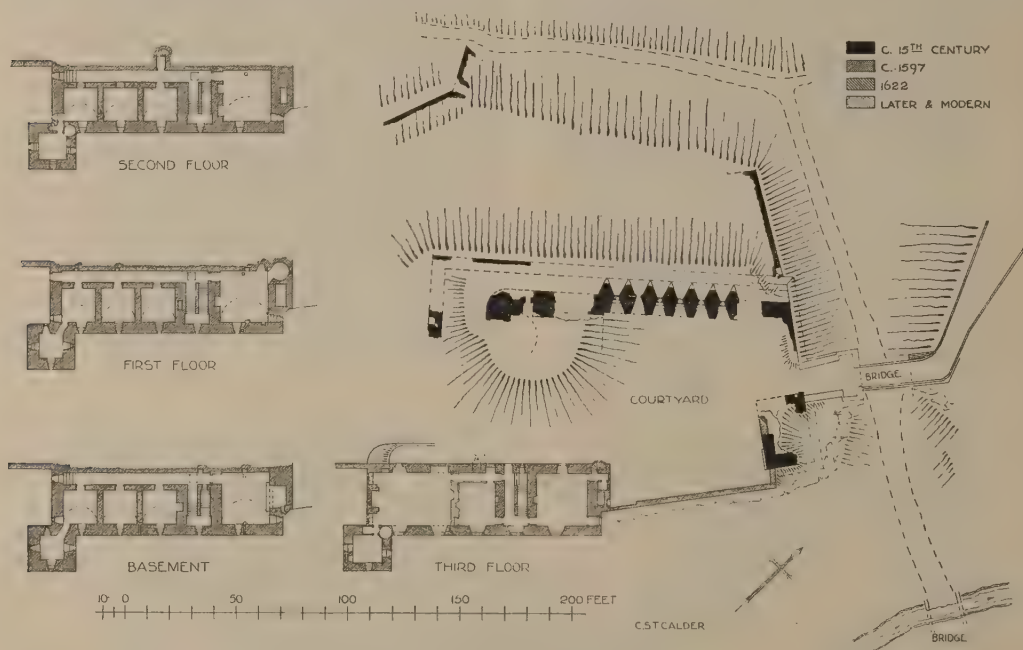


FIG. 143.—Roslin Castle (No. 140).

comprised this forebuilding and a range (Fig. 167) running thence along the western perimeter and abutting on a tower on the south. These buildings probably date from the 15th century, but the forebuilding, or at least its eastern portion, was altered in 1690. Along the eastern side of the perimeter was a curtain, which returned southwards to meet the west curtain, completing the enclosure. In the late 16th century the present lofty and massive dwelling on the east (Fig. 165) was erected, and the upper portion of this was modified and improved in 1622 (Fig. 163).

The 15th-century work is constructed in

being below the level of the courtyard. This building is fragmentary and can best be visualised from the illustrations given by Pennant and Father Hay. The entrance was a gateway with an arched head, the jambs of which were rebated for outer and inner doors. The portion of the wall on the south-west is a 16th-century repair, the windows being moulded with roll-and-hollow mouldings.

Of the south-west tower only the western wall and portions of the north and south gables remain. These show that the structure was oblong on plan, measuring externally $52\frac{1}{2}$ feet one way, the other dimension being indeter-



FIG. 144.—Piscina, South Transept.

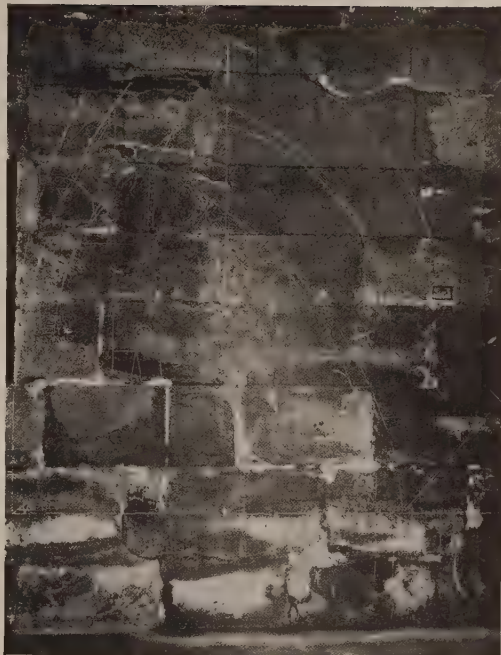


FIG. 145.—Drawings on Wall of Sacristy.



FIG. 146.—Arch showing Figures of Saints.

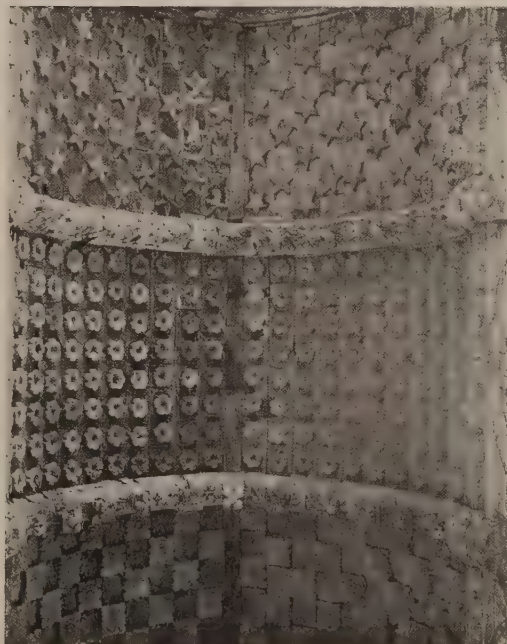


FIG. 147.—Ornaments on Vaulted Roof.

Photo by B. C. Clayton.

ROSLIN CHAPEL (No. 138).

To face p. 108.



FIG. 148. —Goose saved from Fox.



FIG. 149. Butting Lambs.



FIG. 150.—Camel.



FIG. 151. Angel with Trumpet.



FIG. 152.—Fox preaching to Geese.
WINDOW CORBELS.



FIG. 153.—Grotesque Animals.



FIG. 154.—St Sebastian.



FIG. 155.—Capital, Centre Pier of Chapels.
ROSLIN CHAPEL (No. 138).



FIG. 156.—St. Christopher.

minable; the south-west corner was circled. There were at least three storeys in the tower, and the wall-head was surmounted by a parapet-walk borne on projecting corbels. The entrance was in the south wall through an arched doorway, which was provided with an outer and inner gate. The storey on which it opened was a vaulted basement, the upper portion of which may have been an entresol with a timber floor. At this level there is a window looking west, penetrating the haunch of the vault. The floor above had a window over the entrance; the window has a hollow chamfer wrought on the one remaining jamb and has been heavily grated. A mural passage in the south wall winds westward to a garderobe with a soil flue within the angle. This passage has a small, typical 15th-century window with a splay wrought on the rybat. The second floor also has a garderobe; the flue is back to back with that below. From the third floor access was obtained to the parapet-walk. This may not have returned all round the building, for the south-west angle appears to have been carried up flush above the parapet as a cap-house. It is unfortunate that so little remains of this portion of the castle, but even to-day excavation of the mound of debris within the tower walls would be likely to throw further light on the plan arrangement.

The wall between this tower and the forebuilding is perhaps the most interesting portion of the castle. Externally it is divided into seven bays by projecting and rounded buttresses (Fig. 166), received at base on a splayed tabling. Grose's view, drawn in 1788, shows the upward finish of these buttresses as a similar tabling, but Father Hay's drawings and those of later artists, which are presumably based on his, show a much more elaborate termination, consisting of a parapet-walk surmounting the wall and breaking out in open rounds, which externally rest upon the buttresses, but internally are supported on conoidal corbels. One such corbel is still *in situ*, projecting inwardly from the face of the wall.

Father Hay states that Sir William Sinclair, who succeeded in 1417, "builded the church (? castle)* walls of Rosline, haveing rounds with faire chambers, and galleries thereon. He

builded also the foreworke that looks to the north-east: he builded the bridge under the castle, and sundrie office houses. In the south-east side thereof, over against the chapell wall, he made plaine the rock, on which the castle is builded, for the more strength thereof." From this statement it has been presumed the western building was a church or chapel, but it should be noted that the structure is not orientated; moreover, with St Matthew's Church in the near vicinity, it is unlikely that any ecclesiastical structure other than an oratory would be required within the castle.

The western structure had a length of 60 feet and, according to the plan in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1877-8), Pl. xxi, which shows details that have now disappeared, a width of 25 feet. The second bay from the south contains a postern which has a semicircular head and opens beneath a tabling; there have been two doors, one opening out, the other in. The south jamb contains a bar-hole for a bar to secure the outer door. The northern bay also contained a doorway, and this opened into the forebuilding. In each of the other bays, at ground-level, there has been a lintelled window. These were provided with shutters, to receive which, when open, the jambs are recessed. The northern embrasure has been screened off by a timber door, but this is secondary. On the inner face of the wall are mortices for joists, which show that there were four storeys in the structure. These may, of course, have been merely open galleries, as stated by Father Hay, but the plan referred to above distinctly shows an eastern wall, and, in any case, the existing windows indicate a closed chamber behind.

The eastern buildings are those of a large 16th-century mansion, distinct and separate from the older structures of the castle. A great oblong block, with a square tower projecting from the south angle, is "planted" against the eastern rock face and rises to a maximum height of 85 feet. There have been five storeys in the height, but only the two uppermost are free-standing above the courtyard level. These were ceiled in timber, while those below the courtyard level were ceiled with barrel-vaults of stone. The walls are of red freestone rubble roughly coursed and have been rough-cast, but the light-coloured freestone dressings were left exposed. Below the courtyard, dressings at voids have

* "Church" in MS., which must be a mistake for "castle."

merely rounded arrises at jambs and lintel, but above that level the majority are wrought with delicate and well-proportioned Renaissance mouldings, which are enriched, in many cases, with quatrefoiled pateræ. With respect to this enrichment it is worth noting that a fireplace lintel, with the same pattern, is dated 1597, and that an adjoining doorway similarly enriched is dated 1622; while the same design is also found on a mutilated lintel dated 1522, which is built into the parapet of the bridge. These three dated items cover a period of a century, yet the ornament is identical. While the later details are *in situ*, the earliest is not, but it may be conjectured that it came from the 16th-century addition to the forebuilding. With these items should be related the doorway of similar detail which forms the present entrance through the wall enclosing Roslin Chapel (Cf. No. 138), and which was removed from the castle.

The eastern range is entered from the courtyard at third-floor level, and at first-floor level from the garden on the south-south-west, where a gun-hole commands the entrance. Intercommunication is maintained by an unusually spacious and well lit turnpike-stair which ascends from basement to attic.

While the elevation to the gardens is adorned by extraneous enrichment, the great expanse of walling rising sheer from the rock at base, which is scarped for defence, is most impressive; the elevation to the courtyard is more richly treated. It has a moulded basement course, an unusual feature in 16th-century domestic work, and a projecting round turret borne on a moulded corbelling, all constructed in ashlar. The doorway is elaborated with a delicately moulded Renaissance architrave and cornice, both enriched with a lozenge ornament, while the architrave has in addition a vine scroll and quatrefoiled pateræ. On the frieze are the initials S. W. S. (Sir William Sinclair) and the date 1622. Surmounting the cornice is an empty panel-space having a moulded border enriched with the vine scroll and quatrefoils. The small window adjoining the doorway and a similar light in the turret are also enriched with quatrefoils. Between turret and doorway is a large window at courtyard level, and, centering with it, on the attic floor, a dormer. The sills of these have been lowered, altering their por-

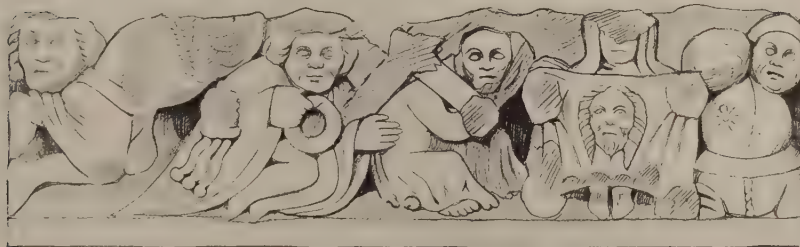
portion. Their architraves are enriched with quatrefoils alternating with lozenges. The dormer has a semicircular pediment flanked and surmounted by carved finials. The archivolt is fancifully engrailed. Within the pediment is a shield bearing the engrailed cross of the Sinclairs, flanked by the initials W. S. and two fleurs-de-lys. The corresponding dormer on the east elevation has concentric semicircles on the pediment.

Internally the arrangement has been very similar on each floor; at the northern end there is a chamber of the full width of the range; south of this is the staircase, beyond which a passage at the west side traverses the range and gives access to three chambers in the main block and one in the tower at each level.

The basement storey is partly hewn from the rock; the eastern chamber is the kitchen, and has the usual large fireplace and a flue of great height, still perfect. The latter is lit at each stage by small apertures in the north-east re-entrant angle formed by the building at its junction with the revetment on the north. The kitchen is fairly well lit and is provided with a slop outlet. At the stair-foot an unusually large hatch pierces the vaults, so that articles of bulk might be raised from the basement up to the courtyard-level. South of the stair are the three vaulted chambers mentioned above and a fourth within the tower. These have cobbled floors, which appear to be original. On the floor above, the arrangements are similar, but the eastern chamber is a bakehouse and has, in addition to a fireplace, an oven with a domical roof and separate flue. This chamber too has a slop outlet. In the vault, and also in the kitchen vault below, is a small square opening. These have been conjectured to be primitive speaking-tubes. The windows at this stage have gun-holes in the breast. The third floor is partly inhabited; in the uninhabited portion, the southern half, there is an accumulation of soil. The passage wall contains the entrance to a small wheel-stair, which rose to some portion of the building that projected out into the courtyard, but has been removed. The stair appears to be entire, but its well is filled with soil. From the room in the tower a second wheel-stair rose to the room above. In the wall between the tower room and the southmost chamber of the main block is a



Nº 1



Nº 2



Nº 3

J. S. RICHARDSON.

Drawings by J. S. Richardson.

(1) Jesus before Pilate, who washes his hands. (2) Carrying the Cross ; St Veronica. (3) Crucifixion Scene.

FIG. 157.—ROSLIN CHAPEL (No. 138) : PASSION SCENES.



FIG. 158. —South-East Chapel : West Side.



FIG. 159.—North Aisle : East Side.

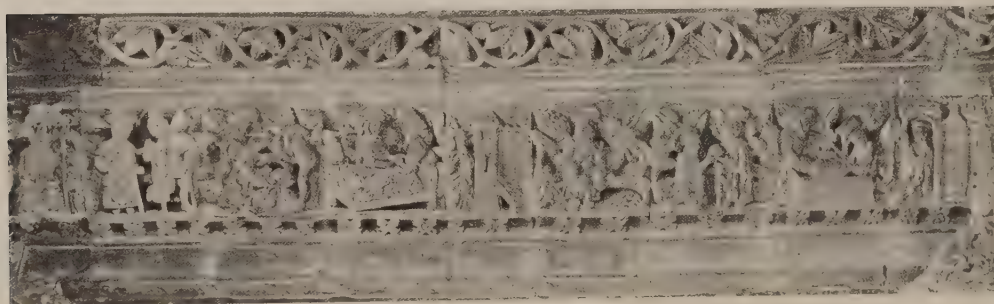


FIG. 160. —South Aisle : East Side, Seven Virtuous Acts.



Photos by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 161.—South Aisle : West Side, Seven Deadly Sins.

ROSLIN CHAPEL (No. 138) : CARVED LINTELS.

To face p. 111.

garderobe ; this garderobe and that on the floor above are the only ones found in the building. It has a lamp recess and had a seat, but there was probably no flue. The tiny window lighting this at the south-west re-entrant angle is similar to one in the south-east angle lighting the stair.

At courtyard level the north-eastern chamber is finely panelled in Memel pine, which dates from 1622, and was inserted within an already existing building, as is shown at the north-west corner, where it covers a moulded lintel of stone ; the chamber has an ornate plaster ceiling (Fig. 115) divided into nine coffers by ribs, which are adorned on the splayed sides and soffits with a running enrichment of birds and foliage. The coffers are enriched with foliaceous garlands and fleurs-de-lys, as well as fruit such as grapes and pomegranates, amid which animals, probably hounds, gambol. The centre panel has a shield bearing an engrailed cross, which is supported by a mermaid, with a comb in one hand and a trail of seaweed in the other, and by a griffin. Above the shield is a rudimentary helm and mantling surmounted by a label inscribed CREDO and by a griffin as crest : over all are the initials S. W. S. and the date 1623. At the north-west corner of this chamber is the entrance to the wheel-stair which ascends to the attic, and from the foot of which an annexe was entered. This annexe Father Hay shows entire, but to-day it is represented only by the entrance and the fireplace, which are built up.

South of the staircase was the Hall, an apartment some 54 feet in length, of which to-day only the roofless southern portion is seen, as a modern cross wall has been inserted. It was entered by the central courtyard doorway described above. It was finished in plaster and well lit from all sides except the north. The majority of the windows are to-day built up but have the upper part of the jambs grooved for glazing, while behind the rebate was a heavy case or shutter, provision for which is seen on the sills ; the breasts are provided with gun-holes. The west wall has a fine central fireplace ; the mouldings on jamb and lintel are enriched with quatrefoil pateræ. The lintel is a straight arch with radiating joints. The delicately moulded cornice, enriched with

pateræ and with a dog-tooth ornament, bears a shield parted *per pale* and charged with an engrailed cross and three crescents. Flanking the shield in the upper dexter corner are the initials S. W. S. (Sir William Sinclair) in monogram, and in the sinister corner I. E. for Jean Edminstone his wife ; below is the date 1597. In the breast of the chimney is a circular aperture. South of the present entrance, which was originally a window, is a large aumbry with jambs, lintel, and sill rebated for a timber door. In the south wall, between the two windows, an alcove is formed with jambs projecting into the chamber, for what purpose is not clear, unless for a dais or buffet ; it was ceiled in timber, as the joist-holes prove. In one jamb of what was the central eastern window is a very beautiful and entire example of the wall-basins of the period. The recess is square-headed, and is bordered by a hollow moulding enriched with nail-head ornament. At the south-east angle of the Hall is the entrance to a chamber in the tower, the architrave of the doorway being enriched with quatrefoils. In the thickness of the walling are the second garderobe and the entrance to the wheel-stair, which led to the tower room below and must have continued to the upper floor, if such a floor existed. This tower chamber has lights in the external walls and a small fireplace. Above the windows are gun-holes.

Only the north-east portion of the range has to-day an attic storey ; the end room at this level is also panelled in Memel pine.

This eastern portion appears to be structurally of one period, probably late 16th century. Sir William in 1622 seems to have done little but embellish an already existing structure by inserting panelling, plaster work, and dormers with pediments and moulded chimney-copes. The dressed work exhibits a variety of mason's marks interspersed with rudely cut capitals such as D, P, R, M, etc.

In the garden below, the rock almost beneath the forebuilding was cut into steps. Where these led to is not known ; they have been hewn away and can hardly be traced.

The stone bridge which spanned the Esk at the deep gorge east of the castle is now represented only by the western abutment and a few courses of its arch. It is a 16th-century structure of ashlar in 15-inch courses and

spanned the gap in one arch. The soffit is unribbed and is 12 feet wide. The parapets, which slightly overhang on a continuous corbelling, were built, according to Father Hay, about 1690 by Sir James Sinclair, together with a gate on the bridge.

MILL.—Beside the timber bridge, at the linn, is a curious structure, only partly artificial, which apparently was the mill to which Father Hay refers. A rocky ledge juts out from the high river bank and has been excavated to form, with a little built masonry, a small chamber. The walls, where these are built, are of rubble $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. In the floor a channel or passage is cut to a depth of about 4 feet and of sufficient width to admit a man; where this passes beneath the end wall the rock lintel is arched and the sill is stepped down to the water. Externally, above this exit, there is a wide and deep chase hollowed out of the rock.

Beside this structure are some indefinite foundations which may be those of "a fine house by the mill," which, Father Hay relates, was built by Sir William Sinclair, the builder of the vaults and great turnpike of the castle.

xiii N.E. 8 June 1920.

141. Hawthornden Castle and Caves.—At Hawthornden, which is a mile north-east of and lower down the river North Esk than Roslin Castle, the stream winds through a deep and densely wooded gorge, the right bank of which exposes to the river a series of sandstone cliffs. At a turn of the stream, where the banks are precipitous, a rocky terrace juts out westward as a promontory and forms a very strong position for the castle which surmounts it, even though the ground to landward is considerably higher. In shape the site is roughly a triangle with a blunted apex. It measures rather less than 120 feet from east to west by 127 feet along the base and has on the west a height of 50 feet. Towards the southern end of the eastern side is a 15th-century tower, from which a screen wall returned to either extremity of the site, enclosing a slightly larger area than that now occupied by building. The 15th-century walling, which is ashlar in 12-inch courses of the stone composing the site, is seen returning from the tower southwards, where it is incorporated in a 16th-century structure, and then westwards, breasting the cliff to the

extremity. Within the enclosure stand the ruins of the tower and of a hall, the latter on the southern side. Any contemporary structures which may have occupied the areas north and west of the tower have been removed or are obscured by the 17th-century mansion which now completes the enclosure.

The tower is quadrangular. It measures, externally, $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet from north to south by 26 feet from east to west, and has contained at least three storeys. At base a heavy ground-course of chamfered members returns along the south wall, and also along the greater part of

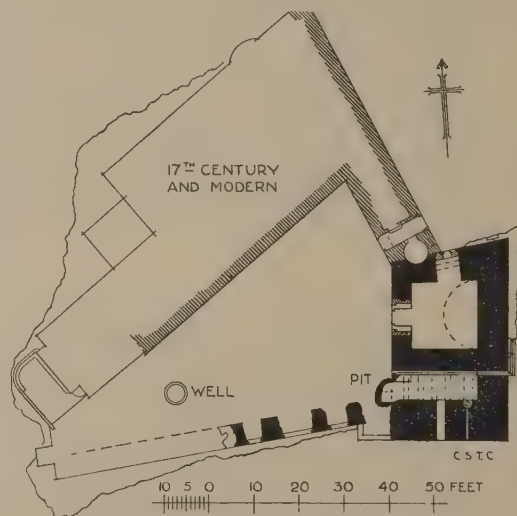


FIG. 162.—Hawthornden Castle (No. 141).

the east wall, where it has abutted on an upstanding rock, which rises to a height of 10 feet above the general level of the terrace and has been vertically scarped.

The east wall has windows on the upper floors only; those on the first floor are two narrow lights, two courses high, with chamfered jambs and curvilinear heads, the latter being formed in one stone; on the second floor there is a large window to the east with chamfered jamb and lintel, and similar windows open to north and south; all the windows have had seats in the embrasures. At basement-level a small 16th-century window has been inserted, looking north and with a gun-hole in its breast. The tower is now entered from the



FIG. 163.—17th-Century Building from Courtyard.



Photo : H.M. Office of Works.

FIG. 164.—Bridge at North Entrance,
ROSLIN CASTLE (No. 140).

courtyard through an opening that may not be in its original form. It opens into the basement, which contains a single chamber ceiled with a barrel-vault that appears to be secondary. The west wall does not exist above the vault, but the other walls remain to the height of the second-floor ceiling. As the upper portion is inaccessible, further details cannot be given.

In the courtyard, against the south-west angle of the tower, a hatch gives admission to a subterranean chamber in the rock, which has been a pit or prison; its floor is 11 feet beneath the courtyard. From east to west it has had a length of 19 feet beneath the lean-to structure adjoining the tower and a mean width of 6 feet. The north and east sides are formed by the rock, which has been dressed, but the remaining sides are built in ashlar. The ceiling is formed of six broad freestone ribs, chamfered on the arrises, which rise from the south wall, at a height of 4 feet 8 inches above the floor, in half arches received on the north wall of rock, and are overlaid with flags—a typical 15th-century mode of construction. In the south wall, towards the eastern end, there is a latrine recessed in the wall. West of the latrine is a window of fair size, but this is probably a 16th-century insertion, replacing the original and narrower opening. At the north-west angle of the chamber the rock is cut to form a rough seat, and against the east wall there has been a timber settle or bed, as is indicated by mortices for the runners.

Of the Hall there survives only a portion of its south wall, in which are remains of three lofty and probably later windows. One is sufficiently entire to show that the head was semicircular, that the upper portion was glazed, and that behind the glazing was a shutter.

Within the courtyard is the well, a circular shaft, 5 to 6 feet in diameter, driven to a present depth of 56½ feet, and to-day there are 5 or 6 feet of water at the bottom. At one side the bucket has worn a perceptible groove on the wall.

To the north-west angle of the tower is attached the wing or "jamb" of an L-planned mansion, probably of the early 17th century, the main block of which returns along the north-western perimeter of the site, so that the re-entrant angle faces south. This addition is rubble-built and harled, but the dressings are exposed. It comprised a "laich" floor and

two storeys above, but the main block has been heightened in relatively modern times to provide a third storey.

Through the "jamb" a pend gives entrance to the courtyard. The doorway has a heavily moulded 17th-century Renaissance architrave, cornice, and triangular pediment, the last containing a panel bearing a shield parted *per pale* and charged with three wavy bars, for Drummond, and on a bend a mullet between two crescents, for Scott, with a third crescent towards the middle base. Above the shield is a crudely executed helm and mantling, surmounted by a pegasus as crest; on a label above is an illegible motto of which only EDDIT can be deciphered, no doubt a relic of the Drummond motto: *Hos gloria reddit honores*. In the door jamb are two bar-holes and the upper is one of the few examples that remain in Scotland complete with lining. In the chase is an oak boxing, in which the oak bar runs very easily. The nail-studded timber door is probably contemporary and has a wrought-iron scutcheon plate and a large and elaborate wrought-iron knocker, which is 22 inches long and 5 inches wide and bears the initials S. W. D. and D. B. S. pierced on the plate. The initials are those of Sir William Drummond, son of the poet, and his wife, Dame Barbara Scott, whose arms are given, impaled, *supra*. The Scott arms appear again on a dormer pediment at the east end of the main block, second floor. Above the entrance are three gun-loops, set one and two, of a pattern more usually found in late 16th-century work.

The south wall of the main portion contains a panel inscribed: DIVINO MUNERE GULIELMUS / DRUMMONDUS IOHANNIS / EQUITIS AURATI FILIUS / UT HONESTO OTIO QUI / ESCERET SIBI ET SUCCES / SORIBUS INSTAURAVIT / ANNO 1638: "By the bounty of Heaven William Drummond, son of Sir John, that he might rest in honourable leisure, restored (this house) for his own use and that of his successors in the year 1638." William Drummond was the well-known Scottish poet and writer.

The entrance to the main portion is in the same wall. It has a good Renaissance doorway, rather later than the outer door of the pend. Surmounting it is a square heraldic panel, dated 1795.

Internally the structure has been modernised,

but the rooms still retain their panelling, which is painted and is probably of Memel pine; one room on the second floor has its ceiling simply panelled in plaster. On an outbuilding at the west end of the main block is inserted a large corbel, probably of 15th-century date, wrought as a grotesque human head.

THE CAVES.—On the west, beyond the main block, a look-out or balcony is formed in the rock, and from this there was, according to Pennant's statement, a stair to the famous caves below. These are entered to-day from a doorway in the south side situated just below the south walling. From this a gallery, 7 feet wide and 6 feet high, runs westwards a distance of 82 feet to the face of the precipice. A second gallery lies to the south, passes over the well, and joins the first at the western end. At the junction there is an ascent of 9 steps, and from the higher level a chamber opens to the right or north, and a second, roughly L-shaped, to the south; the latter has nests for pigeons excavated in the rock walls, and beneath it lies a second pigeon-house, in which the nests are built in stone. From the well-shaft a gallery has been driven a little above water-level through the rock southwards and opens to the exterior. In the rock which walls the terrace north-east of the tower another chamber has been excavated. This manifestly was a habitation, for it contains a fireplace, windows, seats and cupboards; on the walls are incised R. G. 1736 and W. M. D. 1716. A very complete description of the caves is given in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xlv (1910-11), p. 278. In the *Scotichronicon* (lib. xiii, cap. xlviii) it is told how in 1341 Alexander de Ramsay made himself a fortress (*municipium*) in the cave of Hawthornden (*in cavea de Hauthorndane*), having with him a select band of kindred spirits, who, from this refuge, made frequent raids on the English border. Almost every young man of noble birth thought it necessary for his reputation to attach himself to this training-school (*schola militiæ*).

SUNDIAL.—On the terrace is a 17th-century free-standing dial having a circular baluster shaft of Renaissance design, 2 feet 11 inches in height and 1 foot 2 inches in greatest width. The shaft is well moulded and has two enriched members; the upper bears the egg-and-dart ornament, while the lower is scalloped.

MISCELLANEOUS.—On the lawn, east of the tower, is a 17th-century pier which encloses a standpipe, apparently for a fountain. The pier to front and back has a pediment with pyramidal finials, one bearing the initial D. for Drummond. A shield in one tympanum bears a swan surmounting three wavy bars (? representing water); on a label above is the motto [UR]BI CANIT ET ORBI ("her song is heard at home and abroad"). Neither charge nor motto can be traced; the design is probably mere ornament. It is repeated with a single wavy bar in a circular panel on a stone built against the back. The rear pediment bears three bars wavy.

viii S.W. 16 June 1920.

142. Auchindinny House.—The estate of Auchindinny was acquired in 1702¹ by John Inglis, Writer to the Signet. The mansion (Fig. 82), standing less than half a mile south of the village, is of particular interest as the smallest example known of Sir William Bruce's work.² It is also the latest in date. From family papers it appears to have been completed by 1707, at which date Bruce would be some 77 years of age. The house is approached by a short avenue of limes and beeches from the old coach road running through Auchindinny village. The lay-out is one greatly favoured by Bruce and other architects of the time, an oblong house, regular and symmetrical, flanked by two outlying pavilions linked to it by curved screen walls; in these houses the chimney-flues are no longer placed in the gables, but are carried in internal walls. At Auchindinny the masonry is coursed rubble keyed for harling. The margins are back-set, the eaves-course is moulded. The walls are slightly offset at base. The flat-topped roof is slated on the slopes and has a graceful bell-cast. In the height there are a "laich" floor, two upper floors and an attic. The pavilions are two-storeyed. The ground has been cut back to air the "laich" floor, and the lowest window sills have been cut down for a like purpose. Internally, the existence of two vaulted chambers suggests that the western part of the basement represents an older house of c. 16th-17th-century date. But, though the vaulting would quite well suit a building of that time and is less likely to have been built so late as the 18th century, this evidence is not quite conclusive.



FIG. 165.—16th-Century Building from South-West.



FIG. 166.—Buttresses on 15th-Century Wall.



FIG. 167.—15th-Century Building from Courtyard.

ROSLIN CASTLE (No. 140)

The entrance is centred at first-floor level and is a good Renaissance doorway reached by a flight of steps. It opens on a hall, behind which lies the staircase of scale-and-platt type, spacious and easily graded, which rises from ground to attic. The newels are of freestone, demi-shafts with slightly cut capitals and bases; the steps have bowtels. On the basement floor the western third of the house has been a single vaulted chamber but is now subdivided; in the vault are iron rings on which a hanging pole

at the stair-head is fully panelled in oak and has two presses in the panelling of the back wall. The fireplace is of moulded stone. The western part of the house at this level now forms one large and dignified chamber but was originally subdivided. The walls here are panelled in oak, save at places where panels and doors of pine are substituted. The principal fireplace is large and has a good moulded border of stone. The eastern part of the house comprises two bedrooms panelled in Memel pine, having conventional picture panels above the doors and fireplaces. The fireplaces are of stone, moulded. The rooms are entered from a little lobby also panelled in Memel pine. The attic floor has been modernised, and dormers have been inserted.

The pavilions follow generally the treatment of the house. The northern window of each is delicately moulded and shouldered; the other openings have back-set margins. In the western wall of the western pavilion is an archway, now built up, set at such a low level that its purpose is not clear. In this pavilion there are two chambers below, with rooms above, the latter originally entered from a fore-stair at the back. In the eastern pavilion, the back chamber seems to have been the bakehouse or brewhouse, the boarded-up projection within the other chamber being possibly an oven or kiln. The newel-stair giving access to the upper floor seems to have been removed from an older house and re-erected in its present position.

This house was the residence of Henry Mackenzie, author of *The Man of Feeling*, from 1795 till 1807.³

¹ *The Family of Inglis of Auchindinny and Redhall*, by John A. Inglis, p. 21; ² See *Introd.*, p. xliii; ³ *The Family of Inglis*, p. 174.

xiii N.E. 24 November 1926.

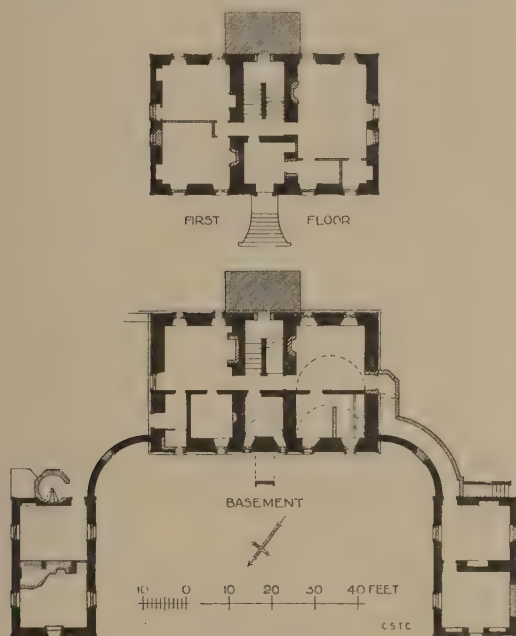


FIG. 168.—Auchindinny House (No. 142).

has been suspended. In front of the staircase is a small vaulted cellar. The eastern third of the basement comprises the kitchen and offices.

On the first floor the dining-room and its service occupy the western part of the house, and in the eastern part are two sitting-rooms, all considerably altered. The architrave of the dining-room entrance is of pine and is shouldered at top and sides. The fireplace of the south-east room is of moulded stone. The second-floor landing has been panelled in Memel pine, and much of this remains. Here also the door architraves are shouldered. The little room

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

143. Fort, Hillend Hill.—Just behind an old quarry on Hillend Hill and on the crest of a small spur of the Pentland Hills, which juts out from the base of Caerketton Hill at the north-east, there are some traces of a fort. These lie at an elevation of slightly over 1000 feet above sea-level and enclose an area approximately 200 feet

in diameter. The details are completely destroyed on the east side, but they are somewhat better preserved at the west and south-west, where a short section indicates that there had been at least two lines of defence about 12 feet apart. The outer line is at a level of about 8 feet lower than the inner line and roughly 15 feet higher than the level outside. These ramparts can also be traced around a portion of the north side, but the details are less clearly defined. In one portion of the inner defence, however, a row of fairly large stones, set edge to edge for a distance of about 35 feet, indicates that the defences were, in part at least, of stone. There are no very clear indications of an entrance, but it was possibly from the north.

vii S.E. (unnoted). 26 November 1928.

144. Fort, Mavisbank House.—Situated in the grounds of Mavisbank House, this fort occupies the levelled summit of a knoll in the angle formed by the junction of the Bilston Burn with the river North Esk, about 100 yards south-west of Mavisbank House, at an elevation of 350 feet above sea-level and 100 feet above the North Esk, which flows about 250 yards distant. To the west, across a slight hollow, the ground rises with a steep slope, but elsewhere, from a distance of 50 feet from the steeply scarped sides of the fort, the descent to the low ground on the left bank of the two streams is very sharp. No trace of a wall or rampart surrounding the enceinte is left, and the only artificial work remaining is the scarping and a terrace 12 feet broad, which runs round the fort, except for a short distance on the western arc. On the north-west the scarp above the terrace rises 12 feet in height and the scarp below falls 10 feet, while on the east the corresponding measurements are 8 feet and 7 feet. The enceinte is almost circular, but measures slightly more from east to west than from north to south, the dimensions being 156 feet and 153 feet respectively.

"Several articles of brass, and of ancient form" were found here in the 18th century.¹ This led Sir John Clerk to conclude that the fort had been "a Roman station." Despite the fact that there is nothing in its appearance to suggest a Roman origin, General Roy accepted Clerk's view, and based upon it the erroneous

theory as to the course of the Roman road, which is referred to in the Introduction (p. xxix).

¹ *Stat. Acct.*, x, p. 287.

viii S.W. 13 August 1913.

CAIRNS.

145. Cairn, Caerketton Hill.—On the crest of Caerketton Hill, immediately to the south of the crags, and at an elevation of over 1500 feet above sea-level, are the very much scattered remains of a cairn. The construction lies partly in the parish of Lasswade and partly in the parish of Colinton. It has quite obviously suffered considerable denudation, the stones having no doubt been taken to build the adjoining dike. What is left of the structure consists of very small stones and has a diameter of approximately 53 feet with an average height of about 5 feet.

vii S.E. (unnoted). 26 November 1928.

146. Cairn near Roslin.—About 300 yards south-west of Mountmarle, on the summit of a small rise on rolling ground at an elevation of about 500 feet above sea-level, the highest point in the neighbourhood, is a circular cairn of sand and stones, some of the latter being of considerable size. It measures about 56 feet in diameter and 7 feet in height. It is slightly hollow on the top, and a portion of the western arc suggests the possibility of its having been a bell-shaped cairn, but it has been planted with trees, of which two rowans remain, and its contour has been much disturbed.

vii S.E. 27 August 1913.

SITES

147. Cairn, Gourlaw.—Not the slightest trace of this cairn survives. It lay on the northern edge of the field immediately to the south of the dwelling-house at Gourlaw, at an elevation of some 600 feet above sea-level. The highest point of the law, 629 feet, lies some 200 yards to the north-east.

The remains of this cairn were removed in 1905 when two cinerary urns and three other deposits of incinerated bones were found. Amongst the burnt bones covered by the larger urn was a perforated bone ornament.

See *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxix (1904-5), p. 411.

xiv N.W. (unnoted). 27 August 1913.

148. The Maiden Castle.—About midway between the village of Polton and Hawthornden Castle the river North Esk makes a series of sharp bends around the base of a steep promontory marked on the 6-inch O.S. map in ordinary type as "The Maiden Castle." The site is suggestive of a mote and bailey, but, although slight traces of defensive work can still be faintly discerned, they are now so much scattered and broken that no precise details of the construction can be obtained. No indications of the line of approach were observed on the narrow neck of the promontory on the north, and a cutting on the north-east leading to the river is probably of later date.

viii S.W. 16 June 1927.

The following are marked on the O.S. maps :—

149. Broomhill House, near Burdiehouse.

vii N.E.

150. John Knox's Pulpit.

viii S.W.

151. Wallace's Cave, near Rosebank House.

xiii N.E.

152. Stone Cists found, 1885, England's Hill.

viii N.W.

LIBERTON.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

153. Chapel (Remains of), Niddrie House.—Abutting on the modern western extension of Niddrie and 12 yards east of the old house, is a vaulted 18th-century tomb-house on the site of a chapel founded in 1502 and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The undernoted fragments of ecclesiastical detail are built into the dwarf wall enclosing the tomb-house front.

(1) The moulded freestone base of a free-standing cross, square on plan, 1 foot $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches

across the base, and 1 foot 2 inches in height. The missing shaft has been 11 inches broad by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and sat $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches within its base.

(2) A circular bowl of freestone, $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet high and 1 foot $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, which is apparently a font. It bears in relief on its outer surface shields on which are grotesques.

(3) A freestone panel, 1 foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high by 1 foot 5 inches broad, that bears an angel holding a shield parted *per pale* and charged with *dexter*, a garb in base and two mullets in chief, for Wauchope, and, *sinister*, a hunting horn stringed and garnished, for Forrester. Around the margin runs an illegible inscription in Gothic lettering.

(4) A cross-head of freestone, with hollowed angles between the arms and lozenge-shaped voided centre, that measures 1 foot 8 inches above the necking band and 1 foot 7 inches across the arms; the thickness is 5 inches. The shaft is oblong and measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(5) A panel of freestone, 1 foot 7 inches high by 1 foot broad, bearing beneath a crown a shield charged with the Royal Arms of Scotland.

(6) The moulded head of a piscina or credence. It is 1 foot 5 inches in height and 3 feet broad, and has a moulded hood of ogival form, crocketed on the extrados and flanked by two uncarved shields; beside it, on the south-western angle of the enclosure, is a little engaged shaft, 1 foot 5 inches high by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, with moulded base and necking.

The tomb-house has a handsome front in the Renaissance manner of its time; the pediment is triangular and contains the Wauchope heraldic achievement. Above the entrance is a wrought-iron grille. Within the tomb-house is a bulkhead, apparently covering a vault into which are built two slabs; the first, on the west side, 4 feet 7 inches wide by 1 foot 11 inches high, records that THIS . TOME . VES . BIGGIT . BE . ROBERT / VAVCHOP . OF . NVDRIMARSCH / AL . AND . ENTERIS . HEIR . P . P . 1587.

The second stone is built into the upper surface of the bulkhead. It is 6 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 3 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. About the middle of the upper surface a shield is incised and bears a garb below two mullets, and initials W.V.; also incised is a marginal inscription very curiously executed, for it reads from right to left, while the letters, with the exception of

s are reversed: HEAR . LYIS . ANE . HONOR-
ABIL / MAN . WILLIAM / WAVCHOP . OF . NIDRE-
MERSCHIL / QVHA . DEC[ET]SI[T] / YE . VI . DAY .
FEB / RAVR (*sic*) . 1587. The fifth line, in
addition to being reversed, is also upside down.

SKEW-PUT.—At the entrance to the little
cemetery west of the house is a skew-put, 1 foot
high, 2 feet long and 11 inches broad, bearing
on the cavetto a human face.

iv S.W. 8 April 1921.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

154. The Inch.—This house stands on the
south-eastern outskirts of Edinburgh, almost $2\frac{1}{2}$
miles from the General Post Office, in a cup
bounded by the hills of Arthur's Seat, Blackford,
Liberton, and Craigmillar; so low, indeed, does
it lie that, until the middle of the 18th century,
much of the ground surrounding the higher spit
of land on which the mansion is placed and
from which the property is named, was sub-
merged or was at least liable to floods.

The original house forms the eastern angle
of the present mansion; it was an L-planned
structure of three storeys and an attic, with
its main block running north-east and south-
west and its wing returning in a north-westerly
direction in alignment with the north-east
gable; within the re-entrant angle was placed
a rectangular stair-tower. James Winram was
the founder, and above the entrance is recorded
the date of erection, 1617. In 1634 Winram
erected a low outbuilding of two floors in exten-
sion of the wing, but of less width. Early in
the last century the main block was extended
south-westwards, while other structures were
added on the north-west and west.

The old building is of rubble and is rough-cast.
Several of the windows have been inserted,
and others have been enlarged: all have
exposed back-set and chamfered margins; the
dormers have pediments, of which one only,
that on the wing looking south-west, is inscribed.
It bears on a shield a serpent coiled in an
S-shape round an arrow, barbs downwards,
bordered by the motto *Festina lente*. The
gables are crow-stepped, and the chimney copes
moulded. The stair-tower rises considerably
higher than the roofs and terminates in a
crenellated parapet above a continuous moulded

corbel-table. The dormers facing south-west
on the outbuilding have pediments inscribed
with the initials of James Winram and his wife,
Jean Swinton,¹ singly on the outer pediments
and assembled on the centre pediment in mono-
gram with the date 1634.

The outbuilding is not vaulted and has been
greatly altered internally. Its only feature is
a stone fireplace in the upper room at the north
end, which has a wooden surround of about the
early 18th century with characteristic lugs or
shoulders and moulded cornice; above is a
panel bordered by a heavy moulding.

The house has its entrance in the north-west
wall of the stair-tower; the doorway has a
boldly moulded stone architrave, small cornice
and raking cornice enclosing a pediment in-
scribed 1617. The turnpike-stair rises from the
basement to the attic floor, and from this level
a turret-stair, corbelled out on the north-east,
rises to a chamber within the tower, above the
staircase, and to the parapeted look-out. The
turret has a conical roof of overlapping and
moulded flagstones.

The main stair being spacious, the entry is
less constricted than usual. The stair-well
forms a fair-sized lobby, from which doors open
into the basement chambers, one in the wing
and a second in the main block. These retain
their vaults, but are now utilised as the dining-
room and smoking-room and for this purpose
have been remodelled. The fireplace of the
dining-room is part of the original house,
having been removed from an upper room of
the wing. An access has been opened to the
modern extension, and within the dining-room
is a handsome stone doorway of early 18th-
century type. At the west-south-west corner
of the dining-room a narrow mural service-stair
ascends to the floor above.

On the first floor one chamber lay within
the wing and two within the main block,
but to-day the south-western chamber has
been curtailed to provide a bathroom. The
wing chamber has a garderobe without flue
at the north-western angle. The stone fire-
place is modern, but its wooden surround is
probably of the late 17th or early 18th cen-
tury. Within the main block the north-eastern
chamber was probably the Hall. There is a
large fireplace in the gable, the lintel being a
single stone 26 inches high and 9 feet long;



FIG. 169.—Craigmillar Castle from the South-East (No. 156).

the jambs are well moulded and definitely show Renaissance feeling; the mouldings are repeated on the other fireplaces throughout the house. The south-western chamber, which probably opened off its neighbour, has, in the gable, a fireplace, smaller than that of the Hall, flanked by two windows, the northern of which remains, while the other has been filled up. At the south-west angle there is a garderobe like that in the wing chamber, while recessed within the corresponding angle is the upper end of the cellar-stair. This arrangement of rooms occurs on each of the upper floors. Several of the upper rooms retain traces of their panelling in Memel pine, while in a window of the second-floor wing-chamber, the upper half of which is glazed and the lower portion shuttered, the shutters appear to be original, although considerably repaired. The attics, like those of the wing at Pinkie (No. 115), have coved ceilings.

The following armorial panels are built into the wall of the modern hall and staircase:

(1) A panel, 2 feet 11 inches high by 1 foot 7 inches broad, has thistles at the two lower corners and at the upper the initials I. and Q. (Quartus) for James IV. The panel contains, beneath a crown, a shield bearing the Royal Arms of Scotland. This was brought from Bridge-end, a farm on the estate.

(2) From the same place came a panel 2 feet 8 inches broad by 1 foot 8 inches in height, which bears the three towers of the Edinburgh arms; flanking the gatehouse are two shields; the dexter is charged with three unicorns' heads couped, for Preston of Craigmillar, and the sinister with a gyronny, for Campbell.

(3) A third panel, brought from Canonmills in Edinburgh, has the same three towers, in this case flanked by the initials G. H. and the date 1642.

Built into the east wall of the garden, beside the cottage about 250 yards east of the house, is a 17th-century armorial panel 1 foot 6½ inches square; its shield is charged: On a bend two fleurs-de-lys, in the *dexter* base a pelican vulned feeding its young. The shield is flanked by the initials G. T. and is surmounted by a helmet with plumes.

Within a shrubbery immediately north of the mansion lie several architectural details from the town house of an ancestor of the present proprietor in the Cowgate, Edinburgh.²

(1) The lintel of the entrance inscribed WILLIAM . 1570 . LITIL .

(2) Six skew-puts bearing on a shield the initials V. and L. for William Little.

(3) A gable finial initialled S. D. or D. S. in monogram.

(4) Several stones from a stair or turret wrought with a bold cable ornament.

SUNDIALS.—Three 17th-century sundials are preserved in the grounds. The first, standing about 20 yards north-east of the house, is a cubical dial-stone, 1 foot 4½ inches in height by 1 foot 1¼ inches wide, on a moulded seating, which was removed from Craigmillar Castle and erected on a modern shaft and base; there are four dials.

The second stands about 100 yards north-east of the house and is a more elaborate example of the craft. On a modern baluster rests a cubical dial-stone containing three dials, and on the fourth face an armorial panel bearing the Preston arms; an upper dial-stone, in this case octagonal, surmounts the lower one, and the junction of square and octagon is effectively treated with cherubs' heads. The upper stone has eight dials on the sides and one on the upper surface.

A third sundial, also cubical, measuring 1 foot 1 inch broad and 1 foot 3½ inches high, has been erected on the lawn south-east of the house. It has four dials.

The Inch is inhabited and in good repair.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—James Winrame of Nether Liberton was Keeper of the Great Seal in 1623.³ His son, George, possessed the barony of Liberton, comprehending the lands and baronies of Nether and Over Liberton.⁴

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a. 1629, No. 1463; ² *Liberton in Ancient and Modern Times*, George Good, pp. 31-2; ³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., No. 516; ⁴ *Ibid.*, s.a. 1629, No. 1463.

iii S.E. 15 April 1921.

155. Peffermill.—About half a mile east of Cameron Toll is the 17th-century mansion of Peffermill (Fig. 177), built by Edward Edgar of Peffermill, c. 1636. It became a farmhouse, and subsequently was divided into small dwellings, but within the last few years it has been restored as a single tenement.

On plan the structure is L-shaped, comprising a main block, which runs north-east and south-

west and measures 76 feet by $22\frac{3}{4}$ feet, and a "jamb" or wing projecting rectangularly, $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the south-western end of the south-east wall, with a width of 25 feet; in the re-entrant angle, which faces east, is a circled staircase tower. In height there are three storeys, of which the uppermost is an attic lit by dormers, while above this is a garret.

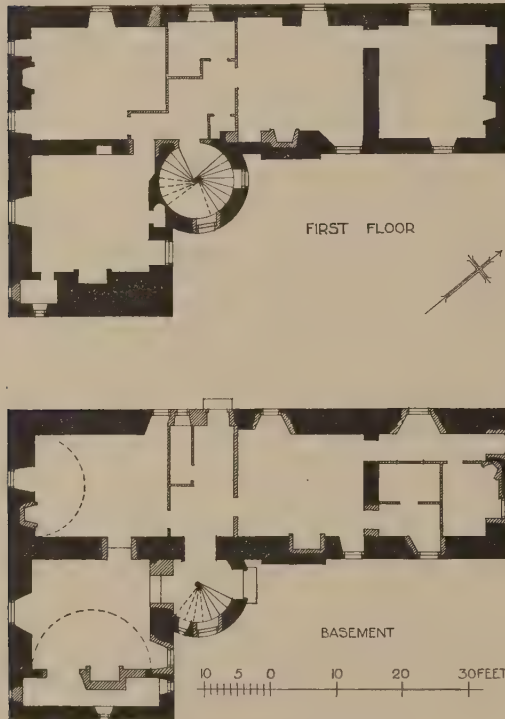


FIG. 170.—Peffermill House (No. 155).

The masonry is of rubble, harled, with the dressings exposed—these are of local grey free-stone. The windows have a splay on jambs and lintel; the eaves-course is moulded, and a moulded string-course returns at sill level of the dormers and a second, on parts only of the structure, at the level of the first-floor sills. The gables are crow-stepped; the roofs, steeply pitched, are of timber, slated. The majority of the dormers have semicircular pediments, but others are pointed and segmental; one such on the north-west elevation is dated 1636.

The entrance is in the tower through a door-

way with a Scottish Renaissance architrave and cornice, the latter surmounted by a curvilinear "broken" pediment, which contains a strap-work cartouche bearing a shield parted *per pale* and charged with a lion rampant, for Edgar, and two swords issuing from the *dexter* and *sinister* chief points respectively, their points piercing a man's heart, with a cinquefoil in the honour point, for Pearson of Kippenross. On a label below are the mottos, CUI VULT DAT DEUS : DUM SPIRO SPERO. The shield is surmounted by a cherub's head; above this, supported on a little corbel, is a roundel bearing in monogram E. E. M. P for Edward Edgar¹ and his wife, M. Pearson (see above). A scroll borders the roundel and is inscribed, GOD WILL PROVYD.

Internally the rooms were originally the full width of the house and necessarily intercommunicated, as there were no passages. The two south-western chambers only are vaulted, and the southern of these was the kitchen. This had a widely arched fireplace in the south-east gable with a slop sink and outlet adjoining; at some later period a small chamber was formed within the opening by the insertion of a screen wall.

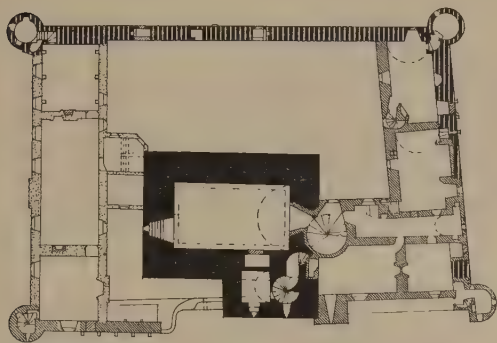
SUNDIALS.—On three side walls are three identical sundials of the tablet type, each surmounted by a strap-worked pediment and supported on a cherub's head.

MILL.—The coachman's house, which stands a few yards to the north-east, is dated 1670; it was formerly a mill.

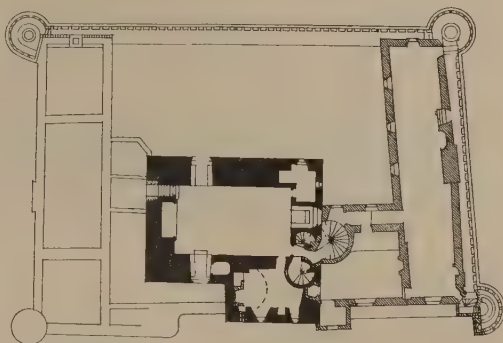
¹ *History of the Parish of Liberton*, by G. Good, p. 70.

iv S.W. 22 June 1920.

156. **Craigmillar Castle.**—The castle of Craigmillar (Figs. 169 and 172-4), stands on a rocky eminence three miles south of Edinburgh. Its most prominent feature is a massive tower, L-shaped on plan, built on the verge of a terrace, from which the rock drops sheer for 30 feet. The tower, however, was enclosed with a quadrangular curtain-wall embodying the south wall of the wing, and against this curtain lower buildings were erected, except at the south-west where the space was restricted by the tower. Only the lower parts of the structures on the south-east and south-west are contemporary



LOWER ENTRESOL OF TOWER & FIRST FLOOR OF EXTENSIONS



FIRST FLOOR OF TOWER & SECOND FLOOR OF EXTENSIONS

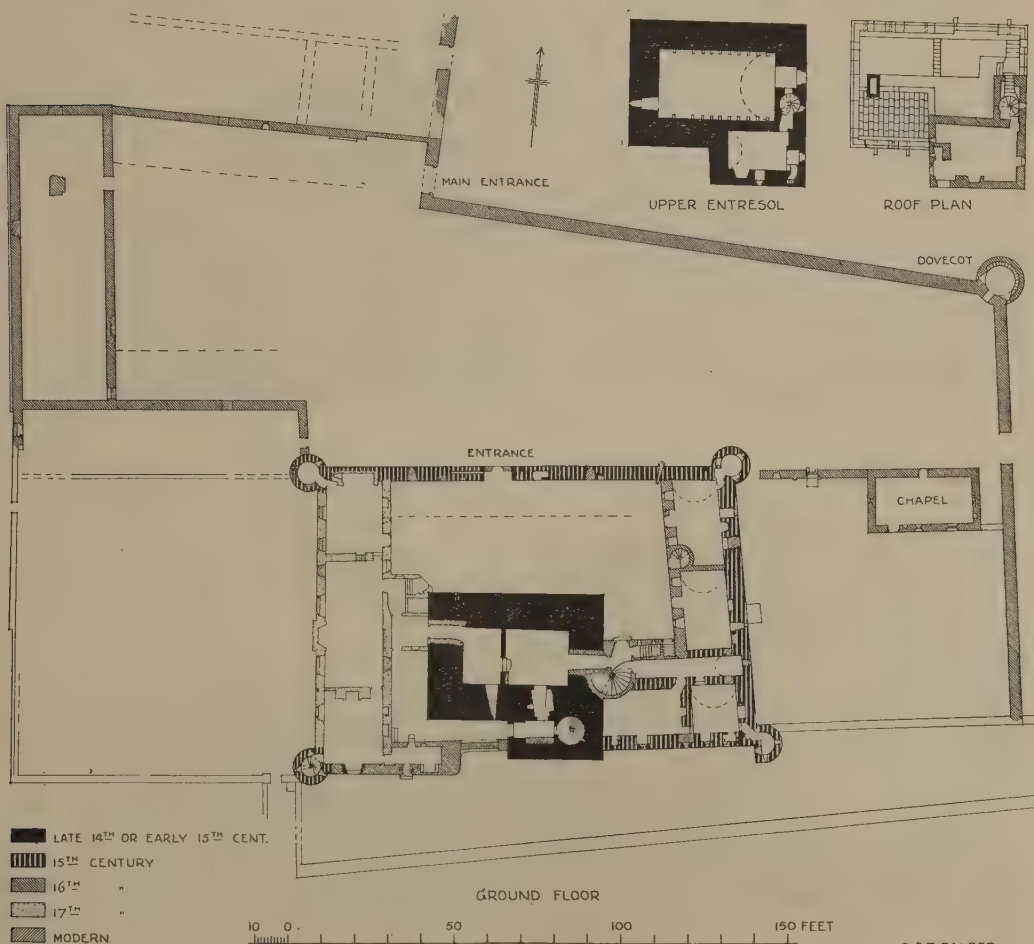


FIG. 171.—Craigmillar Castle (No. 156).

C.S.T. CALDER.

with the original wall, while the building against the north face has disappeared. On north, east, and west is an outer wall, within which are separate buildings.

The buildings and enclosure walls are constructed in the fine light-coloured freestone which abounds on the site. The stone throughout has weathered well, and with time has mellowed to a harmonious shade of grey. The approach is from the north, but returns westward along the brow of the hill beneath the outer wall to the main entrance gateway, $7\frac{3}{4}$ feet wide, with a semicircular head; beside the entrance, but outside the enclosure, there can be traced a range of building, probably stabling. The outer enclosure is a 16th-century construction and contains the following buildings. A circled tower at the north-east angle is a dovecot; its lower stage is furnished with gun-loops aligned on the main entrance, and on a second gate in the east wall. On the east is the chapel, which is a late pre-Reformation structure, on the west a garden with a long range of building on its north, against which building there has been a lean-to on the north side; at the north-west is the "presbytery," a Protestant Presbyterian meeting-house erected after 1687, upon the Indulgence granted by James VII.¹

The curtain returns on the south, incorporating the south wall of the tower wing, along the crest of the upstanding rock for a distance of $128\frac{1}{2}$ feet, then turns northward and completes the enclosure. At the angles are salient circled towers with loops enfiling the exterior surface of the walls. The curtain entrance is on the north. It is a wide gateway with a semicircular head, and has been contracted. Above it, within a moulded border, is a panel, probably dating from the 16th century, which bears, according to Nisbet,² "a shield couché, three unicorns' heads couped . . . supported by two lions; and for crest, a unicorn's head issuing out of a coronet instead of a wreath; motto, PRÆSTO UT PRÆSTEM. Below, on the stone, is the year of God 1427." The achievement is greatly weather-worn, but the armorial bearing can be deciphered, and is correctly stated by Nisbet. There is no trace of the motto and date, but on the outer surface of the upper border there appear to be a coronet, a wreath, and a saltire flanked by two roundels, one of which might be foiled. On the lower

border there has been an inscription in capitals, which reads CRAGM[Y]LLOR. It should be noted, however, that the curtain is a 15th-century construction, for which 1427 is a possible date. Above, on the parapet, is a second and smaller panel bearing beneath a coronet a shield charged with a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counter-flory, the Royal Arms of Scotland.

From the curtain gate a passage round three sides of the tower leads to the entrance, which is situated in the west wall of the wing.

TOWER.—The tower measures externally 49 feet from north to south by 53 feet from east to west; the re-entrant angle faces south-west, and the wing projects southwardly. The main block is four storeys in height, and two of these are vaulted; the parapet, which surmounts this portion only, does not overhang the wall-faces, and the stone-flagged roof which covers the upper vault is very flat in pitch. The wing is five storeys in height and terminated in a slated timber roof with crow-stepped gables, the wall-head being 2 feet higher than the parapet round the main portion; the upper portion of the wing is not original but a 16th-century alteration.

The tower may be inferred from record³ to date from the last quarter of the fourteenth century and has undergone some minor alterations, but the arrangement and construction, as well as some internal features, are suggestive of the great 15th-century building period. The entrance is a wide doorway, with a semicircular head, rebated for a gate opening outwards. Above is a panel with an enriched border, which bears a canted shield, charged with three unicorns' heads couped (Preston), surmounted by a tilting helmet, coroneted, from which issues as crest a unicorn's head. The entrance opens on a small two-storeyed lobby; the upper storey is vaulted and had a timber floor. At the inner end of the lobby is a wheel-stair, which rises to only one floor, while on the north side is the entrance to the basement of the main block, which is a dimly lighted cellar subdivided by a cross partition and originally ceiled in timber. The only light obtained is from a narrow slit in the south wall. The floor above has a vaulted ceiling and is lit by a small window in the west gable. The entrance was in the south wall but is now filled in. It lies immediately over the entrance to the ground floor, opens into a little



FIG. 172.—From the North-East.



FIG. 173.—From the South-West.



FIG. 174.—From the North-West.

CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE (No. 156.)

To face p. 122.

lobby formed within the thickness of the south wall of the main portion and must have been reached by a ladder from the entrance passage below. At a later date, when the adjoining buildings at the east were constructed, a more convenient access was formed in the east gable. The wheel-stair reaches to the level of this entresol floor, and from this level a second wheel-stair ascends to the first floor. At first-floor level the main block contains one large chamber, the Hall, which measures 35 by 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet; in the wing at this level there is the apartment known as "Queen Mary's Room," which originally was the kitchen of the tower. The Hall was ceiled in timber resting on corbels at 12 feet above the floor. It has large windows, with seats, in the side walls and in the east gable; the upper portion of the reveals are grooved for glazing, and there has also been a movable shutter or case, probably divided into upper and lower portions. These windows may have been widened subsequently. In the west gable is a handsome stone fireplace, apparently of the 15th century. It has a stone hood resting on an elaborately moulded cornice of late Gothic type; the jambs have engaged shafts, separated by a cavetto, terminating in bell-shaped bases and moulded capitals: the hearth retains its kerb of stone. Immediately south of the fireplace, and wrought on one of its stones, is a blank shield in relief. Remains of a pattern in red colour are still to be seen on the wall corbels. North of the fireplace a doorway communicates with the later building adjoining, but as the doorway seems to be much earlier than this building and is in keeping with the fireplace, there may have been behind it a mural closet or garderobe, which later was transformed to its present purpose; it should be noted that on the outside of the north wall is the exit of a garderobe flue which cannot be accounted for. There is an L-shaped mural chamber at the north-eastern angle, and a second chamber with rounded angles opens off the ingoing of the south window. The kitchen in the wing has undergone several changes; originally it appears to have been entered off the wheel-stair by the doorway which is now closed up, for the present entrance from the Hall seems secondary. The fireplace, or rather sequence of fireplaces, for there have been three, is in the west wall. The original

one is a wide segmental arch, which spans the room and has a dished basin of stone with slop outlet in the south jamb. When a new kitchen was provided in the later outbuilding east of the tower, a lesser fireplace, more suitable for the size of the chamber, was built within the arch, and this in turn was contracted and a modern fireplace inserted; lately this has been removed to expose the earlier work. The kitchen is lit from the south by two small windows, and between these is an aumbry.

Above first-floor level the ascent is continued by a smaller wheel-stair, the third which has been noticed. While the ascent is not generally continuous, it is unusual to find it spread over three stairs, as in this tower. From the upper stair the chamber or entresol, over the Hall and beneath the vault, is entered through the jamb of a large window in the east gable, the deep embrasure forming a little loft or gallery. This window is supplemented by a second and smaller light in the west gable. In the wing, above the kitchen, is a small vaulted chamber lit by windows south and east, with a garderobe with soil flue in the south-east angle. A fireplace in the south wall has a quirked edge-roll wrought on the jambs and lintel. Above this chamber is another, the loftiest in the castle, lit by a dormer to the south and by two windows in the gables. The two corbels which project boldly from the exterior of the south wall suggest the former existence of a timber construction reached from the chamber within. The stone vault of the entresol over the Hall is covered with stone flags, and round the walls of the main portion there returns a parapet-walk with embrasured parapet. The surface water is thrown off by channelled spouts.

CURTAIN WALLS.—The walls of enceinte and their angle towers are unusually complete. The north and east walls, as well as the eastern portion of the south wall, carry a walk and an embattled parapet, the latter borne on single corbels of bold projection, widely spaced and machicolated. Several of the merlons on the north and east are pierced and bear the initials S. for Simon, P. for Preston, G. for Gorton (an estate of the Preston family). The towers are carried somewhat higher than the curtains and also terminate in a walk and embattled parapet. The corbelling on the north-west tower is slighter than that on the

eastern towers, where the corbelling is similar to that on the curtains. All are salient from the curtain, and three are circled on plan, but the fourth, at the south-east angle, is D-shaped to accommodate, at ground level, a postern, and, above, an access to the parapet walk, which returns along the eastern portion of the south wall and terminates at a bretasche of stone corbelled out on a continuous corbel-table against the east wall of the great tower. Westward beyond the tower the curtain loses its character and becomes more definitely a portion of the building embodying it. From this building a roofed hanging gallery or bretasche of timber has projected southwards, as is indicated by the corbels for the joists and roof and by the access, which is filled in but remains traceable; between this and the wing of the great tower is a low stone screen carried over a cleft in the rock on a modern relieving arch, which was substituted for the timber beams that originally bore the wall across the void.

The curtains were so incorporated in later buildings that little free space was left between the tower and the curtain walls. Although the majority of these outbuildings appear to be later than the curtains, there is little doubt that at least the lower storeys of the buildings at the southern angles are contemporary with them. An inlet for water at the north-eastern end has externally a dished basin of stone with a graded channel penetrating the curtain. Above the entrance, and over the scontin arch, a mural chamber, which has been closed up, can still be traced. It derived light through the "shouldering" of the armorial panel before it. The stone spout which projects over the entrance externally appears to have its inlet in the chamber.

EAST AND SOUTH-EAST RANGES.—The range of building east of the tower is three storeys and an attic in height. The lowest storey (Fig. 175) accommodates itself to the level of the site and is partly subterranean. It is entered by a doorway at the re-entrant angle, whence a straight stair descends to a vaulted passage running east and west, from which a low vaulted cellar is entered on the north, and two vaulted chambers on the south. At the south-west angle of the cellar is a dished stone basin with a graded channel running into a stone sewer in the passage. From an opening in the north

wall a view is obtained of a small chamber partly filled with water. In the ingoing of the doorway is a partly built-up staircase. The western of the two chambers south of the passage is a bakehouse. It has a circular oven, situated beneath the wheel-stair on the floor above, with the fireplace and flue in front. The oven opening is ogival, and the east jamb of the fireplace is furnished with a salt-box. Against the east wall a stone table has run the length of the wall. A hatch in the vaulted ceiling made it easier to convey supplies to the floor above. The chamber adjoining is known as the well-room and contained a draw-well, but this is not now seen, as the floor has been renewed; in the south wall is a latrine.

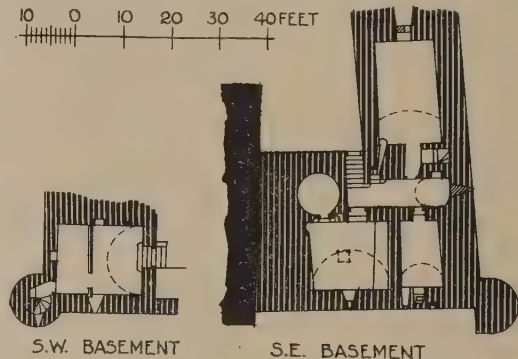


FIG. 175.—Craigmillar Castle (No. 156): basements.

The floor at ground-level is entered from the enceinte; the eastern portion consists of two vaulted chambers lit from east and west, each chamber having an independent entrance. The northern one communicates with the lowest storey of the circular north-eastern tower. This chamber had a doorway through the east curtain, now closed up. Above it, on the outer face of the wall is an armorial panel with a canted shield bearing three unicorns' heads couped; over the shield is a helm in profile mantled and with a unicorn's head for crest; flanking the shield are the initials S. and P. for Simon Preston.

The south-eastern portion of the building is entered beside the great tower through the early Renaissance doorway, which opens on the foot of a spacious wheel-stair, so contrived as to give access both to the tower

and to this later addition. At the stair-foot an access is formed through the east wall of the tower at this level, and, opposite to this, a flight of steps leads to the first floor of the building against the east curtain. Immediately east of the wheel-stair is a vaulted passage, from which the two chambers on the south are entered. They are lit from the south; each is provided with a garderobe with soil-flue in the south wall. The eastern chamber, which is vaulted, communicates by a passage with the lower storey of the D-shaped tower, in which was a postern, now closed up. These chambers are repeated on the floor above; that on the east communicates with a little chamber in the south-east tower, through which the southern parapet-walk is reached, and from which a stair ascends to the eastern parapet-walk. Over the door admitting to the southern walk is a shield beneath a label which may have borne a date. The shield is parted *per pale*, and bears, *dexter*, a unicorn's head couped above a similar charge dimidiated, *sinister*, a lion rampant within a tressure. The work at this level is of the early 16th century. The western chamber has a window with a very deep and splayed embrasure in the lower portion of the bretasche.

The mid-chamber against the east curtain was a vaulted kitchen and has a fireplace, to the north of which is a slop sink of unusually large size; opposite to this is a second which is smaller. The chamber to the north of this, which also is vaulted, does not communicate, but has its own access from the level of the enceinte by a wheel-stair. From it is entered a room in the north-eastern tower.

On the floor above, from the north to the south curtain, there has been one long room or gallery, which communicated with the east parapet-walk. Between this and the great tower is a single attic chamber, from which the bretasche was entered. The roof over the chamber was originally a lean-to, and later was changed to a steeply pitched couple roof. The wall of the south-east range, facing the courtyard, bears two 17th-century pediments. The lower is semi-circular and contains the Preston arms with supporters and crest, while the upper, which is triangular and dates from about 1661, displays the initials of Dame Margaret Cockburn, wife of Sir John Gilmour, Lord President of the Court of Session.

WEST RANGE.—The buildings against the western curtain are rather later, dating from 1661,³ but, as mentioned above, the lower portion at the south-west angle (Fig. 175) is possibly of 15th-century date. This is below the level of the enceinte, and is entered opposite the south-west angle of the main block of the tower by a flight of steps, which leads down to two intercommunicating cellars. The arch-stone of the mid-partition has been used for whetting knives, is greatly worn, and has acquired a curiously hard polished patina. The western cellar communicates with the south-western tower, in which there is a wheel-stair that rises from this level to the floors above. The western range, excluding this lower portion, is two-storeyed, and on each floor are three intercommunicating chambers, which look out on the garden. The space between this range and the great tower is partly occupied by an entrance-lobby and a scale-stair, which served the range. The northern chamber was the kitchen; it has a large fireplace, with a segmental head, inserted in the curtain. Around the head and down the jambs there returns a heavy roll-and-hollow moulding. The southern chamber has a small withdrawing-room on its east. This has a garderobe recess on the south and, in the same wall, a window with stone seats. The withdrawing-room can also be entered directly from the enceinte. Beneath it is a small chamber not much larger than a dog-kennel. The south-west tower dates mainly from the 16th century.

ARMORIAL STONES.—(a) In the Hall there has been inserted a small oblong stone, which was discovered in the south-east tower. It bears three fleurs-de-lys impaled with three lions passant gardant, *i.e.* the arms of England impaled with those of France.

(b) In the north room on the ground-floor of the east range there is a fractured panel-stone bearing a shield parted *per pale* and charged, *dexter*, three unicorns' heads couped, for Preston, and, *sinister*, on a bend three escallops, for Pringle.

(c) Over the entrance to the building which stood in the west garden, is a panel dated 1510—the “1” of the 10 has been recut. Beneath the date are the Preston arms on a shield and, on the lower part of the panel, a canting rebus, a “press” and a “tun” for “Preston.”

OUTBUILDINGS.—Of these the most interesting is the roofless chapel, which lies between the east curtain and the east wall of the outer enclosure. It is a late pre-Reformation building, oblong on plan, and measures internally 14 feet from north to south by 29 feet from east to west. The orientation is approximately correct. The masonry, while mainly of grey freestone, contains an admixture of red-coloured freestone. The gable skews are crow-stepped. The original entrance is in the south wall. The doorway is lintelled; the arris of the lintel and jambs is chamfered. Over the lintel are the remains of a little moulded and carved niche. There are at present three windows in this building; the one in the west gable is circular, the two others are lintelled and are in the south wall. The western of these is a single light, the eastern has two lights. The jamb section is identical throughout, but the two-light window has a hood-moulding returning rectangularly along the lintel and terminating in carved and moulded stops. The windows are grooved for glazing and have not been furnished with cases. The east wall is blank, but the north wall possibly also contained windows. On the right hand of the original south door is a benatura. This has an ogival head which has been enriched with quatrefoiled pateræ on the outer moulding; the basin, which partly projected, is broken off flush with the wall-face. The chapel has had a screen between the south windows. In the east gable, at a height of $7\frac{3}{4}$ feet above ground, are three recesses 12 inches square, and, 3 feet above ground-level, there is a recess 1 foot 5 inches broad by 1 foot 8 inches in height.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1544, on the occasion of Hertford's invasion, the property of Edinburgh people was taken to the castle for safe custody. The place was surrendered to Hertford on condition that no damage should be done, but it was "brunt and destroyit,"⁴ which necessitated reconstruction.

On the Prestons and their successors in Craigmillar, see *Introd.*, pp. xxxvii-viii.

¹ *Archæologia Scotica*, i, p. 328; ² Nisbet's *Heraldry*, i, p. 305; ³ See *Introd.*, p. xxxvii; ⁴ *Diurnal of Occurrences*, p. 32.

iv S.W. 10 May 1920.

157. **Niddrie House.**—This building, the home of the Wauchopes of Niddrie-Marischal, stands about 3 miles south-east of the General Post Office, secluded within a finely wooded policy traversed by a small stream, the Burdiehouse Burn (O.S. "Niddrie Burn"). It is a stately, widespread structure, greatly altered and added to in course of time. The earliest part, dating from the early 17th century, is an L-shaped structure of three storeys and an attic fronting the stream and enclosed on all sides except the south by later building. The main block runs east and west, roughly parallel with the stream, and contains the apartments, while the tower lies to the north in alignment with the west gable and houses the staircase and entrance. The sloping site entails entrance at a level between the floors; steps therefore lead down from the doorway to the basement and up from it to the first floor.

An earlier house, destroyed in the late 16th century, had previously occupied the same or an adjacent site; from its materials the stair-tower appears to have been largely built. This tower measures 19 feet by 22 feet externally and rises above the present ground-level to a height of 40 feet, where it terminates in a look-out with an enclosing parapet. The parapet, crenellated and containing gun-loops of a late 16th-century type, does not overhang the wall-face but is, on the contrary, slightly set back. The corbel-table is surmounted by a cavettoed cornice with gargoyles, and is composed of two separate orders of small corbels set chequerwise. The walls of the tower are rubble built, were once harled and show 16th-century quoins on the external angles. The upper north window is of 16th-century type, with rounded arrises, while the lower windows date from the 17th century and have dressed back-set and chamfered margins. The old entrance, built up and long disused, has a well-moulded 17th-century architrave.

The walls of the main block are of rubble, rough-cast, and are divided horizontally by two moulded string-courses and an eaves-course. The windows are similar to the lower windows of the tower, but the attic windows are dormers with pediments. The eastern pediment bears the initials S. I. W. for Sir John Wauchope, the builder of the house,¹ and D. A. H. for Dame Anna Hamilton, his wife.² The central pediment is dated 1636, while the western bears the

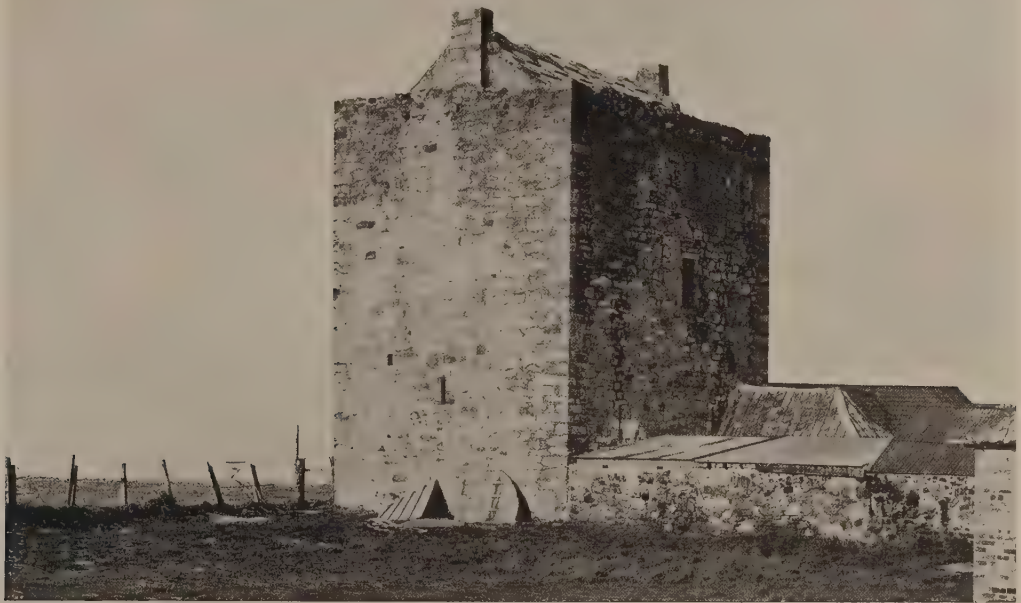


Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 176.—Liberton Tower (No. 161).



FIG. 177.—Peffermill from the South-East (No. 155).

To face p. 126.

initials of Sir John's parents, S. F. W. for Sir Francis Wauchope, and D. I. S. for Dame Jean Sandilands.³ The roof of the main block is modern, and, while its apex is at the original level, the southern wall-head has been raised.

Within the older part of the mansion there are on the basement floor three vaulted cellars, which must originally have intercommunicated. The first floor comprises the dining-room, a stately chamber $31\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 20 feet, on the west, and a chamber on the east which has been thrown into the modern hall. The dining-room has evidently been remodelled in the early 18th century, but it retains a portion of a modelled plaster ceiling (Fig. 116), commemorating the Restoration. This is, on plan, a square quartered by a cruciform band enriched in relief with cherubs' heads and a scroll of flowers and fruits, at which birds peck; in each quarter moulded ribs form quadrants and leave a central panel roughly cruciform in shape. The north-west and south-east quarters are similar, and the north-east and south-west identical. The former quarters have, in the central panel, a pendant between two fleurs-de-lis beneath stars, and two roses, slipped, beneath crowns disposed crosswise. The quadrants (Fig. 116) contain:—(a) on a cartouche the inscription NOBIS HÆC INVICTA MISERVNT IO8 PROAVI;⁴ above the cartouche a baton and a sword saltire-wise beneath a crown; (b) a lion crowned sejant affronté on a cushion, holding in its right paw a sword and in its left a baton; flanking the crown are the initials C. R.; (c) a cherub's head; (d) a foliaceous scroll.

The north-east and south-west quarters have in the central panel a pendant bordered by two thistles, slipped, beneath crowns, and two roses, slipped, beneath stars. The quadrants contain: (a) a lion rampant with a star for difference between paw and head; (b) a crown surmounting a saltire, which has betwixt its upper arms the date 1661 and within the side arms the initials C. R.; (c) a cherub's head; (d) a foliaceous scroll.

The dining-room is fully panelled from floor to cornice, apparently in pine. The fireplace, centred in the west gable, has a black and white marble surround, a garlanded and cushioned wooden frieze and a moulded and enriched wooden cornice. The opposite wall is similarly treated, but a characteristic 18th-century niche

replaces the fireplace. The room is well lit by three large windows in the south wall; the north wall is blank, but inset in its panelling are five picture panels. One of these shows a view of the house as it was in the early eighteenth century. A sixth picture, inset above the fireplace, claims to represent Sir William Wallace.

The east chamber and the upper floors have been modernised but retain a few pieces of 18th-century woodwork; the end chambers on the attic floors have mural closets. The staircase is a particularly fine and spacious example of the scale-and-platt type. It rises from the basement to the attic floor; from this level access is obtained to the low chamber formed above the stair and to the roof look-out by a wheel-stair contained within a turret corbelled out within the re-entrant angle. This turret, the upper part of which has been rebuilt, has an ogival roof. At the top of the main staircase the newel becomes a solid balustrade with moulded cope and is adorned with great globular finials, set on foliaceously enriched necks. On the principal landing lower down the stair the newel is embellished with an engaged shaft terminating in well-moulded capital and base. This staircase is one of the finest hitherto noted in these Inventories.

¹ Family MS. notes cited in *History and Genealogy of the Family of Wauchope of Niddrie Merschell*, by James Paterson (1858), p. 29. Cf. also tombstones in No. 153; ² *Ibid.*, p. 40; ³ *Ibid.*, p. 40; ⁴ Taylor, the Water Poet, relates that he saw in 1618 over an upper door in the inner court of Holyrood Palace the inscription NOBIS HÆC INVICTA MISERVNT IO6 PROAVI, translated for him as "106 fore-fathers have left this to us unconquered." Sir William Brereton, 1636, notes the same inscription upon the wall of Edinburgh Castle. (*Early Travellers in Scotland*, Hume Brown, pp. 111, 139.) The reference was to Buchanan's list of Scottish monarchs, in which James V. was No. 106. Here and on the ceiling at Gorgie House (No. 225) the inscription has been copied and adapted to a Restoration setting. Note that Mary is omitted: as a Queen, she was not, grammatically, a *proavus*.

158. Brunstane.—The old mansion of Brunstane stands within the remains of its wooded parks rather more than half a mile south of Joppa. The public approach from the north-west to the house was originally an avenue enclosed at its farther end by a gate, of which the channelled piers remain although the gate itself has perished. The approach crosses the Brunstane burn by the bridge, locally known as the "Roman Bridge," although its workmanship is not earlier than the 18th century.

The house is large and commodious, and to-day comprises two separate tenancies, the

a new house was erected in 1639 by John Maitland, second Earl of Lauderdale, on an L-plan, comprising a main block 40 feet by 23 feet, which forms the eastern portion of the present north block, and a wing, 44½ feet by 19½ feet, returning southwards; within the re-entrant angle the present semi-octagonal tower projected and housed a spacious wheel-stair on which the entrance opened. When the house was extended in 1673, the wing was pierced towards its southern end by a pend, centrally situated, off which were entered stores or cellars, shut off from the remainder of the house; the

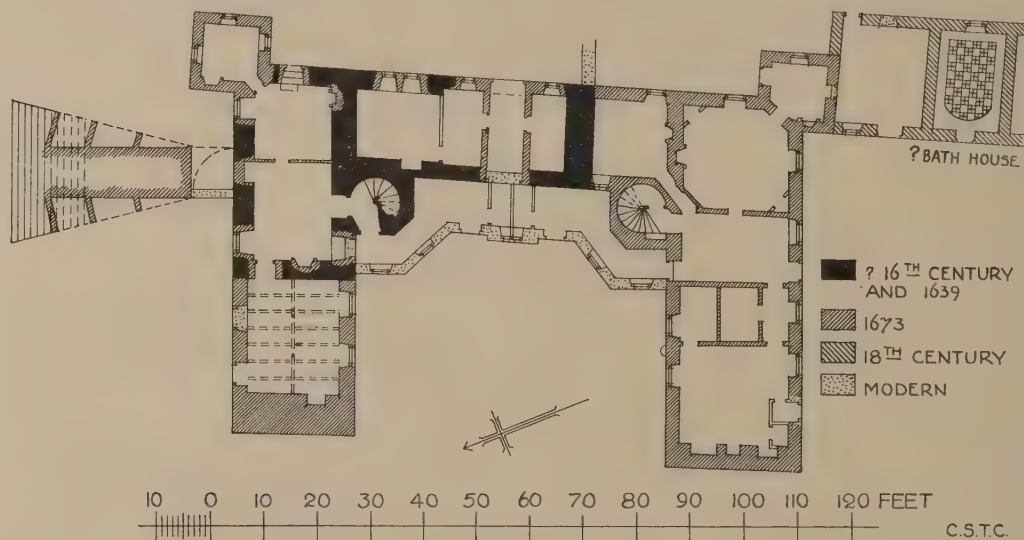


FIG. 178.—Brunstane (No. 158).

fabric remaining much as it was in 1673 after extensive alterations by Sir William Bruce, architect for the Earl of Lauderdale. Some correspondence between the Earl and his architect in 1672, quoted in *The King's Master Masons* (Mylne), throws considerable light on the operations and shows the owner's care and interest in his property.

The house looks homogeneous, for the setting out is symmetrical and the elevations are balanced, yet it is not all of one period. On plan it forms three sides of a square which is open to the north-west. The north-eastern angle contains masonry which may date from the 16th century; incorporating this nucleus

western opening of the pend is now closed. The structure was three storeys high above ground, and to this elevation Sir William Bruce adhered in his extension, but he provided a range of subterranean cellars beneath his new south wing. He seems to have extended the main block of the existing building 29 feet westwards, and the wing 39 feet southwards, and to have provided a new south wing to match the extension of the main block. Within the new re-entrant angle he placed a stair-tower, similar to that on the north, and also added small square towers at the eastern angles. The north towers have slated pyramidal roofs, while the south towers have slated

roofs of a squat ogival form. As a whole his plan, to modern ideas, is defective in that there were no passages and that, on the ground floor, access from one wing to the other could be gained only by crossing the open courtyard. This latter defect necessitated the relatively modern porch, but apparently the Earl approved the original arrangement, for his instructions to Sir William¹ are very clear, while his ideas are very definite, particularly with regard to the interior arrangement. He was insistent that the "great chamber" should be to the north-east side, that from this room his "great stair" should lead down to the garden and that there should be "no bed chambers on the 1st storey" (*i.e.* ground floor), a prejudice which lingers to the present day. His "great stair," supported on arches, still remains. The house is built of rubble and has been harled, but the dressings at voids have been exposed; those of the original entrance, which is situated in the north stair-tower, are moulded; elsewhere on the building the jambs and lintels have chamfered arrises. When he extended the building, Bruce probably enlarged the existing windows to their present dimensions, and it is interesting to note that the majority of these retain the 17th-century woodwork and in some instances the original glazing. The basement chamber of the main block extension is ceiled with a series of small vaults supported on timber joists, but this is apparently a later construction. The heavy west gable probably contained a large fireplace.

The entrance in the north stair-tower has a boldly moulded architrave and cornice, the latter surmounted by a moulded panel, above which is a semicircular pediment bearing in monogram the initials I. M. for John Maitland, second Earl of Lauderdale, and A. H. for Anna, daughter of the first Earl of Home, his first wife; flanking the monogram is the date 1639. The panel is armorial and contains a shield, above a cherub's head at base, representing Lauderdale impaling Home: *dexter*, a lion rampant couped at all points within a double tressure flory-counter-flory; and, *sinister*, quarterly 1st and 4th, a lion rampant, for Home, 2nd and 3rd, three papingoes, for Pepdie of Dunglass, over all an inescutcheon charged with an orle, for Landell. The shield is supported on the *dexter* side by an eagle

and on the *sinister* by a lion gorged and chained.

Internally, while the public rooms retain old plaster and woodwork, mostly in excellent preservation, the provision of modern partitions in many instances robs these chambers of their fine proportions, but an exception is the octagonal parlour on the ground floor at the south-west angle, which is quite unaltered. It is panelled, apparently in Memel pine, which is now painted and grained, while over three of the doors there are romantic landscapes in oils. On the ceiling two enriched beams intersect cross-wise: the mantelpiece, which is well detailed and proportioned, is surmounted by an elaborately modelled overmantel bearing a trophy of warlike insignia. On a banner there is a shield charged with a cross flory between four escallops, for Fletcher of Saltoun. Above and below the shield are labels, the lower bearing the Fletcher motto *Dieu pour nous*, the upper *Festina lent[e]*. The arms are those of Andrew Fletcher, Lord Milton, Lord Justice Clerk, an intimate friend and coadjutor of Archibald, Duke of Argyll, an owner of Brunstane after 1786.

In the one-storeyed range of outbuildings attached on the south-east one chamber appears to have been a bath-house but is to-day a milk-house. The floor is of red and white marble quarries, and the walls and ceiling are plastered. The ceiling is coved and is enriched on the coving with 18th-century garlands and on the moulded cornice with the egg-and-dart ornament.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—This house, once known as Gilberton (in 1691 "Gilbertoun, commonly called Brunstane")² belonged to the Crichtons, who also possessed Brunston in Penicuik. As Gilberton, belonging to the laird of Brunston, the house was ordered by the Privy Council in 1547 to be cast down, the laird, Alexander Crichton, having given assistance to the English invaders. The older part may be the relic of this treatment. By 1609 the property had passed from the Crichtons to the Maitlands,³ and the date 1639, as above, denotes the first reconstruction.

¹ Cf. *The King's Master Masons*, Mylne, pp. 182-6; ² *Inquis. Spec.*, Edinburgh, No. 2893; ³ *Ibid.*, No. 283.

159. Drum.—The house of Drum, which lies rather less than half a mile north-east of Gilmerton, was designed after the Palladian mode by William Adam (1689-1748) for James, twelfth Lord Somerville (1698-1765) shortly after the first quarter of the 18th century. It consequently does not fall within the period dealt with in this Inventory, but it appears to incorporate within its outlying west wing a portion of an older house, masked and refaced to harmonise with the new mansion and traceable only on the basement floor, where it forms the kitchen and cellarage. In 1584 the Lord Somerville of that time built a mansion house at Drum, the builder being John Milne, the King's Master Mason;¹ it was twice burnt and rebuilt before 1644.² Within this older portion of the present structure is a fine wrought-iron door-knocker initialled J. S. for James Somerville and dated 1698.

The kitchen and cellarage are at a lower level than the remainder of the house, being partly subterranean; and externally it is obvious that there has been a difficulty in fitting the existing windows into the new design. The chambers are three in number. The largest, 35 feet by 17 feet, lies to the south and is the full width of the wing, while to the north of this are two smaller cellars, 16 by 13½ feet and 15 by 15 feet, separated by and entered from a passage which gives access also to the kitchen. The passage is barrel-vaulted, while the chambers are groin-vaulted. In the kitchen, which is now sub-divided, the groins are received on engaged circular shafts with moulded and square abaci and unmoulded square bases. There were originally two central pillars supporting the vault at the crown, but one has been removed; that remaining has a circular shaft and necking, a moulded and square abacus, and a moulded base on an octagonal plinth. The kitchen fireplace, set in the north wall, is apparently an insertion of the 18th century.

SUNDIAL.—Before the south steps stands the shaft of a late 17th-century sundial of baluster type, 3 feet 8 inches in height and 1½ feet in greatest diameter. The lower portion of the shaft is scalloped, the upper reticulated and enriched with flowers within the reticulation; the capital or dial-stone, now dished to hold plants, is moulded and is enriched with a classic flower.

ARMORIAL PANEL.—A panel brought from Cowthally Castle,³ in Lanarkshire, in 1694 is inserted in the garden wall west of the house above the entrance. It bears a shield bordered by foliaceous enrichment and charged with three mullets between three cross crosslets fitchy, for Somerville. An inscription across the top of the panel appears to have been partly renewed and to read "HEV[G?] SOMVILLE."

¹ *Memorie of the Somervills*, i, pp. 460-1;

² *Ibid.*, ii, p. 126; ³ *Good's Liberton*, p. 102.

viii N.W. 24 March 1921.

160. Liberton House.—This 17th-century mansion of the Barony of Upper or Over Liberton stands on the same upland as its predecessor, the tower of Liberton (No. 161), from which it lies south-east at a distance of a quarter of a mile. It consequently enjoys a commanding view, while it is agreeably situated amid the remains of planted enclosures and beside a small burn. The house was apparently built towards the last quarter of the 17th century. In course of time it was completely modernised, but of late years an attempt has been made, not unsuccessfully, to restore something of its original character and to reveal features which for long were obscured. The house is L-shaped on plan with a courtyard on the south and west; to the east it is open, but on the north is sheltered and enclosed by a low outbuilding, also L-shaped on plan, containing offices. The main block of the house, 54 by 24 feet, lies almost north-east and south-west. It was originally two-storeyed, beneath a garret, and contained two apartments on each floor, while the "jamb" or wing 22½ feet broad, returns 21 feet to the north-west in alignment with the south-western gable and contains one apartment on each of the three floors below its garret. The two lower storeys of the main block communicate with the outbuilding. No portion of house or outbuilding is vaulted. There is only one staircase, a turnpike contained within a circular tower that projects from the re-entrant angle and rises to the upper chamber of the wing; above the stairhead the tower is developed, by corbelling, to a square, to contain a tiny chamber entered from the garret. The aspect of the house has been greatly altered by raising the wall-heads and re-roofing at a flatter



FIG. 179.—Carved Pew-Back.



FIG. 180.—From the South-East.

PARISH CHURCH, MIDCALDER (No. 171).

To face p. 130.

pitch, but the windows, which were then inserted to light this garret, have since been filled in, and externally are not apparent. Only in the finish of the corbelling at the western side of the tower can this heightening be seen externally, but within the garret the original and steeper pitch of the roofs is clearly defined. It is possible that the upper windows were first designed to have triangular pediments,

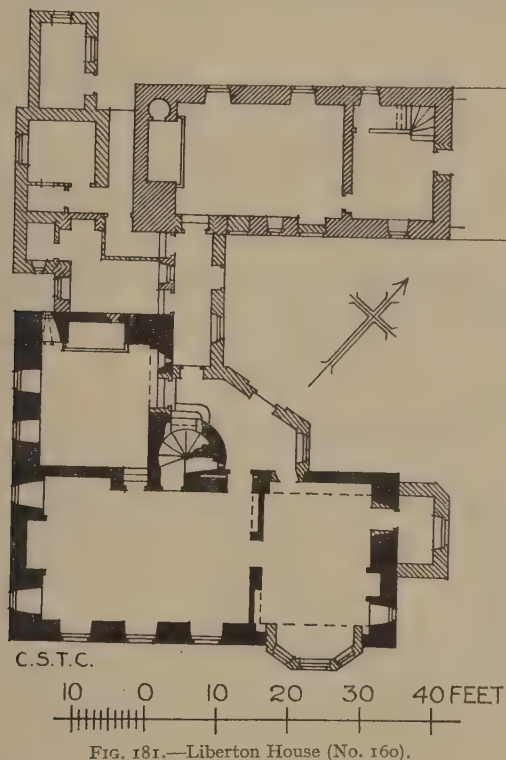


FIG. 181.—Liberton House (No. 160).

since a pediment of this type occurs on the outbuilding, and its centre part, which is dated 1675, is not *in situ*, and might quite well have come from the main building. The north wall of the upper portion of the stair-tower has been heightened as a crow-stepped gable to receive the tower roof, which at one time was hipped or pavilion-ended. The massive stone gutter formed on the lintel of the upper window of the staircase is an uncommon feature, its purpose being to discharge surface water clear of the entrance.

House and outbuilding are constructed of a warm-coloured rubble of local freestone; the walls are rough-cast, but the dressings at voids are exposed. The dressings at the windows have the arrises rounded off. While the house presents certain peculiarities of plan and construction, it also shows on elevation a curious discontinuity of window levels, due to the fact that the lower chamber, in the west of the main block, has been made higher than that on the east. Further, the chambers of the "jamb" or wing are not at the level of the neighbouring chambers, but this is not unusual where the common access is a turnpike without landings.

The entrance to the house, now screened by a modern porch, is placed, not in the stair-tower but beside it, in the north wall of the main block. It is lintelled and has a boldly moulded architrave; above it is a moulded panel-space bereft of its armorial panel. The door was strengthened by the usual drawbar. The entrance is protected by a double tier of gun-loops in the tower wall; other loops are found in the lower chamber of the wing to north and east. These are square internally and contract, as they penetrate the wall, to a circular orifice, which has a notch at the crown, perhaps to accommodate the gun-sight. The arrangement of rooms is not normal; for the entrance opens into the Hall, from which are entered in turn a private room to the east and the kitchen and staircase to the north. The dining-room, 29 feet by 18 feet, has unusually large windows. Two small windows flank the fireplace, but have breasts so high that it is impossible to look out. The fireplace of stone has, at its jambs, fluted shafts with moulded bases and capitals; the lintel, a single stone, is plane and is surmounted by a moulded cornice. The plaster cornice of the room appears to be original. Opening from the Hall are the kitchen in the wing, the stair in its tower, and a private room at the eastern end of the main block. The private room, 15½ feet by 18 feet, is mainly lit from a large and modern oriel on the south; one of the original windows remains in the east gable, while another is cut down to form a doorway opening into a modern addition. The fireplace has dressed stone jambs and a lintel rounded at the arris. The north, south, and part of the west walls are recessed beneath relieving arches.

The walls are plastered; the ceiling is of timber.

The kitchen, 17 feet by 15 feet, is at a slightly lower level than the Hall. The fireplace, in the north gable, is wide and has an arched segmental head. It appears to have been furnished with an oven. When first built it was apparently flanked by two small windows, one of which remains. This window is small, and has a round opening in its shutter-board; low down in its solid breast there is a good dished basin of stone with slop outlet. The other window is replaced by a doorway opening into the outbuilding. In addition to these two windows are two others, also original, in the west wall. Part of the east wall, where there is a modern entrance, is recessed beneath a relieving arch and contains a gun-loop. The ceiling of this chamber is of modern timber but has been painted with designs in the old fashion.

The rooms above are bedrooms and call for no special mention; the only original features they retain are their stone fireplaces.

The outbuilding comprises a main block, 44 feet by 21 feet, lying parallel to the house, and having, at the south-west angle, a wing, 17 feet by 14 feet, abutting on the north gable of the house wing. It is a low structure of ground floor and attics, the latter lit by dormers. The walls are of rubble, probably once rough-cast. The roof is of timber covered with slates and is received on crow-stepped gables; three of the skew-puts bear a ball as a charge. The only feature of interest is a great fireplace, like that of the kitchen, in what was probably the bakehouse and brewhouse. It is provided with an oven, circular on plan but with a triangular entrance. This outbuilding is probably slightly later than the house. Other outbuildings are indicated by remains seen in the walls of neighbouring enclosures. One lintel is dated 1682.

SUNDIAL.—On the south-west corner of the house an angle sundial with tabular dials has been inserted; above the dial is a little pediment with a foliaceous border, which contains a shield charged, within a bordure, with a saltire surmounted by an inescutcheon at fess; the shield is flanked by the initials W. L., for William Little of Liberton, and the date 1683.

DOVECOT.—A good late 17th-century rectangular dovecot, still in use, stands about

100 yards east of the house. It measures $19\frac{1}{3}$ feet by 21 feet 2 inches. The walls are of rubble rough-cast. The string- and eaves-courses are moulded. The entrance is to the south, and above it is a circular light. The roof is of timber, slated.

Liberton House is inhabited and is in good preservation and repair.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1587 the King ratified infestments of William "Littill," Burgess of Edinburgh, in various properties, including part of the lands of the barony of Liberton acquired (*conquesta*) by William.¹ In the following year William Little conferred on his son Clement half of the lands of old called Sergeant-lands on the north part of the vill and territory of Over Liberton.² William Little was, at various dates, provost of Edinburgh, and Clement Little made the gift of books which was the nucleus of the library of Edinburgh University.

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., No. 1423; ² *Ibid.*, s.a., 1590, No. 1777.

vii N.E. 17 March 1921.

161. Liberton Tower.—On the eastern shoulder of the upland which rises to the Braid Hills there stands, at an elevation of 400 feet above sea-level and at a distance of three-quarters of a mile west of Liberton, a very complete 15th-century tower (Fig. 176), which, though small, has points of resemblance with the neighbouring tower of Craigmillar Castle (No. 156), seen rising above the woodlands on the north-east. The masonry is of the same type and of similar material, a freestone which was excavated presumably on the site or in the near neighbourhood. On plan the structure is oblong, measuring, externally, $34\frac{3}{4}$ feet from east to west by $25\frac{3}{4}$ feet from north to south. There are four storeys beneath the wall-head, which terminates in a walk 35 feet above the ground, having parapets flush with the outer walls, as at Craigmillar; within the roof there may have been a garret. Two of the storeys have vaulted ceilings; the lower of these is a barrel-vault over the entresol floor of the basement, which supports the first floor proper; the upper is a pointed barrel-vault, ceiling the uppermost floor, which rises within the parapet-walk and is covered on the outside with stone flags.

The freestone of the walling is light-coloured, but there is an admixture of warmer-coloured stone; a coarse igneous stone is used in facings and dressings and in the heart and the inner wall-face. The exterior surface has been harled. With two exceptions all the voids have a broad chamfer wrought on jambs and lintel, but on the first floor the south window and the entrance, which is in the east wall, have the arris merely rounded off.

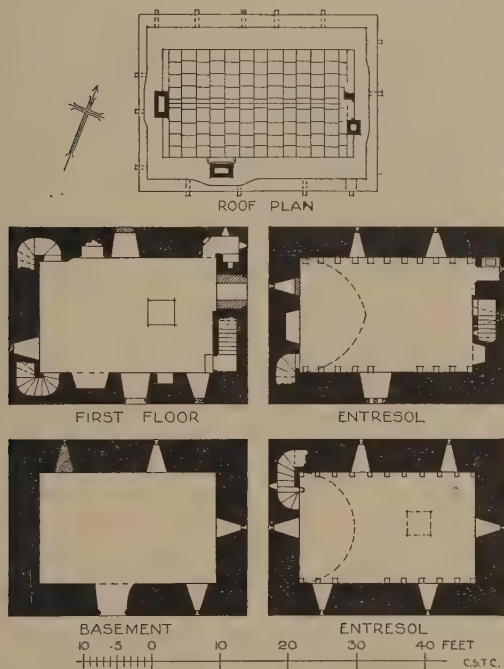


FIG. 182.—Liberton Tower (No. 161).

The tower has two entrances, of which the first is at ground-level and admits to the basement, while the second is that mentioned above as at first-floor level. This was reached from a timber forestair and landing, the latter supported on projecting corbels, one of which remains *in situ*. The lower entrance is lintelled, the upper has a semicircular arched head; in each case there was a single door opening inwards. On the second floor a window, which is now built up, opens immediately over the lower entrance; it appears to have projected slightly from the wall face and may have had

a machicolated breast commanding the entrance. To the east of this window, but partly obscured by a modern iron anchor, is a carved panel, which bears a very worn carving of a human figure clad in a surcoat and wearing boots, the uppers of which roll back at the ankles.

The basement floor contains a single chamber, 26 feet long by 16 feet broad, lit by narrow lights in the side walls and east gable. The ceiling was of timber borne on the moulded freestone corbels which project from the walls. Between the basement and the upper floors there was no communication. The floor above is an entresol and was reached at the north-west angle by a mural staircase, which led down from the first floor. This stair is only 2 feet 8 inches wide, and, being winding, is too narrow to permit the passage of bulky articles; a hatch, measuring $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet either way, is therefore provided in the vault. The entresol was evidently a store; it is lit by two small windows in each haunch of the vault and by one in each gable.

The first floor also contains a single chamber. In the north-east angle there is a garderobe with soil-flue, lamp-recess and two small windows; at the other angles are staircases, the southern staircase ascending to the floor above. The western doors have semicircular heads, wrought in two stones, and are rebated for doors which opened into the apartment; the eastern doors are lintelled. Each of the side walls has a recess, which had originally an ogival head, subsequently destroyed in the rebating of the jamb and lintel stones for the insertion of wooden doors. The northern recess is the larger and was a buffet. It is 3 feet 4 inches wide, 1 foot 8 inches deep, and has a height of 4 feet internally; the smaller recess is 2 feet 4 inches wide, 1 foot 8 inches in depth and $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet high. There are two fair-sized windows looking north and south, and two smaller windows looking south and west. The fireplace is situated not in a gable, as is usual, but in the south wall; its stalk above the parapet has been removed. The lintel of the fireplace has a splay on the angle, but the jambs are wrought to an arris. The main entrance, in the east wall, has been contracted internally. This floor has been ceiled in timber, with joists resting on the massive freestone corbels projecting from the walls.

The second floor was divided transversely by a timber partition into two apartments, each with its own staircase from the Hall, as noted on plan, and each having a fireplace in the gable. The staircase to the eastern apartment has a spy-hole commanding the western half of the Hall below, a not uncommon feature in buildings of this type and period. North of the stair exit there is a garderobe with soil-flue above that on the floor below. From the eastern chamber the parapet-walk was reached, evidently by a wooden ladder. The walk is unusually narrow and the parapet correspondingly low, but the latter may have been heightened by merlons which have disappeared. The surface water has been thrown off through rough stone channels. The fabric is well preserved and is structurally in sound condition.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The tower is that of the lands of Upper or Over Liberton. In March 1475-6. the King granted to Alexander de Dalmahoy (parish of Ratho) the lands of Dalmahoy and Over Libertoun, which his grandfather, Alexander, had resigned.¹ Robert Dalmahoy, the father, had in 1455 granted a charter of certain lands in Upper Liberton to Thomas Liberton, a burghess of Edinburgh.² In 1587 Alexander Dalmahoy granted part of the barony of Over Liberton to William Little (cf. No. 160).

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig., s.a., No. 1229*; ² Good's *Liberton in Ancient and Modern Times*, p. 31. Good records a charter to John Dalmahoy of 1453, but this is not found in the Register of the Great Seal. The succession there is Alexander, Robert, Alexander (No. 1229).

vii N.E. 2 June 1920.

162. Straiton Hall.—Of this structure, which stood on rising ground 300 yards south-west of Broomhills Farmhouse, near Straiton, merely a fragment of the west wall remains; it measures 42½ feet in length, 10 feet in greatest height and 2 feet in thickness. The wall is of rubble; towards the northern end is a window with chamfered jambs and lintel, the stones of which appear to have been removed from an earlier structure (c. 17th century) and re-used.

vii N.E. ("Broomhill House, site of"). 6 November 1920.

STANDING STONES.

163. Cat Stane, Inch.—This stone originally stood close to the junction of the Dalkeith and Liberton roads at Nether Liberton farm, but was thrown down when the Dalkeith road was widened. It was later built into the wall of the roadway, and was afterwards removed from there by the proprietor of Inch House, who set it up, with its main axis due east and west, on the summit of a conspicuous knoll within the policies, at a distance of about 200 yards east of the Lodge on the Gilmerton road. It is a block of red sandstone which has been roughly dressed for use as a gate post. It measures 4¾ feet in height, 1½ feet broad at base, and tapers from 9 inches to 7 inches in thickness from the base upwards.

iii S.E. (unnoted). 2 December 1926.

164. Standing Stone, Niddrie House.—This stone, one of the three standing stones in Liberton Parish, now stands as the entrance pier of a private churchyard 300 yards west-north-west of Niddrie House. The stone, which is a block of conglomerate fissured on the south and west faces, is 5 feet in height and has numerous cup-marks, apparently natural, scattered over its surface. It is 3½ feet across the east face and 1¾ feet in thickness.

iv S.W. (unnoted). 8 April 1921.

165.—Standing Stone, Greenend.—About 40 yards from the main road near Little France, and about a quarter of a mile to the north-east of the Church at Greenend, is a standing stone, which is set up without packing, with its main axis almost due north and south but with a slight inclination towards the east. It stands 6¾ feet above ground, and has a girth of 6 feet 5 inches at 3 feet from the base. It is of grey sandstone, badly weathered on two sides and without traces of any artificial markings or design. Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxvii, pp. 204-5.

iv S.W. (unnoted). 3 September 1926.

MISCELLANEOUS.

166. Dovecot, Nether Liberton.—In the nursery garden at Nether Liberton there stands a very large double-chambered dovecot. It is

oblong on plan and measures $36\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 19 feet 2 inches externally. The masonry, which is rubble built, has originally been harled; the gables are crow-stepped, and the roof is of timber covered with slates on the lower portion and with pan-tiles on the upper. There is a moulded eaves-course, the only moulding on the structure. The dovecot is about 30 feet high and is divided into two tiers by the usual string-course. Each chamber has, at ground-level, an entrance from the outside; on the upper tier is a recess for a panel. The dovecot is in good repair.

iii S.E. 22 June 1920.

167. St Catherine's Well.—Within the grounds of St Catherine's, a property which lies on the road between Edinburgh and Straiton, a quarter of a mile north of Kaim's cross-roads, is St Catherine's Well, the water of which is covered with a dark oily scum. The well is housed within a tiny vaulted structure. The Renaissance front is relatively modern, but it contains a door lintel, probably quite unconnected with the structure, on which is inscribed the date 1563 within recessed panels flanking a central panel, which contains a shield flanked by the initials A. P. The shield bears a saltire, in the sinister quarter of which is a Latin cross placed horizontally, *i.e.* with the shaft towards the fess point (? a merchant's mark); the upper quarter contains a much worn object resembling a broad arrow, point uppermost.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—This well is noticed by Hector Boece (1526) as a spring "upon which float drops of oil and which flows so steadily that, if none is collected its amount does not increase, and if any is taken, there is no less left. It is said to have originated in a spilling of the oil of St Catherine, which was being brought from Mount Sinai to St Margaret. The name of St Catherine attached to the well gives credence to the story, as also that in her honour by order of St Margaret a shrine (*sacellum*) was erected near by. This oil is good for various diseases of the skin."¹ Dr Matthew Mackaile in 1664 says that King James VI and I in 1617 gave orders that the well should be built over and have doors and a stair for easy access to the oil. But in 1650 Oliver Cromwell

and his "complices" "defaced" this building. It was repaired after the Restoration.²

¹ *Scotorum Historia*, etc., ed. 1574, p. 6;
² *Moffet Well . . . also the Oyle Well at St Catherine's Chapel, Liberton*, Edinburgh 1664.

vii N.E. 22 June 1920.

168. Cross-shaft from Liberton Tower.—This stone is now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities. It was found built into a wall adjoining Liberton Tower and was presented in 1863. It consists of a part of a free-standing cross, being 2 feet 6 inches high, 1 foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and 6 to 7 inches thick. It is sculptured in relief on three faces. On the front it shows, at the top, a somewhat defaced plain cross-shaft between panels of interlaced and square key-pattern ornament, and in the lower portion it has an eight-cord plaited design. On both the lateral faces are square key-pattern ornaments of different designs. The stone has been previously described and illustrated in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (ii, pl. 77), and in *Early Christian Monuments* (pp. 424-5).

169. Cross from Liberton.—This stone also is preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities. It is the broken upper portion of another free-standing cross of sandstone, measuring 1 foot 11 inches high, 1 foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide across the arms, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide across the shaft, and 7 to 8 inches thick. It is sculptured in relief on one face only. The design on the shaft and limbs is entirely interlaced work, but there is a circular boss in the centre of the head.

Cf. *Early Christian Monuments*, p. 426.

SITE.

The O.S. map indicates a site as under :—

170. St Catherine's Chapel (cf. No. 167).

vii N.E.

MIDCALDER.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

171. Parish Church, Midcalder.—The parish church (Fig. 180) is placed at the southern extremity of the village. It consists only of a choir and vestry with transepts which were

added in 1863. The former division was founded before 1542 by Master Peter Sandilands, the rector, and his nephew, Sir James Sandilands of Calder, and grandnephew undertook to complete the choir and build a nave and tower, but they stopped work before the choir vault was built without attempting the other portions of the church. The deed, dated 30th January 1541-2, by which Sir James Sandilands binds himself and his heir to complete the vestry, and to build the nave, steeple, and porch, is given *in extenso* in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, iii (1857-60), p. 160; it is a particularly valuable document, for it contains a specification of the work to be done,

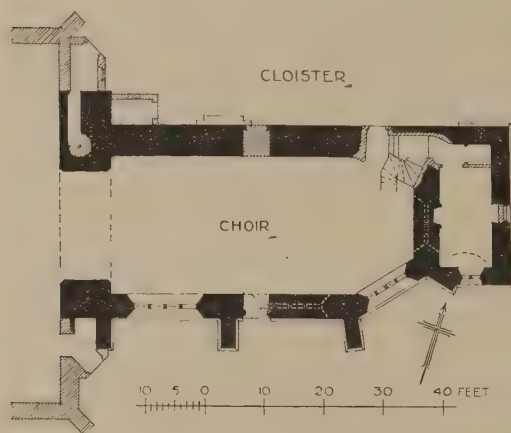


FIG. 183.—Parish Church, Midcalder (No. 171).

which was closely adhered to in the portions then executed.

The choir is built of light-coloured ashlar and is 50 feet 6 inches long internally and 22 feet 10 inches wide. It terminates on the west in massive piers, intended to support the tower, and on the east in the three-sided apse common in late pre-Reformation ecclesiastical work; east of the apse is a low outbuilding of contemporary date containing a vestry on the ground floor and a burial-vault below. Against the north wall there was to be a low "pentise" or cloister roof.

Externally the building has a close resemblance in detail and design to other churches erected during the period that immediately preceded the Reformation. At ground-level there

returns around the choir and vestry a splayed basement-course; at the level of the window sills a string-course returns, and there is a moulded eaves-course.

The walls are divided into bays by buttresses of considerable projection, rising in four graduated stages from the basement-course to set-offs at the eaves. Two buttresses project at right angles to the south wall, while others are disposed at each angle of the apse. On the north wall the buttresses are mere pilaster strips rising from the projecting weather-table of the "closter" roof and terminating at the eaves. Below the weather-table is the row of corbels hollowed to support the wall beam of the pentise.

A wide and lofty pointed window is placed in each bay of the south wall and another similar in the south-east wall of the apse. These windows have jambs moulded with a double splay and small bead-and-hollow mouldings. The jamb mouldings are carried round the arched head with their line unbroken by imposts or capitals; the interior is infilled with late tracery. The east window is similar in detail, but its sill is at a considerable height from the ground to clear the roof of the projecting vestry; it is in the original condition and has not subsequently been curtailed. The hood-moulds of the windows terminate in moulded and carved stops, and on the face of several of these are shields charged as undernoted.

WEST WINDOW, WEST SIDE.—A heart below three mullets on a chief, for Douglas; the chief is set low on the shield as though it were a fess.

WEST WINDOW, EAST SIDE.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, a bend; 2nd, a mullet on a chief; 3rd, a heart; above the shield are the initials I. S. probably for Sir James Sandilands.

EAST WINDOW, WEST SIDE.—A fess checky with a cross in chief, for Sir Walter Lindsay, Lord St John. The shield on this stop surmounts a human head.

EAST WINDOW, EAST SIDE.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, a bend; 2nd and 3rd, a heart beneath three mullets on a chief; above this shield are the initials P. S. for Peter Sandilands.

SOUTH-EAST WINDOW, WEST SIDE.—A lion rampant, for Dundas; below the shield is a lion.

SOUTH-EAST WINDOW, EAST SIDE.—A fess chequy between three cocks, two and one, for Cockburn of Ormiston. Sir John Cockburn married Alisone, daughter of Sir James Sandilands (Cf. *Inventory, East Lothian*, No. 130). The shield rests on a human head.

EAST WINDOW, NORTH SIDE.—Three mullets on a chief. This shield also rests on a head.

In the south wall a small doorway is contrived beneath the window in the eastern bay. It has a semicircular head with roll-and-hollow mouldings returning round the head and jambs. The head breaks into the window above, and the window-sill returns and frames it. The sill-course previously mentioned returns as a hood-moulding above the door.

The vestry has a low penthouse-roof received on the gable and on the eastern angle-buttresses. Its eastern angles are surmounted by late crocketed pinnacles rather similar in treatment to those on Roslin Chapel. These pinnacles rest on cubical plinths. That on the south bears on its eastern face a shield charged: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a bend; 2nd and 3rd, a heart beneath three stars on a chief. The shield is flanked by the initials I. S. On the southern face are the initials I. H. S. and on the northern P. S.

On the north pinnacle the crocketing envelops on the east side a helmet and mantling. On the east face of the plinth is carved a shield, supported by winged angels and charged similarly to its neighbour. On a scroll below the shield is the motto: NE CORRIVAM. On the south face of the plinth are the initials P. S., and on the north the invocation MARIA in Gothic lettering.

There are two windows in the vestry, a two-light cusp-headed window with restored tracery on the south and a lower window, now filled in, on the east. The vault below has an arched roof and is the burial-place of the Sandilands family.

The lower portion of the north wall of the choir, against which it was intended to build the cloister, is built of rubble and is pierced by a wide doorway now filled in. The western buttress of the south wall is repeated on the north wall; in it is a wheel-stair intended to lead to the roof-loft.

Internally there is little of interest remaining in the choir. It was intended to have an

elaborate rib-vaulted ceiling, but this was never completed; the tas-de-charges and their corbels are still *in situ*. The two eastern corbels have plain shields supported, the one by a female head, the other by a skull; upon the western corbels are carved (a) a cowed monk with the Douglas heart and star upon his vestments and the legend PETRS (*sic*) FECIT on a label between his hands, while (b) has a shield bearing the quartered achievements of Sandilands and Douglas supported on a grotesque head.

CARVED WOODEN PEW-BACK.—A wooden pew-back of pine (Fig. 179), dated 1595, is built into the east wall. Beneath a little cornice are five panels. The centre panel bears a shield charged with a reversed arrangement of the arms of Sandilands of Torphichen, which, properly placed, are: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a bend, 2nd and 3rd, a heart beneath three mullets on a chief. Flanking the shield are the initials I. S. and I. L. Below the shield is a portico with a rose in the centre. In the panel to the south of that containing the shield is the date and the initials R. A. W. The panels, save the centre one, are enriched with a reeded pattern derived from the "linen fold."

Above the cornice is an inscription, THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD I SHALL NOT WANT. PSAL XXIII. I LEVE IN CHRIST. Over the centre is a little semicircular pediment containing three crudely carved thistles.

BELL.—In the belfry is a Dutch bell, 23 inches in diameter at skirt and 17 inches high. There are two bands of floriated ornament around the neck, between which is the inscription ARENT . VANDER . PVT . ME . FECIT . ROTTERDAM . A . ° . 1663 . SOLI . DEO . GLORIA. An inscription around the crown records that the bell was recast in 1876. The canons have been removed.

GRAVESTONES.—The oldest gravestone now legible in the churchyard is the table-stone of Joseph Douglas of Budds, which lies beside the doorway and is dated 1636. Others are described and illustrated in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xl (1905-6), p. 237.

CONSECRATION CROSSES.—On each jamb of the westmost window of the south wall and on the west jamb of the doorway is a consecration cross 2½ inches high,

SCULPTURED STONE FROM CHURCHYARD.—There is preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland a block of sandstone measuring 15 inches long, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and 4 inches thick, which is the head of a cross-shaft. The stone, which was removed from the churchyard at Midcalder, is ornamented on each face with a cross design within a circle, all in relief.

Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, iii (1857-60), pp. 160-71.

v N.E. 28 May 1915.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

172. Calder House.—Within its policies, which bound the village of Midcalder on the west, and close to the parish church, stands the 17th-century mansion of Calder House on a mound of no great altitude. The family of Sandilands has held the lands of Calder since the middle of the 14th century, and in 1579 succeeded to the title of Lord Torphichen.

The house, save for modern additions, is L-shaped on plan, the re-entrant angle being open to the north; the main block, 79 feet by 30 feet, lies almost east-north-east and west-south-west, while the wing returns north-north-west for 71 feet and has a breadth of $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet, increased to $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the northern 47 feet of its length, which is plainly a late 17th-century addition. In this addition advantage is taken of the falling ground to provide a "laich" floor, open to the south-west and semi-subterranean to the north-east. The house is four storeys high to the wall-head, but at the extremity of the wing there are, including the "laich" floor, five storeys.

The masonry is rough-cast and is built of rubble, in small stones, uncoursed, in the original work, and in large stones roughly cubical and brought to courses in the addition; the voids have dressed and back-set margins, and the quoins are rusticated. At the wall-head a moulded eaves-course returns. At base the walls are heavy, in places up to 8 feet in thickness, which suggests that a structure older than the 17th-century one, not otherwise apparent, has been incorporated. The entrance would lie, naturally, within the re-entrant angle and in proximity to a turnpike. These

features have been removed, but the circled walling just beyond the angle appears to indicate the site of the turnpike. In the wing lay, at basement level, one chamber, curtailed to provide a passage when the wing was extended. Within the main block are three contiguous vaulted chambers with an unvaulted one at the east end. These chambers possibly intercommunicated, for the present passage seems to be formed within the thickness of the lateral wall. Within the extension of the wing is a handsome new scale-and-platt stair—not unlike that at Niddrie House (No. 157); it gives access to all the floors. On each floor are two chambers and a passage. The northern chamber of the "laich" floor is the kitchen, and is provided with a wide-arched fireplace in the gable and a draw-well in the floor. The house has undergone many changes and retains very few of its original features. The drawing-room, which occupies the centre part of the main block on the first floor, is panelled in pine, which is painted and grained in the 18th-century mode.

Calder House is structurally in good condition.

SUNDIAL AND ENTRANCE GATE.—Within the gardens is a 17th-century dial of lectern type containing 41 dials. The shaft and steps are modern. The height of the dial-stone is 27 inches and the width about $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches. North of the house is a good 17th-century Renaissance gateway with rusticated piers; the frieze of these bears, *dexter*, a crown and thistle, and, *sinister*, a heart between two stars, for Douglas.

v N.E. 4 July 1921.

173. Murieston Castle.—This house lies 3 miles south-south-west of Midcalder, and is the ruin of a free-standing 16th-century tower that was drastically "restored" in or about the first quarter of the 19th century. A portion of a semicircular turret, projecting at first-floor level from the south wall and borne on moulded corbelling of the 16th century, is the only feature that has survived.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In February 1559-60 John Sandilands, feuar of Calder, set the lands of Wester Muirestone with others to James Cochrane, his servitor. In some financial trans-

actions of 1620 the tower and fortalice is mentioned.—M'Call's *History of Mid-Calder*, p. 191.

xi N.E. 30 June 1915.

174. Linhouse* or Burnbrae.—A mansion dating from the end of the 16th century is situated on the left bank of the Linhouse Water, 3 miles south of Midcalder.

The structure (Fig. 184) is of two periods. The earlier part was built in 1589 (see below) on a variant of the L-plan and comprises two wings, rectangularly disposed and attached at one angle only, which measure 22 by 23 feet and 18 by 16½ feet. Towards the close of the 17th or in the early 18th century a considerable

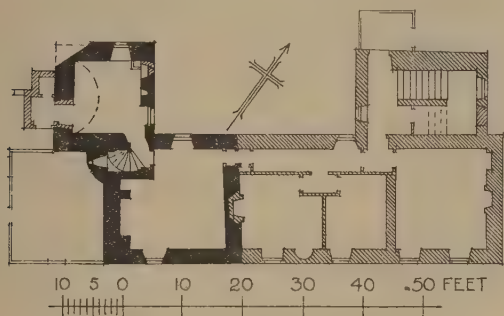


FIG. 184.—Linhouse. (No. 174).

L-planned addition was made to the east, converting the whole into a "hollow square" on plan. Both nucleus and extension are three storeys in height and have crow-stepped gables.

The earlier work is the more ornate. In this, the windows, save where they have been altered, have roll-and-hollow mouldings wrought on their jambs and lintels, contrasting with the splayed and back-set margins on the later windows. The arrangement of the external projections, in conjunction with a judicious use of corbelling, gives the old dwelling considerable character, and the treatment and disposition of the turret staircase, corbelled out at the re-entrant angle, enhances the general effect. The turret is enriched on the upper member of the corbelling with a billet-moulding surmounted by a cable; the billet is repeated on the eaves-course. The conical stone roof of the turret is pierced by gabletted lucarnes and terminates

* Blaeu's map of 1654 notes the house as "Lennos."

in a globe of stone. Behind the turret, and entered from it, is a platform enclosed by an embattled parapet and commanding an extensive prospect. Over the exit from the turret staircase is a little pediment bearing the initials W. M. (for Muirhead? See Historical Note).

The west angle of the lesser wing is chamfered off for the height of the basement storey, above that level it is brought forward on a corbelling of six members. The original entrance was in the re-entrant angle. The doorway, which is partly built up to form a window, has a moulded architrave, and bears on its lintel the date 1589 and the inscription NISI DOMINVS FRVSTRA. Another doorway in the east gable of the south wing, which originally opened to the exterior, now serves as a communication between the older and later portions. It has an edge-roll on the jambs and lintel. The entrance within the re-entrant angle opened into a vaulted chamber and communicated with a circular staircase projecting externally on the west and ascending from ground-level to the second floor, above which the ascent is continued by the turret-stair to the platform and roofs.

The basement chamber in the south wing is the kitchen and has, on the north, an 18th-century window-case with astragals two inches in diameter.

The later portion has its own staircase in the north wing. It is a wide and handsome stair, and reaches in two flights to the first floor. It has been lit by two windows, but one is built up. The entrance in the north gable is secondary. The upper floors are modernised.

The building is inhabited and is in good repair. The west side of the older portion, the most picturesque elevation, is obscured by a modern wash-house and scullery.

DOVECOT.—In a park 250 yards north of the house is a rectangular 18th-century dovecot, c. 20 feet long by 11½ feet wide, divided into two compartments, each with its own entrance. The flanks, as usual, are stepped. The openings for the birds, immediately under the eaves, have semicircled and shouldered heads. Over each doorway is an elliptical window.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—James Tennent of "Lynhouse" or "Lennox" is on record in 1556 and 1583, and his son in 1601 and 1603.¹ Later

the lands were in possession of a family named Williamson, and after 1631 of Muirheads of "Lynhous" till 1767.²

¹ *Laing Charters*, Nos. 652, 1057, 1455;

² M'Call's *History of Mid-Calder*, pp. 153-163.

xi N.E. 19 July 1915.

175. Cairns Castle.—High up in the desolate moors of the Pentlands and at the upper end of Harperrig Reservoir, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Midcalder village and just half a mile south of the old Lanark road, stands Cairns Castle, the ruin of a 15th-century tower. On plan the structure comprises a rectangular tower, $27\frac{1}{4}$ by $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and to it is attached a wing 18 feet broad which projects $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet southward from the lateral wall; the walls, $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 feet thick, stand to a height of 30 feet, and show that there were at least three storeys beneath the wall-head. The basement of both portions was vaulted; between this level and the first floor there was no internal communication, and consequently there are two entrances, both in the east wall. The lower one has a semicircular head, the upper is lintelled. The basement of the main portion has one 6-inch wide light to the west, while a loophole, apparently a "Judas hole" for observation and not to admit light, is placed high up beside the entrance. The upper windows are of fair size. The wing evidently contained a garderobe, there being a soil-outlet at the west re-entrant angle. Communication between the first and upper floors was maintained by a turnpike at the eastern junction of main block and wing. The structure is in a bad state of preservation.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The lands of Cairns were owned by Crichtons from at least early in the 15th century till near the middle of the following century. In 1542 there is a confirmation of a transference of the lands of Easter Cairns with the tower to John Tennent, and in this family they remained for another century and a half.—*History of Mid-Calder*, H. B. M'Call, pp. 100-116.

xii N.W. 22 July 1914.

176. West Colzium.—The remains of an extensive late 17th-century dwelling stand on the moor at an elevation of 963 feet above sea-level, and about 16 miles south-south-east of

Edinburgh three-quarters of a mile east of Crossford Bridge.

The structure is built of coarse freestone rubble with dressed quoins and jambs. It is oblong on plan, the major axis lying approximately east and west, and measures externally 62 feet 10 inches by 19 feet. The walls are only 2 feet 2 inches thick and stand to a height of 10 feet. The building has been at least two storeys in height, and neither of these has been vaulted. There are two doorways in the north wall; that on the east has a splay wrought on the jamb, the only moulding on the structure. The windows average 1 foot 10 inches in width by 2 feet 8 inches high.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1540 the King confirmed a grant by John Sandilands, heir-apparent of James Sandilands of "Caldor," of the lands of "Wester Colzame" in feu-farm to Patrick Tennent, burgess of Edinburgh, and his heirs. The lands at the date of the grant, 1539, were in the occupation of Patrick's father, Alan Tennent.¹ They remained with the Tennents till the beginning of the eighteenth century.²

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., No. 2151; ² M'Call's *History of Mid-Calder*, p. 139.

xi S.E. 30 June 1915.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

177. Castle Greg, Camilty Hill.—Some 50 yards south of the summit of Camilty Hill, occupying a slight plateau on the crest of a broad ridge of moorland, and about three-quarters of a mile south-east of Harburnhead farm steading, at an elevation of almost 900 feet above sea-level, is a fort, rectangular in shape with rounded corners, the main axis running north-north-west and south-south-east. Internally it measures between crests 180 feet in length and 152 feet in breadth. It is surrounded by a well-defined rampart, best preserved at the south end, where it shows a width of 28 feet and rises 4 feet above the interior and 7 feet above the ditch immediately in front. Two ditches, 8 feet in breadth and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth, with an intermediate mound 7 feet in breadth, rising in height only to the general level of the ground outside, entirely

surround the fort, except at the centre of the eastern flank. There the line of the ditches is interrupted by a roadway 22 feet in width, which passes through the inner rampart, in an opening 9 feet broad. On the north side of the entrance the main rampart terminates in a mound, 16 feet broad and 2 feet in height, which returns 20 feet towards the interior. Some 28 feet north of the entrance, at the base of the inner slope of the rampart, is an oval hollow, perhaps the site of a hut, 9 feet in length, 6 feet

frequently found on Roman sites."—*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, i (1851-4), pp. 58-9.

To judge from Wilson's description of the objects found during his excavation it seems probable that the fort was a Roman one, a conclusion suggested also by its shape.

Coin finds from the neighbourhood of the camp have been described in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lii (1917-18), p. 221.

xi S.E. ("Roman Camp"). 28 April 1914.

CAIRN.

178. Cairn, East Cairn Hill.—On the summit of East Cairn Hill, which forms almost the south-western extremity of the Pentland Hills, at an elevation of 1839 feet above sea-level, is a fine circular cairn of stones, free of soil, measuring 55 feet in diameter and from 6 to 8 feet in height. Many of the stones are of considerable size, there being plenty of material in the immediate vicinity. The summit of the cairn has been altered by the formation of a surveyor's cairn upon it, but the body of the structure seems to be undisturbed.

xii S.W. 28 April 1914.

MISCELLANEOUS.

179. Circular Enclosure and surrounding Rampart, Camilty Hill.—At an elevation of 900 feet above sea level and about 250 yards north-west of the "Roman Camp" at Camilty Hill (No. 177) is a circular enclosure, 40 feet in internal diameter, surrounded by an earthen mound now spread over a width of 12 feet and rising 2 feet at most above the neighbouring ground-level. The entrance, though not well defined, seems to have been on the southern arc and to have measured approximately 13 feet in width. Encircling this enclosure, at intervals varying from 66 to 100 yards, is a second low-lying earthen ridge with an average spread of 10 feet, broken to some extent on the north-east.

xi S.E. (unnoted). 20 July 1925.

SITES.

180. Barrows, Nether Alderston.—Four barrows formerly existed on the banks of the Almond, near Nether Alderston—*Stat. Acct.*, xx, p. 15.

v. S.E. (unnoted). 7 November 1927.

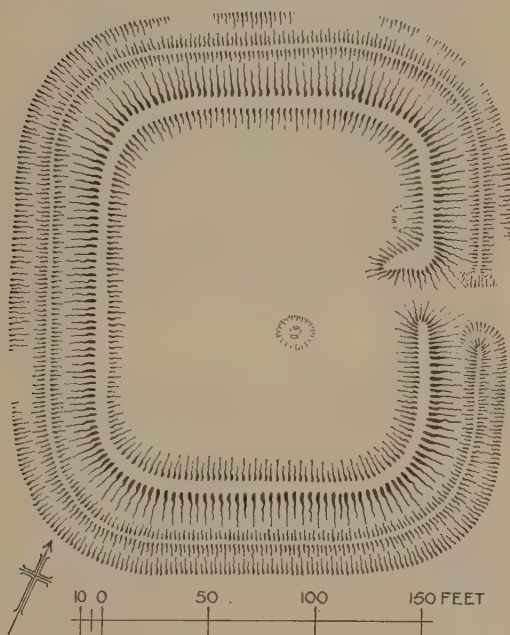


FIG. 185.—Castle Greg (No. 177).

in breadth, and 9 inches in depth. Near the centre of the fort is a circular hollow, 12 feet in diameter, which apparently contained a well.

This well was excavated by Sir Daniel Wilson in 1852 to a depth of about eleven feet, without anything of importance being discovered, but elsewhere in the camp there were found "numerous remains of Roman glass, mortaria, amphoræ, etc., all in a fragmentary condition, with some fragments of iron weapons, and a portion of a lead vessel. . . . Among the glass, were the handle, neck, and considerable remains of an unusually large glass jar, of the square form

181. Cunnigar Tumulus.—Close to the village of Midcalder, a little to the north-west of the school, is a slight hill known as the Cunnigar Tumulus. It presents no distinctive features, but burials have been found in the vicinity. It is reputed also that the burning of witches was carried out on this hill.

v N.E. 7 November 1927.

NEWBATTLE.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

182. Newbattle Abbey.—On a sheltered level haugh bordered by the river South Esk, a quarter of a mile south of Eskbank, are the remains of the Cistercian Abbey of Newbattle, founded by David I in 1140 and colonised by monks from Melrose. Father Hay estimated, "from the book of receipts and expenses," that, before the burning of the abbey by the English in 1385, "the annual income of the monastery could maintain eighty monks and seventy lay brethren, with the corresponding establishment."* Its remains are even more scanty than those of most other houses of the Order in Scotland, for only a portion of the vaulted substructures of the east claustral buildings stands above ground. These, however, which are incorporated in the mansion of Newbattle Abbey, a seat of the Marquis of Lothian, are, from their unusually complete state of preservation, particularly valuable, since in other convents the corresponding structures have become ruined or have disappeared. Extensive excavations conducted by the late proprietor from 1878 to 1895 enabled the plan of the establishment reproduced in Fig. 189 to be laid down. When the excavations were filled in, the outline of the buildings was defined externally on the turf by gravel and within the mansion by inlay on the parquet floors.

The church comprised an aisled structural nave of ten bays, crossing, transepts each with two eastern chapels, and a square-ended and aisled eastern arm or structural choir. The length internally from east to west was 239½

feet; nave and choir were 57 feet 1½ inches wide. The width across the transepts was 117½ feet. The roofs of the structural nave, transepts and choir were high, while those of the aisles were low, to permit of clearstorey lighting. The south wall of the nave was buttressed only by the cloister penthouse, but the other walls of the church and the salient angles were heavily and definitely buttressed to counteract the thrust of the arcades and of the aisle vaults. The buttresses are not of one type throughout, for those of the structural nave are slighter than those of the eastern divisions, and this difference is probably due to a reconstruction of the nave after the destruction of 1385. There is some doubt as to the eastern piers of the arcade, *i.e.* whether they were as massive as is shown. In any case an intermediate pier seems now to be missing. The disposition of the angle-buttresses is instructive; those at the east end which cover the angles are clasping buttresses of an early type and of relatively slight projection, while those at the west end are narrow, of considerable projection, placed in alignment with the walls forming the angles. The great diagonal buttresses of the north transept, which reinforced the original 12th-century buttresses, are probably no earlier than the 15th century in date, but what necessitated their erection is not clear. It is true that in 1385 "the greater part of the abbey tower (*campanilis*) was ruined by the falling of the cross,"* but these buttresses could have little bearing on this occurrence, and, in any case, they appear to be subsequent to the rebuilding which occurred immediately thereafter.

At ground-level there were four doorways, *i.e.* the great west portal, the north transept door, the processional entry from the cloister, and that of the *conversi* or lay-brethren to their choir. South of the west door is a turnpike, which must have led to the triforium. The nave piers seem to have been replaced in the 15th century.

The cloister enclosure was 123 feet 10 inches from north to south by 125 feet 10 inches from east to west; it contained a well, the site of which is marked by a slab of stone lying 23 feet out from the south wall of the church, in a line with the centre of the seventh bay of the nave.

* Cited from an MS. collection in *Sketches of Early Scottish History* by Cosmo Innes, p. 128. Father Hay seems to have had access to records of Newbattle which are now lost.

* *Sketches of Early Scot. History*, p. 128.



FIG. 186.—Subvault of Dorter.



FIG. 187.—Font.



FIG. 188.—Carved Stones.

NEWBATTLE ABBEY (No. 182).

To face p. 142.

The east range comprised on the ground floor, from north to south, the library and vestry, the chapter house, the subvault of the dorter (Fig. 186) and chambers beneath the rere-dorter. On the upper floor were the dorter and rere-dorter. The south range from east to west comprised the day-stair, the warming-house, the frater, which, it should be noticed, follows early practice in running east and west, and the kitchen. The west range

the passage shown on the plan, which probably contained the day-stair from the monks' dorter. Early masonry is again seen in the three buttresses and the basement-course incorporated in the south wall of the mansion. The chapel is entered from the substructures of the dorter, which are also incorporated in the mansion and comprise two rib-vaulted chambers, flanking what is now the main staircase. Both chambers contain fireplaces in the east wall, but, while the

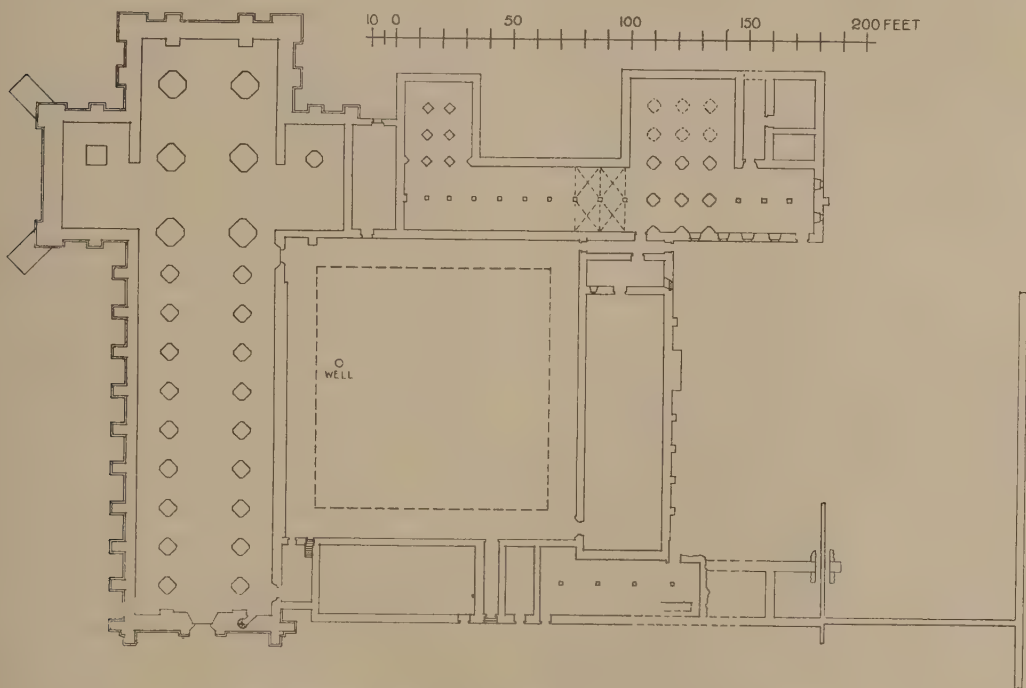


FIG. 189.—Newbattle Abbey (No. 182), from the plan of the late J. Ramsay.

was occupied by cellarage and the apartments of the lay-brethren.

These structures were apparently completed by the first quarter of the 14th century, but of the work of this time little can be recognised except in the eastmost structure of the south claustral range, which is now fitted up as a modern chapel, but was originally the warming-house. In this the ashlar masonry is probably original. The present entrance has been made through what appears to be an unusually massive wall, but within the heart of this lies

southern is modern, the other shows, in its moulded jambs, 16th-century work. These chambers are two bays wide from east to west, and, while the northern is square, the southern is three bays in length. The vaulting is quadripartite. The transverse and diagonal ribs are chamfered; there are no wall-ribs. The infilling is rubble. The central piers are octagonal on plan, as are the bases and capitals, which are simply moulded, the detail indicating 15th-century work. The southern chamber has been lit from the west by windows with pointed

arched heads and scontin arches; at the end of the west wall is a doorway, also with a pointed arched head, chamfered in two orders. A second doorway at the north-east corner opens into a barrel-vaulted cellar, one apparently of three which lay below the rere-dorter. The south-eastern bay of this south chamber has been screened off in timber, as the mortise holes in the pier and arch soffits prove. A barrel-vaulted cellar has been erected at a later period against the west wall. At the foot of the staircase and between the two chambers described above, there has been a third apartment, which, to judge from its remaining pier and respond, was loftier than its neighbours. It was four bays in length from north to south.

After the Reformation Newbattle was in the hands of Mark Kerr, of the Cessford family, as Commendator, and he appears to have reconstructed the conventual buildings for his mansion. On the first floor, in a passage, is a stone panel, which bears beneath a baron's coronet the initials M. K. L. N., for Mark Kerr, Lord Newbattle (?),* flanked by the date 1580. Beside the panel two windows, which have been built up, have moulded 17th-century architraves bearing a sun in relief for the title of Lothian. The library, also on the first floor, has its ceilings modelled and enriched in plaster in the 17th-century manner. A much-restored 17th-century armorial panel is inset above the northern of the two fireplaces noted above. The shield is quartered and bears, 1st and 4th, a sun in splendour; 2nd and 3rd, three mascles in chief, on a chevron three mullets above a unicorn's head erased, for the lordship of Jedburgh. The supporters are, *dexter*, an angel, and, *sinister*, a unicorn. The shield is mantled and surmounted by a helm crested a sun in splendour. A label is inscribed SERO SED SERIO; a second inscription on a label beneath the shield is illegible.

In the northern of the three barrel-vaulted cellars a panel has been inserted. It is dated 1602 and bears a shield charged: On a chevron three mullets above a unicorn's head erased. The chevron is flanked by the initials H. K.

FONT.—Within the mansion stands an early

* But the Mark Kerr of 1580 was only Commendator of Newbattle. His son, Mark Kerr, succeeded in 1584 and was created Lord Newbattle in 1591. By 1606 he was first Earl of Lothian.

16th-century font bowl (Fig. 187) which was found at Mavisbank House in the vicinity in 1873. It is octagonal on plan but is circled internally; the drain is square. On the angles are flattened rolls with shield-shaped inter-spaces which, on six sides, are inscribed with armorial bearings as under:

(1) An eagle displayed, for Ramsay of Dalhousie.

(2) Parted *per pale*; *dexter*, within a double tressure flory-counter-flory a lion rampant—the Royal Arms of Scotland; and, *sinister*, quarterly, 1st and 4th, three fleurs-de-lys; 2nd and 3rd, three lions passant gardant *in pale*. This shield and the three following are surmounted by a crown. The latter arms are those of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII and queen of James IV.

(3) Parted *per pale*; *dexter*, within a double tressure flory-counter-flory a lion rampant; and, *sinister*, three fleurs-de-lys. The latter arms are those of Madeleine, daughter of Francis I of France, first wife (1537) of James V.

(4) The Royal Arms of Scotland.

(5) Parted *per pale*; *dexter*, the Royal Arms of Scotland; and, *sinister*, those of Marie, daughter of Claude, Duke of Guise, second wife (1538) of James V. The sinister half of the shield is very worn and only parts of the blazon can be identified.

(6) This shield is surmounted by a crozier; it is charged: A boar's head erased, on a chief dancetty three stars, "which are probably the arms of James Hasmel, who was Abbot of the Monastery at this time (1551)," (*Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals*, Henry Laing, No. 1090). Properly, however, the name is Haswell, who had been Abbot since 1529 (*Scottish Armorial Seals*, W. R. Macdonald, No. 1265).

The excavations brought to light numerous fragments of architectural and sculptured details which are illustrated in Fig. 188. These include a seated figure in episcopal vestments, headless now, but holding a book in his left hand; the upper part of a female figure, probably St Barbara with feather and tower, attired in costume of the second half of the 15th century; examples of the Lothian arms of augmentation, a sun in splendour; a slab with corn sacks, shovel and sieve: below, a female figure astride holding a mirror in the

left hand, as figures of mermaids do; and a stone barrel. Fragments of floor-tile were found in quantity and are preserved in the house. These include the usual thick green-glazed unpatterned mediæval tiles as well as tiles patterned under glaze, while in others the components of the pattern are cut to the figure by hand. The colours employed are white on green, red on white, white on black, yellow on green, white and black on brown.

SUNDIALS.—In the garden east of the house stand twin dials (Fig. 59) dating from 1635, and removed from another part of the grounds. The modern pedestals, octagonal on plan and panelled on each face, rise from a spreading subbase and base of four steps, also octagonal. Above each pedestal four chimeras support the octagonal dial-stone, which is panelled in two tiers; the lower contains dials only, the upper as well as dials contains initials and arms as follows: (a) Beneath a coronet C. A. L., for Ann, Countess of Lothian. (b) Beneath a coronet E. W. L. for William, Earl of Lothian.* (c) Beneath a coronet, on a chevron three mullets, surmounting a unicorn's head erased at base, three masles in chief. (d) Beneath a coronet a sun in splendour.

On the dial-stone four grotesque trusses support a tapering finial, square on plan, which is enriched on each face with garlands.

GROTTO.—Just across the foot-bridge at the south of the mansion is a roofless grotto of the late 17th century, which masks the entrance to an ice-house. The front is a freely rendered Renaissance composition. At either side are fluted pilasters, between which springs a flat segmental arch; the keystone is scrolled and fluted. On the architrave are guttæ and on the frieze triglyphs; the interspaces between these latter bear a sun in splendour, the initials L. and T. (?) intertwined in a lovers' knot, a unicorn's head erased, a boar's head couped, and a leaf resembling a shamrock.

viii S.E. 10 November 1920.

183. Newbattle Abbey, South Entrance, etc.—The south entrance to the abbey policies dates from the early 18th century, and its detail is reminiscent of that on Dalkeith House. On either side of a circled sweep is a square gate-

lodge built in random rubble, once harled, but with dressed, back-set and rusticated margins to voids and rusticated quoins. The lodges are surmounted by moulded Renaissance cornices and balustrades with diagonally disposed balusters. Opposite the entrance, on the other side of the road, stands a two-storeyed oblong structure, of about the same time, measuring 55 feet by 22½ feet. The masonry is of random rubble, with rusticated quoins and dressed and back-set margins. The doorway is centred in the east wall and has a good moulded architrave and cornice, but the latter has been renewed; above the doorway is an oval window, and on either side of it are two windows on each floor. A massive chimney-stalk projects from the north gable. The skews have been reduced, and the tiled roof appears to be modern.

viii S.E. 26 April 1921.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

184. Southside or Southsyde Castle.—Southside or Southsyde Castle is a 17th-century residence situated about 1 mile south of Edgehead village, on the eminence lying between the waters of Gore and Tyne. It is a rubble-built structure but has been almost completely modernised, and is now occupied as a farmhouse. On plan it is L-shaped; the main block measures externally some 50 feet by 20 feet and has its major axis running east and west. From the south wall the wing, 24 feet broad, projects 20 feet, with the re-entrant angle on the south-west; the walls are 4 to 5 feet thick. Originally there were four storeys in the height, but now there are only three. The gables of main block and wing are furnished with projecting angle-turrets, that rise from the first-floor level to the roof. The original entrance at the southern end of the west wall of the wing has been built up and its position obscured by a modern porch set within the re-entrant angle. All the ground-floor apartments had vaulted ceilings; those in the wing have been removed, but those in the main block remain.

INSCRIBED STONES.—(a) The lintel of the first-floor window in the west gable is inscribed P.E.A.C. 1640-4. Over it is inserted a triangular stone, a portion of the tympanum of a dormer

* Of the second creation, 1631.

window, inscribed, as above, P. E. A. C., for Patrick Ellis and his wife.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The various lands of Southsyde were united into a barony and *de novo* granted by the King in 1644 to Patrick Eleis of Plewlands, thereafter known as of Southsyde.—*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a. No. 1515; *Inquis. Spec.*, *Edinb.*, No. 1033.

viii S.E. 26 July 1915.

185. Newbyres Castle.—The ruin of this mid-16th-century tower is situated immediately west of Gorebridge, at the southern end of a grassy park that skirts the main street. The site is roughly triangular and lies with its apex south-south-east; its flanks are defined and naturally defended by deeply worn water-courses, and along the base, which is level with the ground beyond it, there appears to have been a courtyard wall. In the middle of this area the ruin stands. On plan it has been an L-shaped building, with its major axis lying north-north-east and south-south-west. The main block measures externally $32\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 24 feet. The wing, which housed the staircase, lay at the southern angle; to-day only its foundations can be traced, but these measure $15\frac{1}{4}$ feet by 5 feet. The walls of the main block facing north and west are complete to the wall-head, but those on the south and east are fragmentary. The masonry is of rubble, with freestone dressings, set in hard mortar with shell pinnings. The quoin stones are of the normal 16th-century type found where freestone was readily procurable. They are alternately some 33 inches and 15 inches long, and are set in courses averaging 14 inches in height.

Around the building, at a height of 4 feet above the ground, there returns a projecting basement-course with a splayed off-set; above this the walls are carried up vertically for a height of about 26 feet to the corbel-course that supported the parapet.

The tower contained three storeys beneath the wall-head and an attic storey within the parapet.

The windows facing northward are small, and the others vary in size from the small 6-inch wide window of the basement to the large window with elaborately moulded jambs and lintels on the second floor. On one side of each

window on the first-floor level, at the north-eastern angle, is a stone level with the lintels and pierced with two circular holes having raised lips placed side by side, each measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 6 inches deep. What purpose these served is unknown.

The only defensive features on the building, other than the turrets and parapet-walk, are the four gun-loops, one at ground-level facing west, two at second-floor level facing south and west, and another in the foundations of the re-entrant angle.

The entrance, which is usually placed within the re-entrant angle, appears in this building to have been in the south wall of the wing.

On each floor there has been only one apartment. The basement alone was vaulted. On each side of the central window in the north wall there is a cupboard. The first floor shows remains of a mural chamber between the windows in the west wall, and had a stone sink with an outlet in the south wall; beside this sink was possibly a fireplace. The second floor joists rested on projecting corbels of similar section to those employed externally. This chamber has been more elaborately furnished than the others. There is a fireplace with moulded jambs in the north wall, and the large window beside it has a cupboard formed in the side. At the south-west angle there is a garderobe. The west wall is thinned at two arched recesses, possibly formed to accommodate buffets or other bulky pieces of furniture, such as about this time were coming into common use.

The attic is completely ruinous. The structure is in a very unsound and dangerous condition.

To the south and north of the main buildings vague foundations of outbuildings may be discerned beneath the turf.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1621 James Borthwick of Newbyres was returned heir to his father, John Borthwick of Newbyres.—*Inquis. Spec.*, *Edinb.*, No. 443.

xiv N.E. 1 June 1915.

186. Masterton House.—This small 17th-century house stands on rising ground about three-quarters of a mile south-east of Newton Grange and commands an extensive prospect west and southwards over the valley of the

South Esk. It is now occupied by several tenants. On plan it is L-shaped. The main block, which lies approximately east and west, is 33 feet long and $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and contains beneath the wall-head, three storeys, each of two rooms, the lowest of these being vaulted. The wing, a two-storeyed structure of one room on each floor, is 18 feet 2 inches broad, projects northward $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and is evidently an addition slightly later than the main block. In the re-entrant angle is the tower, circled at the lower part and rectangular at the upper, in which are the entrance and the turnpike stair. Its upper part has at one time formed a dovecot. Against the west gable is a curious modern buttress fashioned like the stair-tower. The masonry is of rubble, the skews are crow-stepped, and the roof has been reduced in height. The present windows have modern jambs and lintels, but in the east gable several of the original windows are seen built up. These have the jambs and lintels rebated for shutters.

The structure is in fair repair.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1658 William Meggatt of "Maistertoune" was returned heir to his father, Thomas, in the lands of Masterton in the lordship of Newbattle.—*Inquis. Spec., Edinb.*, No. 1074.

viii S.E. 26 April 1921.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

187. Fort, Camp Wood.—About $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west of Gorebridge, in the plantation on the summit of Camp Wood Hill, which rises nearly 900 feet above sea-level and falls away on all sides in a gentle slope, is a fort, approximately circular in shape, surrounded by an earthen rampart now 20 feet broad and rising in places to a height of 3 feet. It is traceable only in parts, and the north-west quadrant is practically obliterated. It measures along its major axis, which lies north-east and south-west, some 420 feet internally, and it is about 360 feet across. A gap on the west, 18 feet wide, has evidently been the entrance, the southern side of which is continued in a semicircular course inwards, forming an enclosure measuring 85 feet in length and 50 feet in breadth. Within the

fort, some 40 feet from the southern arc, is a circular enclosure, excavated 2 feet below the natural level of the ground, with an average diameter of 83 feet between crests, having on the west a quadrangular annexe some 60 feet long and 48 feet wide. It has been enclosed by a rampart 12 feet broad and 4 feet high, with a ditch outside 12 feet broad and 2 feet deep on the counterscarp. Through the ditch to the east-south-east is an entrance, 20 feet in length

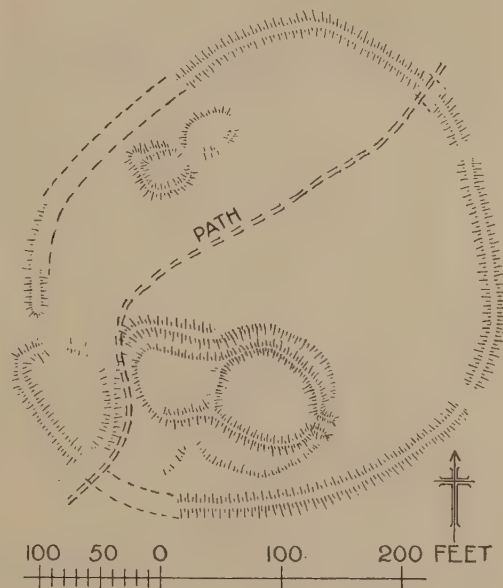


FIG. 190.—Fort, Camp Wood (No. 187).

and 11 feet broad between ramparts, which recurve slightly outwards. Two other enclosures, surrounded by ramparts 9 feet wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, almost impinging and each about 30 feet in diameter, lie in the north-western sector about 25 feet from the main rampart. All the ramparts of the fort may have been partly stone-built, but if so the bulk of this material has been removed. To the south-east of the fort are the slight foundations of an earthen rampart, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad and 1 foot high, enclosing a long, narrow, rectangular area, which seems to be of more recent date than the fort.

viii S.E. 28 July 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS.

188. Maiden Bridge.—Within the policies of Newbattle Abbey the River South Esk is spanned by a fine mediæval bridge (Fig. 24), at a point 500 yards due south of and above the Newmills Bridge on the Dalkeith-Lauder Road. The stream flows north, and the axis of the bridge is therefore east and west. As the east or right bank of the river is precipitous and considerably the higher, the approach from this direction is formed for easier access at an obtuse angle to the bridge; the roadway on the lower bank is straight and is ramped. The bridge is built of ashlar at abutments, soffit and counterforts, and elsewhere of coursed rubble. It has a single and particularly graceful arch of segmental form, ribbed on the soffit with three projecting ribs; the arch springs from a point $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the water and rises at crown to a height of 23 feet; the parapet rises 7 feet above this. The roadway is arcuated and has been cobbled; at its level and roughly parallel to it a string-course returns on either face of the bridge. The width of the roadway is $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the measurement over the parapets 15 feet, while the width of the soffit is 14 feet. The arch-ring is chamfered on its lower outer edge, and above it there is a hood-mould. There are heavy spreading counterforts at the abutments, and on the west these have been carried up to parapet-level.

The bridge probably dates from the late 15th century, is well preserved and structurally is in good condition, but the vegetation on the parapets should be removed.

viii N.E. 22 September 1920.

189. Newbattle Bridge.—The bridge which crosses the South Esk between Newton Grange and Dalkeith, a few yards south of the south entrance to Newbattle Abbey, is possibly a 16th-century structure that has been extensively rebuilt. The earlier masonry is of a cream-coloured ashlar blanché by weather. The bridge spans the stream on two wide and obtusely pointed arches without ribs. These are relatively modern.

On the west side, above the southern arch ring, is an armorial panel so weather-worn as to be illegible. On the same side of the bridge, the abutment of the north arch bears a second

panel, also extremely weather-worn and almost illegible; the shield appears to be upheld by a unicorn, or, alternatively, has for crest a unicorn's head, couped or erased and charged with two mullets in chief.

viii S.E. 26 April 1921.

190. Monkland Wall.—Northwards, for 250 yards from the south entrance to Newbattle Abbey, extends a stretch of walling, 15 feet high, built of rubble in small stones, a portion of the enclosing wall of the Abbey precincts. Its date is uncertain.

viii S.E. 26 April 1921.

NEWTON.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

191. Newton Church.—The ruin of Newton Church is situated within a small wooded enclosure in a field one mile north of Dalkeith and just beyond the policies of Dalkeith House. It consists of a 17th-century tower, which measures externally 15 feet from east to west and 15 feet 8 inches from north to south, and stands about 35 feet high. The north wall has been prolonged for a considerable distance westwards and for a lesser distance eastwards. Against it and to the north stood the church proper, which communicated with the tower at ground- and first-floor levels and appears to have been built at a subsequent date.

The tower has contained at least five storeys, as shown by the scarcements for joists which remain. The walls are built of rough-cast rubble with ashlar dressings, and they appear to have been renewed above the horizontal string-course, which returns around the tower at the level of the third floor. The entrance in the south wall is through a semicircular-headed doorway that opens into the lowest apartment of the tower, which is a chamber $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, lit by a small window in the west wall. In the north wall is a built-up access between this chamber and the church. The doorway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, has the hollow, quirk, and edge-roll moulding on jambs and lintel. The upper chambers are of the same dimensions as the basement. The first floor has been entered from the church by a doorway in the north

wall, and from the outside by a second doorway in the west wall at the northern end, which was apparently reached from a fore stair.

Some 12 feet above the ground there is a splayed set-off on the outside of the north wall.

The tower is roofless but has received a certain amount of attention within recent years, when the two upper storeys appear to have been rebuilt.

Around the structure are several 18th-century tombstones in a dilapidated state.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The present parish is formed by the union of the two old parishes of Newton and Woolmet or "Wymet." The churches of Newton and "Wymet" belonged to the Abbey of Dunfermline from the 12th century.¹

¹ *Reg. Dunf.*, Nos. 44, etc.; 2, 94.

viii N.E. 29 July 1915.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

192. Woolmet House.—This fine 17th-century mansion is situated about 300 yards east of Edmonstone village. It has never been restored or modernised and was occupied till within recent years. At present it is empty and neglected, as rents and fissures, due to mine settlement, are appearing in the fabric. It stands within a wooded park with walled gardens and orchards disposed to south and east. On plan it is an L-shaped structure, three storeys in height, with a main block running north and south and a wing running east and west, the re-entrant angle facing north-west. There are circled towers attached to the north-east and south-west angles, while on the east a central square tower projects and houses the main staircase, which ascends from ground to second floor. A turret-staircase in the north-east re-entrant angle leads to a room over the main staircase and to a platform above. To the west of the house is a courtyard entered from the approach by a fine Renaissance gateway. The piers of this gateway are channel-jointed and have pilasters, with cushioned courses and channel-joints, projecting from their western face. The ovolo moulding on the capital of these pilasters is enriched with the egg-and-dart ornament. The entablature has triglyphs on the frieze and is surmounted by a lion, which is probably an addition.

The house is rough-cast, but the dressings of the openings are exposed. At eaves-level there returns a moulded cornice. The chimneys are of ashlar and have moulded copes. The square tower on the east terminates in a balustraded plat or terrace with balusters moulded and set diagonally. The turret-staircase is built of ashlar and is borne on a bold corbelling; it terminates in a high ogival lead-covered roof. The gables of the wings are crow-stepped.



FIG. 191.—Woolmet House (No. 192), from National Art Survey.

The entrance is in the west wall of the main block. The architrave is delicately wrought but has a bold projection; above it is a triangular pediment containing a cartouche with crest and mantling. The cartouche bears the arms of Biggar of Woolmet, a bend between two mullets. The windows have dressed margins, which are back-set and chamfered. Those of the top floor have pediments alternately curvilinear and triangular. The pediments of the west wall of the main block contain, in order from the north, the initials W. B., the same in monogram, a cartouche charged as that

over the entrance, the monogram, and the initials. The pediments on the east wall of the main block contain a similar monogram and initials. Within the pediments of the north wall of the smaller wing are, in order from the east, H. W. and C. M. in monogram, for Sir Hew Wallace of Woolmet and Christian Macfarlane, his wife,¹ with 1686 below, and the initials in sequence. Those of the south wall, from west to east, read: ANNO . H. W. C. M. (in monogram) 1686.

Internally the structure is roomy and has been handsomely finished. The dining- and drawing-rooms are spacious apartments on the first floor, with walls fully panelled in wood. The majority of the doors are furnished with the original hinges of a pattern now obsolete. The woodwork is in a very bad state of preservation, and several of the floors are unsafe. The toes of the roof timbers are badly decayed.

The main staircase, wide and easy of ascent, is of the scale-and-platt type; the massive stone balusters of the top landing, similar to those enclosing the platform, are noteworthy.

¹ *Laing Charters*, No. 2895.

iv S.W. 29 July 1915.

193. Newton House.—This house dates from the late 17th century but has been considerably modernised. It appears to have been oblong on plan with a projection on the northern side to contain a scale-and-platt staircase, now represented by the upper portion of the service stair. The basement is vaulted. The walling is of rubble, harled. The window margins are back-set and chamfered, the gables are tabled. On the east of the house and attached to it by a screen wall is a circular tower apparently of 16th-century date. The lower storey is vaulted and has a gun-loop opening southward; the upper chamber is a dovecot and is 9½ feet in diameter within walls 3½ feet in thickness.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Sir William Murray of Newton ("Neatoun"), successor to another of the same name, appears in 1642 in a Presbytery case affecting a seat in the "Neatoun aisle" in the church, and again in 1664.—*Laing Charters*, Nos. 2312, 2575.

iv S.E. 9 November 1927.

194. Sheriffhall.—The late 16th- or early 17th-century house of Sheriffhall, which stood in a grass park immediately east of Sheriffhall Farm, less than a mile west of Dalkeith, has been demolished, but the stair-wing remains and is used as a dovecot. It is a square rubble-built structure, measuring externally 12 feet 9 inches each way. The original entrance, now built up, has had a moulded doorpiece, and above it is an empty panel-space. At first-floor level there are gun-loops to south and east.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The lands of Sheriffhall had belonged to the Abbey of Dunfermline and were occupied by a family named Gifford before and after the Reformation.—*Reg. de Dunfermlyn*, Nos. 486 (1483), 577 (1555); *Laing Charters*, No. 790 (1565).

viii N.W. 9 November 1927.

MISCELLANEOUS.

195. Dovecot.—The dovecot in the park, immediately north-east of Edmonstone House, is contrived from the angle of a 16th- or 17th-century structure now destroyed. The chimney, 14 feet 2 inches broad, is constructed of rubble and is rough-cast; it rises in two stages, diminishing by set-offs to the stack, which has a moulded cope and is now surmounted by a pyramidal finial.

iv S.W. 27 July 1915.

PENICUIK.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

196. St Kentigern's Church, Penicuik.—The ruin of the former parish church stands within the churchyard at the eastern end of the village, beside the 18th-century church, which is still in use. The remains are those of a post-Reformation structure, probably single-chambered and oblong on plan, that had a tower, which projected from the west gable and was carried a stage higher than the church roof. The tower is intact, but portions only of the church walls have survived, and these are incorporated in a burial enclosure. The tower, which dates from the 17th century, is a rubble-built structure, three storeys in height, sur-

mounted by a hipped timber roof covered with slates. At base it measures, externally, 13 feet 2 inches from north to south by 12 feet 7 inches from east to west, and rather less at first-floor level, as the walls are there intaken on a moulded course. The two upper storeys are of similar dimensions, but the uppermost is outwardly defined by back-set quoins and string-course. At ground-level there is a single vaulted chamber with an entrance in the west wall, rebated for outer and inner doors. The floor above has an opening in each wall, except the north; and the eastern of these openings communicated with a gallery built against the west gable of the church. The top storey was a bell-chamber, and in each wall is a window with semicircular head; the margins are back-set and are broken by unmoulded projecting impost and key blocks. At eaves-level there is a moulded cornice. The tower is entire, but in a bad state of preservation.

TOMBSTONES.—In a portion of the south wall of the church, which is outside the above-mentioned burial enclosure, is a recess with a segmental head, wrought with a bold quirked edge-roll on jambs and head; into the breast of the recess there has been built an early 17th-century panel of freestone, 3 feet 4 inches long by 1 foot 10 inches broad, which bears a shield parted *per pale* and charged with, *dexter*, a lion rampant, for Crichton and, *sinister*, a mullet between three cross crosslets fitchy, for Adam; on a panel above are the initials M. C. A. in monogram. Lying within the recess is a headstone 3 feet 8 inches in length, 2 feet 5 inches broad, and 4½ inches thick. It has a simply moulded base and cornice; the latter is surmounted by a triangular pediment enclosing a cherub's head. On the stone is a boldly carved skull-and-crossbones, flanked by the initials D.H. and A.S. and the date 1686. On the upper surface of the pediment is incised *Memento mori*.

MAUSOLEUM.—East of the ruin of the church there stands the burial enclosure and mausoleum of the Clerks of Penicuik. The latter is a late 17th-century structure measuring 14¼ feet square externally. It is built of ashlar and has mouldings curiously heavy and out of scale with the little structure. The margins are back-set, the basement-course and cornice are moulded. From the latter there rises a ponderous intake-course, surmounted by a pyramid of masonry

with back-set margins, which terminates in an urn-shaped finial. In the east wall there is a small window, and in the south a very weather-worn panel of freestone, which states in a lengthy Latin inscription that the structure was raised by Sir John Clerk of "Pennycook" in memory of his wife, Lady Elisabeth Henderson; the inscription ends with the date 1684. This Sir John had been created a baronet in 1679.

xiii S.E. 6 July 1920.

197. Church and Graveyard near Mount Lothian.—Within a wooded enclosure a quarter of a mile north-north-east of Mount Lothian are the fragmentary remains of St Mary's Chapel. The structure is orientated and has been 16 feet 4 inches wide; the length is indeterminate. The masonry was apparently of rubble. The *Stat. Account*, x, p. 420, records Mount Lothian as "Monk Lothian."

xiii S.E. 15 July 1915.

198. Chapel, Remains of.—On the crest of the glen, some 60 yards south-west of Newhall House, is a fragment of building of indeterminate age which has formed the south-west angle of a rectangular structure. Projecting from the south-west wall is a cylinder of masonry about 7 feet in diameter, which has a depth of 12 feet below the present ground level. The O.S. map marks the remains as those of a chapel, and the *Statistical Account* records that there were a chapel and prison here. The Crichtons of Newhall built a castle at Newhall, and the fragments and tower are possibly the remains of this building. The tower may, at some time, have been used as a prison.

xviii N.E. 23 June 1920.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

199. Bavelaw Castle.—This is a small dwelling that occupies an isolated and elevated site 2 miles south of Balerno, on a foothill of the Pentland range, overlooking Threipmuir Reservoir. It has of late years been restored, but is mainly a 17th-century structure.

On plan the house comprises a central main block and two wings. The main portion lies east and west and measures about 30 feet by 22½ feet externally. The larger wing, 20½ feet

by $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, projects northward in alignment with the east gable, and is furnished at the north-east angle with a turret, which rises from ground to roof; the other wing, $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $13\frac{3}{4}$ feet, is attached to the south-east angle of the main block and projects southward.

There are three storeys in the height, the uppermost being an attic lit by dormers; the basement is vaulted. The walls are of rubble, rough-cast. The smaller windows have a bold roll-moulding at jamb and lintel; the larger have back-set margins. In the east re-entrant angle a modern circled turret is corbelled out above first-floor level on a heavy continuous corbelling of five members. The gables are crows-stepped; the roof is of timber and is slated.

The approach was from the east, and the entrance is placed almost midway along the east wall. It is commanded by two tiers of gun-loops. It opens into the well of an internal wheel-stair, which is unusually situated in the building; through the stair-well the basement chambers are entered. These are vaulted, and each division contains one chamber; that within the main block is the kitchen and has an arched fireplace.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1628 the King granted to Laurence Scott of Harperrig, advocate, both Easter and Wester Bavelaw, with the tower and manor place, which Walter Dundas had resigned.¹ Scott, in the same year, had to complain to the Privy Council regarding four men who, among other outrages, went to “the hous of Bavillaw whair I had raised twa turrets upoun the entrie thair of and covered the heads of the same with leid, and leddered the said turrets and rave down and tooke away with thame the most pairt of the leid being upoun the said turrets for making of bulletts and drappes (*i.e.* small shot) to thair hacquebutts.”²

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., No. 1230; ² *Reg. Privy Council* (2nd Series), ii, pp. 589-90.

xiii N.E. 10 September 1920.

200. Howlet's House.—At the southern base of Blackhill, where a tributary burn enters Loganlee Reservoir, is a ruinous structure, dating probably from the end of the 16th century. The slope of the hill, though nowhere precipitous, is fairly steep, except where the

building stands on a triangular and fairly level promontory. Twenty-eight feet from the apex or eastern end of the triangle are the lateral walls of a tower, measuring externally $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet square. The walls, which are of rubble $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet thick, still stand for a height of 15 feet above the ground, and show that the lowest storey was ceiled with a barrel-vault and that beneath the vault there was a mezzanine floor. In the side walls were small windows.

This building is the full width of the promontory; the triangular portion on the south-east has been enclosed by a dry-stone wall. The remaining portion of level ground to the north-west is also enclosed by a dry-stone wall $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet thick. This enclosure extends 61 feet from the west wall of the tower and is 29 feet 8 inches broad. It is divided in its length by a cross wall, 3 feet thick, into two unequal portions—that adjoining the tower is 33 feet long, the farther one 22 feet long.

See also *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxiii (1898-9), pp. 330-4, where it is suggested that the building “was in all probability a chapel, and the abode of a priest.” A plan and some drawings are there provided.

xiii N.W. 31 July 1915.

201. Logan House.—The ruin of Logan House stands beside the shepherd's cottage on high ground on the left bank of the Logan Burn, between Loganlee and Glencorse Reservoirs. The structure has been a square tower measuring externally $24\frac{1}{4}$ feet from east to west by $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet from north to south. The walls, 4 feet thick, are of rubble with freestone dressings and stand for a height of 20 feet, enclosing the ground floor, a single apartment ceiled with a barrel-vault. The entrance is in the centre of the north wall and is flanked internally by a small cupboard on either side. There appears to have been only one small window on this floor, set in the south wall immediately opposite the doorway. There is no trace of a staircase. The north-east angle of the tower is set back to receive a gate, which was, apparently, the entrance to a courtyard north of the building.

The structure, which appears to date from the 16th century, is very dilapidated.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1410 Henry, Earl of Orkney and Lord of St. Clair, granted to his

brother the lands of Logan House with pertinents in Pentland Moor.¹ In 1542 the King confirmed to Sir William Sinclair of Roslin a grant, including "Loganehous" with the tower.² In 1593 the laird of Roslin informed the Synod of Edinburgh that "his residence was in the Logan-house tower."³

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., No. 931. Cf No. 1271 (1476) and No. 2077 (1492); ² *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., No. 2769; ³ Cited in No. 99 (*q.v.*).

xiii N.W. 31 July 1915.

202. Outters Hill Castle.—On the Castle Brae, just beyond the burgh boundary of Penicuik, but on the opposite and higher bank of the Esk, is the ruin of a late 16th-century mansion. It is oblong on plan and measures externally 23 feet from north-west to south-east and 65 feet from north-east to south-west. It has been at least

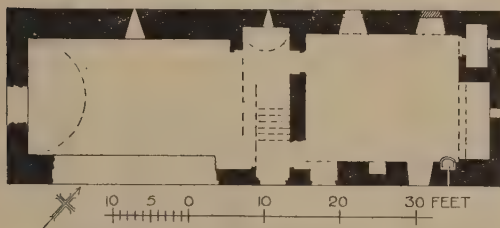


FIG. 192.—Outters Hill Castle (No. 202).

three storeys in height, and two of these remain standing. The walls are of freestone rubble, once probably harled. An entrance in the south wall at ground-level has a moulded and rather well proportioned architrave and cornice, detailed in the Scottish Renaissance manner. The cornice is surmounted by a heavily moulded panel-border, but the inset panel is destroyed. Another entrance, adjoining that above-mentioned but to the east, is a converted window and is secondary. The north and west windows have rounded arrises at jambs and lintels, while the south and east windows have a bold quirked edge-roll.

The entrance proper opens on a small lobby, which contains the remains of a scale-stair ascending to the first floor. From this lobby is entered on the west a vaulted cellar, which is the only vaulted portion of the structure, and on the east a roomy kitchen. The cellar is lit

by a narrow aperture on the north wall, but the south wall is gone. The kitchen was ceiled in timber. It has two windows to the north and one to the south. The north windows are 2 feet 6 inches wide but only 1 foot 5 inches high; they have not been glazed but have been closed by a wooden shutter, and the daylights have been heavily barred by three vertical and one transverse bar. The east wall contains a wide-arched fireplace, to the north of which is a mural closet which has evidently been shelved, forming a larder or pantry. Also adjoining the fireplace, but in the south wall, is an inlet for water with a dished stone basin, and beyond the south window is an aumbry recess.

The apartment over the cellar was the principal living-room, and has been lit by two windows in the north wall, by one on the west, and by at least two in the south wall. The recessing of the north wall to make room for bulky furniture is noteworthy. In one instance the scotion arch for such a recess and that of the east window meet and are supported on corbels, as at Old Hamilton House at Prestons, and Redhouse, in East Lothian. (See *Inventory of Monuments in East Lothian*, Nos. 158, 7.)

The room above the kitchen is lit from each of the outer walls. The north wall contains one of the above-mentioned recesses for furniture. The fireplace is in the east wall and was flanked by a window. At the eastern end of the south wall there is an L-shaped aumbry recess, as at Amisfield, Dumfriesshire, rebated on jambs, sill, and lintel for a wooden door. West of this are two contiguous mural closets. In the eastern of these the door has opened into the room, as is shown by the rebate on jambs and lintel. An examination of the exterior proves that the second closet gave access to the upper floor of an outbuilding, which once stood against the eastern portion of the south wall but has long since been removed.

Several minor alterations had been made on the structure before it was abandoned. To-day it stands roofless and ruinous and is in a very bad state of preservation.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—"Uttershill" was the manor of the barony of Preston or Gorton, and so belonged to the Prestons of Craigmillar.¹ The father of Sir John Clerk of Penicuik (cf. No. 196) bought Uttershill in 1702.²

¹ *Inquis. Spec.*, Edinb., Nos. 540, 852, etc.

² *Memoirs of Sir John Clerk of Penicuik* (S. H. S.), p. 8; *The Family of Inglis of Auchindinny* (privately printed), by J. A. Inglis, p. 22.

xiii S.E. 1 June 1920.

203. Ravensneuk Castle.—This building stood on the high and wooded right bank of the North Esk rather more than one mile south-west of Penicuik. Its remains consist only of the north wall with a portion of the gable returns. These are built of freestone rubble and now stand nowhere more than 6 feet high. The north wall is 59 feet in length, of which the western 39½ feet is unvaulted. The eastern portion appears to be the older and is vaulted. It contains an inlet for water with an external dished stone basin, indicating that the kitchen was at this end of the building on the ground floor.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The lands of Ravensneuk belonged to the Sinclairs of Roslin.¹ In 1730 Sir John Clerk of Penicuik "bought from Mr Sinclair of Roslin the superiority of . . . Easter and Wester Ravensnook." In 1741 Sir John writes: "I have seen Ravensnook Tower 40 or 50 feet high, and it was against my inclination that it was pulled down; but as my father, who wanted stones for the park dyke, found here the readiest provision, I submitted. The tower of Penicuik was pulled down on the same account."² Sir John's grandfather had bought the barony of Penicuik in 1654.³

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1527 (No. 527), 1542 (No. 2768); ² *Memoirs of Sir John Clerk of Penicuik* (S. H. S.), pp. 137, 253; ³ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

xiii S.W. 1 June 1920.

204. Brunston Castle.—On the left bank of the North Esk, and rather more than two miles south-west of Penicuik, stands the ruin of a fair-sized mansion, built on a courtyard plan in the 16th century; the remains are extensive, and, although they are considerably destroyed, their arrangement can readily be followed.

The area enclosed and built on is roughly an oblong in shape, rather less than one-sixth of an acre in extent, and measures 64½ feet from north-east to south-west by 86 feet from north-west to south-east. The southern and western

sides are formed by ranges of building, the northern and eastern by screen walls, which abut at the north-eastern angle on a free-standing rectangular tower externally salient. The north wall has not survived, but in it there must have been the gateway which gave entrance to the courtyard, for the side entrance which remains in the east wall is a doorway merely 3 feet wide; this has a semicircular

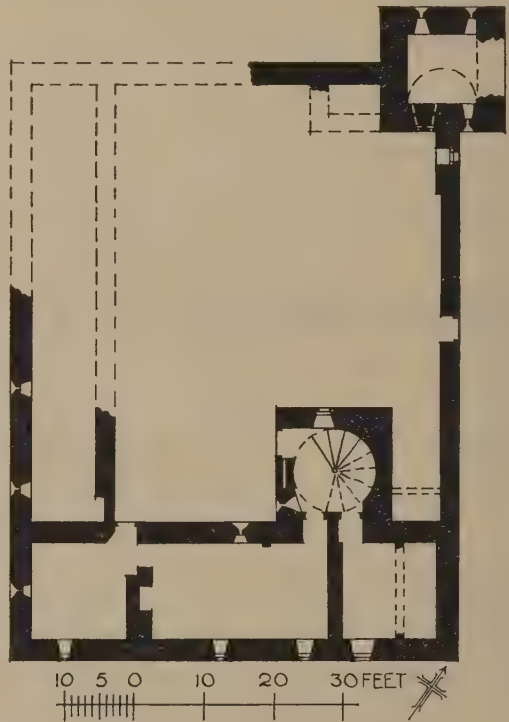


FIG. 193.—Brunston Castle (No. 204).

head, which is wrought with an edge-roll that is also carried down the jambs. The masonry of the structure is rubble-built and presumably has been covered with harling, but the dressings, which are polished, would be exposed. The ample provision of gun-loops is noteworthy; these are oval in form and set to guard against hostile approach from the landward side only, for the southern wall, cresting the precipitous river bank, has no such provision, the nature of the ground being sufficient to render attack from the south ineffectual.

The north tower stands to a height of 35 feet. At ground-level there is a small vaulted cellar which was entered from a passage, also vaulted, against the inner face of the east boundary or screen wall; the passage is no longer in existence. Above the basement were at least two habitable storeys, each containing a single chamber.

The dwelling-house proper is on the southern side, and occupies the full length between the east and west walls. It was three storeys in height, the uppermost being probably an attic. It is oblong on plan, measuring $64\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 20 feet externally, but there is a rectangular "jamb" or wing projecting within the courtyard to house the entrance and staircase. Of the western building, which seems to have been a store of two floors, little remains.

The stair-tower is divided into two stages by a horizontal moulded string-course of two members, the upper a cavetto, the lower an ovolo, on which the upper portion of the tower overhangs. The entrance has a rebate and chamfer on jambs and lintel; the lintel is unusual, as the architrave curves downwards in two crescents. Above the lintel is a panel bordered by a moulded label, which in turn is surmounted by a little cornice that shows the Renaissance influence in its mouldings. The panel bears a shield charged with a lion rampant, for Crichton, and is flanked by two other and smaller panels which terminate at either end in scrolls. The dexter panel bears an illegible incised inscription that appears to have been re-cut, for the other panel is in relief. The sinister panel bears the date 1568; the 5 and 8 are in relief, the 1 and 6 are incised, showing that they have been recut.* The door was barred, as is usual, and was further protected by gun-loops. At the stair-foot, side by side, were the entrances of the two eastern of the three chambers on the ground floor. That against the east wall was the kitchen; it is only 8 feet long, but the length is supplemented by the additional 5 feet of space within the wide fireplace. The central chamber, 25 feet by 14 feet, was possibly a living-room, as it contains a fireplace. Entered from this central chamber is a third apartment 14 feet square. All these apartments are lit from the south by

small oblong windows, which are splayed at jambs and lintels.

This arrangement of rooms is repeated on the upper floor, and at this level the central chamber was the principal living apartment. It contains a fine fireplace of stone; a bold quirked edge-roll returns as architrave, the frieze is plane and is surmounted by a delicately moulded cornice, which breaks and returns at either end over a little pendant. The dexter pendant bears an initial, apparently a Y, the sinister a C for Crichton. The mouldings of this cornice and of that above the panel at the entrance seem rather later than 1568.

EXCAVATED CONSTRUCTION.—One hundred yards east of the ruin of Brunston Castle is a rectilinear excavation 4 feet deep, in which rise four flat mounds, about 53 feet by 35 feet. The ditches average 22 feet in breadth, measured from scarp to scarp, and are wet and swampy even in the driest weather. A few yards to the west is a spring. The southern ditch appears to have been bordered by a wall of turf and stone. These remains are very possibly those of a fish-pond.

From 1498 to 1542 at least there is a succession of Crichtons in "Burnstoun."—*Reg. Mag. Sig., passim.*

xiii S.W. 23 June 1920.

205. Newhall House. — Newhall House, marked on the O.S. map as occupying the site of a convent, is three-quarters of a mile south-east of Nine Mile Burn. It is a mainly modern structure, but incorporates in the south wing a portion of the dwelling, two storeys in height, which was erected when the estate was acquired in 1703 by Sir David Forbes of the Culloden family.¹ The masonry is harled, but the window dressings are exposed and are chamfered at jamb and lintel. The ground-floor apartment has a plaster cornice, while the chamber above is panelled, apparently in Memel pine, which is covered with paint; the cornice here also appears to be of timber. The place was thereafter twice reconstructed, with additions in the castellated style, by the architect Bryce about the middle of the 19th century.¹

SUNDIALS.—On the lawns are two free-standing dials. The first is dated 1810, but

* The *Statistical Account* (x, p. 425) records the date.

the second may go back as far as the early 18th century. It comprises a square plinth and surbase, on which rises an octagonal shaft niched on the alternate faces; before each niche there stands a little human effigy. At the base of the shaft there is an acanthus enrichment, which, on a smaller scale, is also carried round the niches. Surmounting the shaft is a circular tray carrying a circular dial. The gnomon is a semi-cylinder with scrolled sides and is surmounted by a globe.

¹ Cf. *Scottish Historical Review* (1919), vol. xvi, No. 63, pp. 177-90.

xviii N.E. 23 June 1920.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

206. Fort, Camp Hill, Braidwood.—Some 400 yards north of Braidwood Bridge, on the summit of Camp Hill, one of the numerous ridges springing up along the south-eastern flank of the Pentland Hills, is a well-defined hill fort, its elevation being about 1100 feet above sea-level. The ridge is steep on both flanks and at the south-western end, while to the north-west the fall in the ground is gradual. Behind it, to the north-west, at a distance of some 300 yards, is the South Black Hill, which rises sharply to a height of over 1800 feet, but to the east and south is a fine view of the plain stretching from the Pentlands to the Moorfoots. The fort is oval in shape, its major axis following the line of the ridge, which is north-east and south-west. It measures 232 feet in length internally and 175 feet in breadth. The defences comprise an inner ditch, a rampart of stone and earth, and an outer ditch. These entirely encompass the fort, and in places at the south-western end and western arc there are slight traces of an outer rampart. The outer ditch is destroyed on the north-western and south-eastern flanks. To the west, where the fall in the hill is steepest, the scarps of the ditches are higher than on the eastern arc. In the former direction the inner ditch is 13 feet wide and 6 feet deep, while the rampart is 20 feet broad, rises to a height of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the bottom of the inner ditch, and is 9 feet above the outer ditch, which is 13 feet broad and 1 foot deep on the counterscarp, the mound outside being

6 feet broad. On the eastern arc the inner ditch shows a breadth of 17 feet and a depth of 4 feet, and the rampart a breadth of 20 feet, rising to a height of 3 feet above the bottom of this ditch and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ditch outside, which is 10 feet wide and 1 foot deep on the counterscarp. There are three entrances to the fort, the roadways passing unexcavated through the ditches. The first entrance is near the centre of the south-eastern flank and measures 21 feet in breadth, the roadway over the inner trench being 13 feet broad. The second entrance, from the south-west, is 13 feet broad and well defined, the scarp of the inner trench being slightly excavated to form a passage into the enceinte. The third entrance, about the

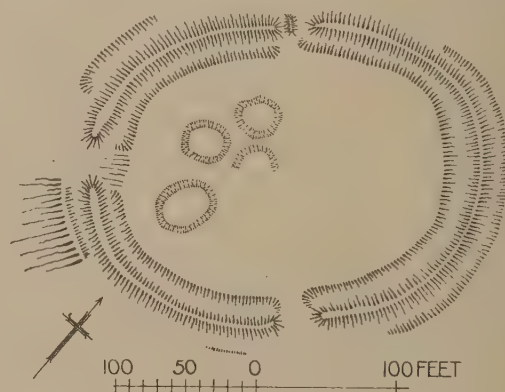


FIG. 194.—Fort, Camp Hill, Braidwood (No. 206).

middle of the north-western flank, is also 13 feet broad, and, lying transversely in the middle of it, is an oval mound, 13 feet long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height.

In the enceinte there are indications of some circular and oval structures, which differ from the usual hut-circle, inasmuch as they show a slight mound surrounded by a ditch instead of a hollow surrounded by the remains of a wall. Two of these mounds are seen immediately on entering the fort by the south-western entrance; the one to the east, lying 21 feet from the edge of the inner ditch, is 35 feet and 25 feet along its axes, and 2 feet high in the centre, while the surrounding ditch is 7 feet broad and 9 inches deep; the other, to the north-north-west of the first, is 25 feet across and the ditch is 6 feet wide. Some 7 feet north of the latter is a third,

21 feet in diameter with a ditch also 6 feet wide. Similar constructions are seen in Lawhead fort (No. 103), and on Lawhead Hill (No. 104).

xiii S.W. 18 August 1913.

CAIRNS.

207. Cairn, Quarrel Burn.—In a hollow at the foot of the south-eastern slope of Braid Law, at an elevation of 1000 feet above sea-level, some 40 feet from the south-eastern bank of the Quarrel Burn and 600 yards west-south-west of the shepherd's house at Braidwood, is an oval cairn of stones overgrown with grass, lying north-west and south-east and measuring 21 feet by 17 feet by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It does not look like a prehistoric cairn, as the sides are too steep.

xiii S.W. (unnoted). 18 August 1913.

208. Cairn, Carnethy Hill.—On the summit of Carnethy Hill the second highest peak in the Pentlands, 1890 feet high, is a circular cairn of stones, entirely devoid of vegetation, measuring 70 feet in diameter and 8 feet in height. The stones are of small size and have been gathered in the immediate vicinity, the hill top being covered with abundance of this material. The cairn has been disturbed in places by people building small cairns and other structures on it, but apparently the core has not been opened.

xiii N.W. 19 August 1913.

STANDING STONE.

209. Standing Stone, The Gowk Stane, Auchencorth.—Some 800 yards east of Auchencorth farm-steading, at an elevation of nearly 900 feet above sea-level, in a grass field, is the Gowk Stane, a four-sided monolith of micaceous sandstone, almost rectangular at the base but pointed at the top. It occupies the summit of a small ridge on the hillside sloping up from the right bank of the North Esk and measures 6 feet 3 inches in height, 2 feet 9 inches in breadth at the base, and 1 foot 9 inches in thickness. It is much weathered on the eastern face, where two long deep vertical grooves have been worn out by the elements. The top portion of this face above the grooves seems to have been chiselled off to a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches,

and on this part, apparently on a panel with a horizontal beading above and below, is a fragmentary inscription in well-cut Roman capitals, of which only a few letters can be traced. The lettering may not be ancient.

Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., xxxvii (1902-3), p. 210.

xiii S.W. (unnoted). 15 April 1915.

MISCELLANEOUS.

210. Circular Construction, Dod Hill.—On the summit of Dod Hill, half a mile west of Nine Mile Burn Inn and 200 yards north of Spittal Farm, is a circular construction measuring 60 feet in external diameter. Dod Hill, which has an elevation of 1250 feet, lies at the western end of the valley between Patie's and Spittal Hill.

The structure, at first sight, is not unlike the circled sheep-shelters found on the higher pastures, but an examination of the plan and masonry is sufficient to show that originally it served a different purpose. The encircling wall is 3 feet 4 inches thick and is built of rubble set in mortar. The enclosure is divided into two unequal D-shaped portions, $41\frac{1}{2}$ feet and $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad respectively, by a partition which is $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet thick, runs east and west and stops short of the outer wall at either end, giving communication at these points between the two portions. Immediately north of the partition there is an entrance in the outer wall. The walls, which are now 5 feet in height, are repaired in dry-stone diking, and the enclosure probably now serves as a shelter for sheep.

The *Statistical Account*, x, p. 425, states that the vestiges of the Old Spittal or Hospital House are seen on the north of Spittal Hill and at the side of the stream.

xii S.E. ("Hospital, Site of"). 3 August 1915.

211. Hollowed Stone, Monks Rig.—On the crest of a ridge running in a south-easterly direction from Cap Law, known as Monks Rig, at an elevation of 1500 feet above sea-level, about 1 mile north of the inn at Nine Mile Burn, is a roughly dressed rectangular stone, measuring 3 feet 2 inches in height, 2 feet 4 inches in breadth, and 1 foot 3 inches in thickness, with a rectangular hollow, tapering towards the bottom, cut out on the top side, probably the socket-stone of a cross.

The cavity is 1 foot 9 inches long and 11 inches broad at the mouth, and narrows to a length of 15 inches and a breadth of 4 inches at the bottom.

xii S.E. ("Font Stone.") 18 August 1913.

SITES.

212. Coaltown Tower, Nine Mile Burn.—There is no trace of this building.

xii S.E. 3 August 1915.

213. Mediæval Cist Burial.—"In the year 1801, on digging for a foundation to the farmery (Patieshill), four flags with a cover were laid open, inclosing an urn of coarse, glazed, yellowish brown earthenware, with two ears to lift it by, having the rude representation of a man's face on each of them. The urn contained ashes; and near it were found two iron spurs of an uncommon form, almost consumed by rust. . . . The relics were (in 1808) preserved in New Hall House."—Cf. *The Gentle Shepherd, with illustrations of the Scenery*.—Edinr. 1808, vol. ii, p. 460.

xviii N.E. (unnoted).

RATHO.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

214. Ratho Parish Church.—This church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, dates from the 12th century. It lies within the churchyard to the north of the village. On plan it is an oblong structure, measuring internally 20 feet 2 inches by 76 feet, but it was considerably altered and added to in the 17th century as well as in modern times. The early masonry in the gables is cubical ashlar in courses 10 inches high. From the north wall project two 17th-century aisles; the eastern, now used as the organ chamber, was the burial place of the Morton family, but the now disused entrance doorway bears on the lintel the inscription:

S. D
ANNO A. G. H. F. 1683.

The west gable, which is surmounted by a late belfry, is intaken. In the centre and at either end of the gable are buttresses of 13th-

or 14th-century date with splayed set-offs and a spayed basement-course. In the south wall a modern outbuilding half obscures a Norman doorway, of which only the outer order remains. The jamb has held a nook-shaft with a scalloped capital and an abacus rectangular on plan. The archivolt is unmoulded; the hood-mould is enriched with the saw-tooth ornament.

Internally the church has been remodelled with galleries at either end and on the south. The western gallery on the north shows a delicate 18th-century Renaissance treatment in wood and plaster.

CONSECRATION CROSS.—On the east gable, at a height of 10 or 12 feet above the ground, is inscribed a consecration cross $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The four arms lying within an incised circle are formed by intersecting segments.

TOMBSTONE.—To the south of the church is preserved a tombstone, 4 feet 8 inches long, tapering in width from $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches to 7 inches, with a mean thickness of $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches. On the upper surface a margin is incised, and within this a circle encloses a cross patty. Below the cross is a sword with a tapering blade, incised midrib, straight quillons and bulbous pommel. The stone dates from about the 14th century.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1297 Richard, parson of "Ratheu," is on Ragman Roll, and, in the following year, was succeeded by an English presentee.¹ The church was thus a rectory or parsonage. It was appropriated to the Collegiate establishment at Corstorphine in the 15th century (see No. 28).

¹ *Cal. of Docts.*, ii, p. 210, No. 1017.

ii S.E. 9 July 1915.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

215. Hatton House.—Hatton House (Fig. 198), a mansion mainly of the mid-17th century, is situated 3 miles east of East Calder, on rising ground amid beautifully wooded policies, which extend over 60 acres. The main approach is from the Glasgow road where a graceful Renaissance gateway (Fig. 197) is the entrance to a modern avenue that winds upwards through the parks to the house. The gate was placed here in 1829; it originally stood farther east at the

entrance to the mile-long avenue which led westwards in a straight line and terminated in the forecourt of the house. The keystone of this gateway is inscribed "Anno Dom. 1692" and bears on its back a tablet-sundial. The forecourt is reached by a spacious flight of steps surmounted by a Renaissance gateway, from which a flagged path leads through the forecourt to the porch. This entrance could, of course, be used only by pedestrians; for carriage traffic the drive winds northwards past the steps and

end. The cope of the terrace bears leaden amphoræ and statuary, and has an outward projection in the centre over a bath-house. This has an apsidal end, opening through an arcade into the outer room of the structure. Stone seats run along the lateral walls, a circular bathing pool occupies the apse and projects into the main portion; the pool is fed from the overflow of the fountain on the lawn. Basins were set within the apse and also projected from the lateral walls.

The ground immediately below the terrace is a rose garden and looks out on a wilderness garden in which is a little artificial lake. Dotted about the grounds are temples and belvederes, such as are commonly found in 18th-century gardens. A fair representation of Hatton as it was in the later 17th century is given by Capt. Sleser in his *Theatrum Scotiae*, under the erroneous title, "Argile House."

The present mansion is a plain rectangular and commodious structure of the later 17th century, mainly built by Charles Maitland, afterwards Earl of Lauderdale,* round an earlier L-shaped tower that dates from the 15th century. When the additions were made, the tower was to some extent altered to harmonise the ensemble. It measures 52 feet from north to south, by 46 feet from east to west; the re-entrant angle opens to the north-west. Its entrance, a semicircular-headed doorway with a double splay in the archivolt, is in the re-entrant angle and opens into a lobby within the thickness of the lateral wall; on the east side of this lobby, contained within the thickness of the wall, is a circular stair which ascends to the level of the roof, where it terminates in a cap-house, altered in the 17th century and furnished with an ogival, slated roof, on which is set a wrought-iron vane bearing in monogram the initials C. M. and E. L. for Charles Maitland and Elizabeth Lauder, his wife.* It may be noted here that the oak balustrade on the top step is 17th-century work and is contemporary with a similar balustrade on the upper staircase of the later portion.

There were two vaulted apartments on the ground floor of the tower, but these have been

* Charles Maitland succeeded his brother as third Earl of Lauderdale in 1682. He was also a judge, with the title of Lord Hatton. He married Elizabeth Lauder, heiress of Hatton, in 1652.



FIG. 195.—Hatton House (No. 215), from plan by Thomas Ross, LL.D.

enters the forecourt from that direction. A boundary wall and gateway on this side had to be removed, as unsuited to motor traffic, but the gateway has been re-erected in a shrubbery a little to the north.

The house stands on a plateau, which continues as a lawn for a distance of 45 yards south of the building. Centering with the building is a circular fountain, fed from springs running continuously and rising within the parks north of the house.

The lawn terminates in a terrace with an 18th-century gazebo or garden-house at either

altered by the insertion of partitions and the vaulted ceilings have been almost entirely removed. The upper floors too have been altered, and only in the greater thickness of the outer walls—about 10 feet at base—do they differ from those of the later building. This also is roughly L-shaped on plan, the wings terminating at the eastern and southern angles in circular towers. The central portion of the east front is restricted to two storeys and terminates in a flat roof and balustrade, a construction which permits the old tower beyond, the highest portion of the structure, to take its place in the elevation. The tower too has a flat roof and is encircled by a similar balustrade. The central portion is flanked by the three-storeyed gables of the wings; the roofs of the adjoining towers are conical and covered with slates. The south wing, three storeys in height, has a central rectangular projection or tower which is carried up an additional storey. Towards its base a fore stair with a wrought-iron balustrade gives access from the ground floor to the lawn. On stones of this staircase appear the monograms, each doubled for symmetry, J.E.L. and M.C., for John, fifth Earl of Lauderdale, son of Charles Maitland, and Margaret Cunningham, of the family of Glencairn, whom he married about 1680. Above the first-floor window is a 15th-century panel, which bears the crest and arms of Lauder of Hatton. The shield at the foot of the panel is canted and bears a griffon salient; over the shield is a helm and mantling, the former surmounted by a castle on which rests either an eagle or a griffon—an interpretation of the Lauder crest—and a tower with a sentry on top. The dormers on either side of the projection bear within their pediments the letters E. L. and the date ANNO 1664. The pediment containing the figures has fallen and is lying beneath its original position. The other elevations are of no special interest.

The entrance porch communicates with a hall—a pillared apartment with a plaster ceiling ornamented in relief—off which lies to the west the main staircase ascending to the first floor. The ground-floor apartments are of no great interest, but those on the floor above, the reception rooms, are mostly panelled in wood and have enriched plaster ceilings, in one instance with an allegorical painting in the centre. In this connection the small room on

this floor in the south-east tower, known as Lord Jeffrey's study, is worthy of note. Francis Jeffrey occupied Hatton as his summer residence 1812-15. The walls of the room are panelled and tinted blue, the panel mouldings being picked out in gold. The moulded cornice and carved frieze also are gilt. The fireplace is of grey marble with a gilt wooden cornice; over it is an oval panel with enriched pendants, all gilt, framing a painting in oils. The ceiling is divided into panels by gilt ribs meeting round a central panel, octagonal in form and framing a painting. Another apartment on the same floor in the west wing is panelled in cedar, while the fireplace of marble is surmounted by a painting, inset in the panelling, apparently depicting Pygmalion and Galatea.

SUNDIALS.—On the exterior of the building are three tablet-sundials: (1) on the west wing bears the monogram C. M. and E. L. for Charles Maitland and Elizabeth Lauder, as above, with the date 1675; (2) on the south-east tower east side has the same monogram and the date 1664; (3) on the west side of the same tower, is undated and has no inscription.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The tower may, in part, represent "the tower of Haltone," which was besieged by King James II in 1453. For this operation "four carts (were) prepared for the carriage of the great bombard and stones for the same bombard," while a "sow" or covered approach of wood also was made for the siege.¹ There is said to have been a royal licence in 1515 to William de Lauder "to fortify or re-edify his house at Halton."²

¹ *Exch. Rolls*, v, pp. 606-7; ² *Hatton House*, by J. R. Findlay, p. 10.

vi N.W. 24 July 1913.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

216. **Fort, Kaimes Hill.**—In a short range of rocky hills about 2 miles west of Balerno, two neighbouring summits, Kaimes Hill and Dalmahoy (No. 217), which rise to an elevation of 800 feet above sea-level, have been extensively fortified; in each system the outcrops of rock and the precipitous slopes of the sites have been carefully utilised in planning and erecting the defences.



FIG. 196.—Gateway, Calder House (No. 172).



FIG. 197.—Gateway, Hatton House (No. 215).



FIG. 198.—Hatton House from the South-East (No. 215).

To face p. 160.

Kaimes Hill, the more southerly of the two, is rocky and precipitous to the north and west, but falls steeply to the south, and more gradually to the north-east, where a grassy valley forms a natural access and separates it from Dalmahoy. The fortified area covers a space of about 10 acres and measures 360 yards from east-north-east to west-south-west, which is the main axis. Transversely it measures, on an average, about 130 yards. The area as a

complexity in the nature and arrangement of its defences, a feature rendered necessary by the fact that the main lines of approach and access are incorporated in that sector. The defences of the fort generally, which have been mostly walls of an average thickness of 12 feet, are now in a ruinous and grass-covered condition, but here and there they show a height of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet on the inner and as much as 6 feet on the outer side.

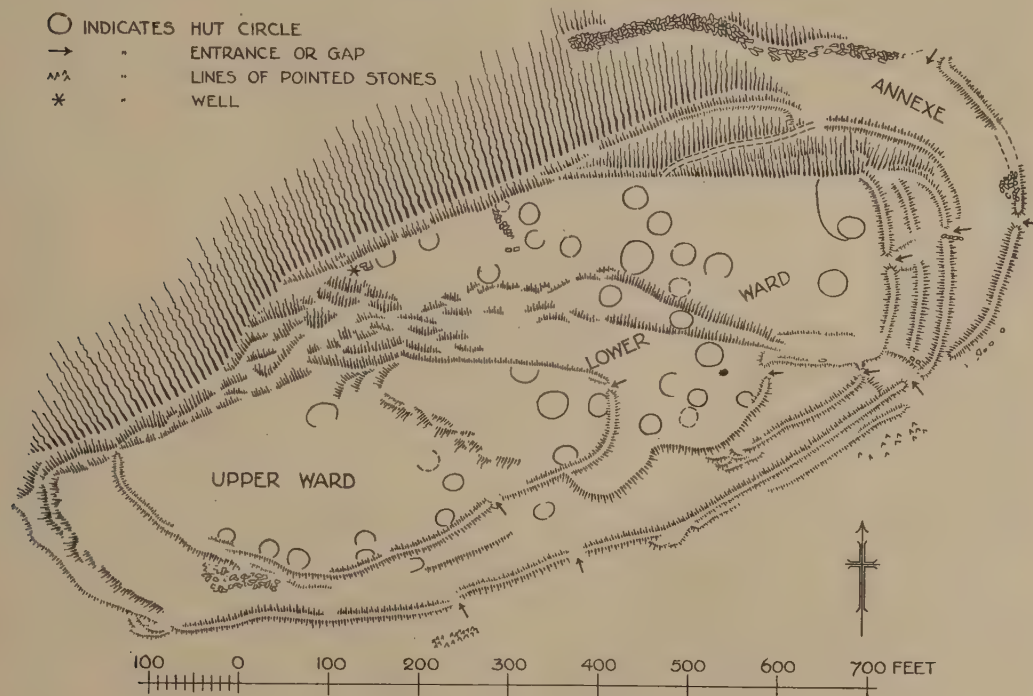


Fig. 199.—Fort, Kaimes Hill (No. 216).

whole is divided into upper and lower wards. The upper ward measures 550 feet from east to west, and 200 feet transversely. It is bounded by rocky bluffs on the north and west and elsewhere by a greatly dilapidated and grass-covered wall-foundation, broken by two gaps for entrances, that runs eastwards from the western bluff, continues round the eastern shoulder and dies out on the steep northern flank. The lower ward, occupying the grassy slopes and terraces to the north-east, shows considerably greater

The outer wall of the fortified area sweeps round the hill-top from the western bluff in a gentle curve except towards the north-east, where it is abruptly returned at its extremity on the northern flank to meet the first of two additional and inner lines of defence to the lower ward. It is broken for lines of entrance in four places, at two of which, one on the south-west, the other on the south-east—the latter being the main approach—there appear to have been obstacles, con-

sisting of pointed and sharp-edged stones set on end.

The first of the additional defences to the lower enclosure runs southwards from the point of junction and parallel to the outer line for a distance of approximately 70 yards towards the sunk road of the main approach. It is broken in its course at one point by a passage almost in line with a similar gap in the outer defence, where a short row of stones, edge to edge, marks the southern side of this outer gap. The second of these additional lines forms the innermost boundary of the lower ward. It runs parallel to the first line until it reaches the main approach, where a low return diverges westwards for a length of 35 yards to join a mass of rock on the north side of the passage up the slopes of the lower ward. Beyond the main line of entrance, this innermost defence is continued in a south-westerly direction for a farther distance of 50 yards to merge with another wall on the higher slopes. This last wall starts from the south side of the main approach where it skirts the mass of rock at the inner extremity of the low return. It then curves in an uneven course round the hill towards the south-west and joins the defences of the upper ward at the south-east. A small triangular enclosure is thus formed within the lower ward.

Parallel to, and 8 feet in front of, the main outer defence, a wall, now 1 foot high and 7 feet broad, with a ditch 1 foot 2 inches deep, extends westward from the main entrance for a distance of 50 yards, while on the other side of the passage another wall swings northwards round the shoulder of the hill and dies out low down on the northern declivity, forming an external enclosure or annexe at the north-east. This annexe appears to have been divided into three sections, two of which are formed on higher parts of the slope. The entrance is from the north-east and is 24 feet wide. All the other entrances are, on an average, 13 feet in width. Here and there, as, for example, at the north, north-east, and south-west, traces of additional defences are apparent, but these features are indistinct and are difficult to follow or interpret.

Within both wards are numerous hut-circles, varying from 13 to 16 feet in diameter; the best preserved of these are on the north terrace of the lower ward, where, also, there is a well

at the north-west extremity. About 50 yards east of the well, two slabs, set on end only a few feet apart, and both facing the north, arrest attention, but no explanation of their purpose can be offered. They are both 4 feet in height and about 1 foot in thickness, and have breadths of 3 feet 5 inches and 2 feet 3 inches respectively.

"To judge by outward appearances, this was a hill-settlement of the same nature as Traprain. In 1881 a *denarius* of Severus, some fragments of red and grey pottery, and a portion of a bronze ring were picked up among the sand at the mouth of a rabbit-hole. They are now in the National Museum."¹

Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, x (1872-4), pp. 148-50 and xxx (1895-6), p. 269 ff.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lii (1917-18), p. 235.

vi S.W. 10 November 1927.

217. Fort, Dalmahoy Hill.—Dalmahoy Hill differs slightly from its southern neighbour Kaimes Hill (No. 216) in being rather more rugged and more difficult of access; it is precipitous along the south-western flank, and rocky and steep on the opposite side. On the eastern flank there is a sharp declivity, and to the south-east and south a rapid slope. The highest part of the hill forms an elevated rocky plateau, tilted towards the south and attaining an elevation of almost 800 feet above sea-level. This plateau, measuring 142 feet in length by 85 feet in breadth, has been encircled by a strong wall of stone, which is now sadly dilapidated and, for the most part, grass-grown. The longer axis runs almost due north and south. At no place in the interior do the remains of the wall rise to a height exceeding 18 inches, but on the east and south they show in places to a height of at least 10 feet on the outer face. The wall has apparently been about 12 feet in thickness. Access to the enclosed area is provided by an entrance passage, 8½ feet wide, which penetrates the wall on the north-east. On the middle of the western side of the main enclosure a small sloping sub-oval area, 45 feet long by 12 feet broad, to which there is no apparent entrance of artificial construction, lies some 6 to 11 feet lower than the enceinte. At a still lower level

another and larger terrace sweeps round the hill from the south along the western flank to the north. The latter terrace is bounded on its outer margin by rocky outcrops and by the remains of a crude and unimposing walling or setting of stones, which fill conspicuous gaps between these outcrops. This defence is now so much destroyed that it is impossible to ascertain, even approximately, any of its



FIG. 200.—Fort, Dalmahoy Hill (No. 217).

dimensions. The terrace averages 44 feet in breadth, and lies some 30 feet lower than the enceinte. A similar piece of crude walling follows the outer margin of a crescentic terrace, 62 feet in length, lying 10 feet below the upper level on the north-east. An entrance to this annexe is still apparent, almost opposite to that of the main enclosure. The entrance measures 10 feet in width. Elsewhere the outer defence cannot be traced with confidence.

vi N.W. (unnoted). 10 November 1927.

MISCELLANEOUS.

218. Hut-Circle, Dalmahoy Hill.—About 120 yards south-west of the fort on Dalmahoy Hill (No. 217), and at an elevation of 700 feet above sea-level, near the south-eastern side of the ridge of the hill, which at this place broadens out to a level grass-covered stretch of ground, are the remains of a hut-circle, 19 feet in diameter internally. The building has been of earth with an inner facing of stones set on edge. For about two-thirds of the circumference these facing stones remain, the highest rising 18 inches above ground. The entrance has apparently been to the east.

vi N.E. (unnoted). 5 November 1913.

219. Cross-Slab at St. Mary's Church, Dalmahoy.—A cross-slab of early date (Fig. 119) stands 90 feet east-north-east of the chancel of St Mary's Episcopal Church, a modern structure within the policies of Dalmahoy. The slab is a coarse sandstone and was evidently used as a gatepost, until rescued and erected in its present position. It originally stood on Tormain Hill, not far distant from the cup-marked rock surface (No. 223). It is $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad by $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and stands 5 feet 1 inch above ground. One side only has been roughly dressed, and on it a cross, 3 feet 5 inches high, is cut in relief, the arms tapering to the circled angles of junction. Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, x (1872-4), p. 147, and xiv (1879-80), p. 94.

vi N.E. 23 July 1915.

220. Entrance to Dalmahoy.—The entrance to the policies of Dalmahoy, a residence of the Earl of Morton, on the Glasgow road, is evidently of late 17th- or early 18th-century date. The boundary wall of the park sweeps inwards in a graceful curve to a Renaissance gateway. The piers are rusticated; on the face of each is a pilaster with courses alternately fluted and rusticated; the frieze of the entablature bears three stars. The piers are surmounted by vases, on the plinths of which are shields charged with three stars on a chief and three wyverns (? or serpents) below. The gate lodges to the west are plain oblong rough-cast structures; their gables are crow-stepped, the window jambs are back-set and splayed.

vi N.E. 23 July 1915.

221. Standing Stone, Easter Norton.—On the crest, but not on the highest point, of a slight ridge, on cultivated ground, about 330 yards east-south-east of Easter Norton, at an elevation of about 180 feet above sea-level, is an irregular four-sided monolith of whinstone, measuring 4 feet 4 inches in height, and 8 feet 5 inches in girth at the base.

ii S.E. 13 April 1915.

222. Witches' Stone.—This stone, which formerly stood in a field a short distance to the north-east of Bonnington Mains farmhouse, at an elevation of 400 feet above sea-level, was destroyed about eight years ago. Its interest lay in the fact that it was sculptured with a series of cup-markings, and that it stood not far distant from the similar markings on rock surfaces on Tormain Hill (No. 223). Before its destruction the stone had been figured and described.¹

¹ Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vi (1864-6), *Appendix*, 21-2; x (1872-4), p. 143, and xxxvii (1902-3), pp. 228-9.

vi N.W. 8 November 1927.

223. Cup-and-Ring Marks, Tormain Hill.—Tormain Hill rises to a height of 450 feet above sea-level. It lies on the farm of Bonnington Mains about half a mile to the east-north-east of the farm buildings and at a similar distance due north of Hatton House. The crest of the hill has many outcrops of rock, which are now, for the most part, overgrown with a thick coating of turf. At the time of visit only two of the outcrops showing artificial markings could be detected above ground, but a search beneath the turf revealed the other sculpturings that have been recorded on the site. The markings occur on eight outcrops on the highest point of the ridge, a limited area, measuring about 40 feet in length by 20 feet in breadth, and they vary from a single cup on one boulder to a set on another boulder showing circles, concentric rings, and gutters, as well as cup-marks. The latter example lies at the southern extremity of the group, but the designs are now so much worn that the concentric rings are, in particular, difficult to follow. They show up more clearly on a "rubbing." The boulder is fractured in two places by natural agencies,

but it shows traces of twenty cup-marks, varying from little more than half an inch to fully two inches in diameter, and there are two separate gutters. Seven at least of the cups are surrounded by single rings, and in two instances the rings are connected by shallow gutters to simple cup-marks. The largest cup-mark on the stone is encircled by one complete ring with three additional concentric arcs linking up four of the other rings. Another group consists of three cups, each surrounded by a ring, which are closely set in the form of a triangle, with three other smaller cup-marks in close proximity. Another of the sculptured boulders shows four distinct cup-marks, three of which have been incorporated in an Ordnance Survey bench-mark, while, on yet another outcrop, at least nine or ten cup-markings, in some cases with connecting gutters, are still more or less clearly outlined.

Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, x (1872-4), p. 142, and xvi (1881-2), pp. 82-4.

vi N.W. (unnoted). 8 November 1927.

ST. CUTHBERT'S, EDINBURGH.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

224. Craig House.—Finely situated on the eastern shoulder of Easter Craiglockhart Hill, the small mansion of Craig House looks over to the Pentlands and down on Edinburgh. The building is utilised as part of the Craig House Hospital for the Insane, and its amenities are consequently preserved. It is a plain three-storeyed oblong structure, and measures externally $71\frac{1}{2}$ feet from east to west by $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet from north to south. Towards the western end of the north wall a rectangular stair-tower, carried one storey above the main block, projects northward, but is not in prolongation of a gable as is usual. In the middle of the 18th century an oblong wing was thrown out north of the stair-tower, making the building L-shaped on plan, with the stair-tower disposed within the re-entrant angle.

The house is built of rubble and is harled; the voids are chamfered at jamb and lintel, but the main entrance, which lies in the east wall of the tower, has, instead, a quirked edge-roll. The lintel is inscribed L. S. C. P. 1565; above

the lintel a moulded string-course returns round the tower. This dated lintel, though it seems to be *in situ*, is rather earlier than the detail of the building, which is apparently of the 17th century. The basement floor comprises two vaulted chambers, each with a fireplace; the western, which is the kitchen, has fair-sized windows, while those of the eastern chamber are smaller. The dining-room on the first floor is modernised, but it retains a painted landscape on panel similar to those in Gogar House, and its fireplace has a wide segmental arch, which probably came from the kitchen below. The other apartments could not be visited. The wheel-stair is spacious and rises easily to the third floor, from which level access is given to the attics by a small turret-stair corbelled out within the west re-entrant angle. The timber doors which open on the landing between the stairs are nail-studded and appear to be 17th-century work.

Above the entrance to the 18th-century wing is an armorial panel. The shield is parted *per pale* and charged: Within a bordure a chevron, surmounted by a mitre between three boars' heads, erased, for Elphinstone, and a chevron between three cranes' heads erased, for Denholm. A scrolled label beneath the shield is inscribed "Sr. James Elphinstoun." and "D. Cicell Denholm." The shield is surmounted by a helm and mantling, and the former is wreathed and crested a hand. A label over all bears the motto *Sedulitate*.

DOVECOT.—A few yards north-east of the house is a rectangular dovecot, c. 18th century, in two stages; it measures 17 feet 8 inches by 22 feet 2 inches over all. It is built of rubble and is harled; the gables are crow-stepped; above the entrance, which is in the south wall, is an oval light. The nests are of stone.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—A "Laurence Symson" was returned heir to his father, Alexander Symson of Craighouse in 1603;¹ and was a witness to a legal document of 1617 as "Laurence Symson of Craighous."² In 1685 Craighouse belonged to Sir Andrew Dick, son of Sir William Dick of Braid, who had been Provost of Edinburgh.³

¹ *Inquis. Special.*, Edinb., No. 100. ² *Laing Charters*, No. 1774. ³ *Ibid.*, No. 2834.

iii S.E. 12 November 1920.

225. Gorgie House.—The modern part of Gorgie House screens the remains of a much altered house of the 17th century, originally L-shaped on plan, having a main block lying north and south, and a wing projecting eastward, in alignment with the south gable. The re-entrant angle, infilled in 1710, opened to the north-east and presumably contained the staircase with the entrance at the stair-foot, but these details have been demolished. The masonry is of rubble, harled, with exposed back-set and chamfered dressings. Many of the windows have been altered. In height there were three storeys, none being vaulted. The dining-room, the southern chamber on the ground floor of the main block, has walls panelled in 18th-century style, the panels bearing romantic landscapes in monochrome, while the plaster ceiling, dated 1661, is divided into compartments bearing in relief such devices as terminal figures, cupids, fleurs-de-lys, thistle slips, lion masks, and stars. The central compartment, which is circular, contains a vine pattern with a diminutive pendant; another compartment bears the crown and St Andrew's cross, flanked by the initials C. R.2 and surmounted by the date 1661. The initials are repeated above the Scottish crest in another compartment, and on a representation of the Regalia, also dated, which surmounts a label inscribed NOBIS HÆC INVICTA / MISERVNT IO8 PROAVI (Cf. No. 157).

The only other details of interest within the house are the stretch of late 17th-century panelling and a door, both in what was the basement chamber of the wing, and a contemporary fireplace and over-panel in the northern chamber of the main block at second-floor level.

PEDIMENTS.—On the inner side of the garden wall south-south-east of the house two pediments are inserted. The first, a dormer-pediment, is uninscribed, but the second, a door-pediment removed from the addition within the re-entrant angle, bears the date 1710 beneath a monogram representing the initials of George Lind and Jean Montgomery, his wife. Lind purchased the property in 1709.¹ In 1656 it had been acquired with the mansion house by John Brown, tenant of Gorgie Mill, and the earliest part of the house is presumably prior to that date.²

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lxii (1927-8), p. 276:

Cf. *Laing Charters*, No. 3063; ² *Laing Charters*, No. 2621.

iii S.W. (unnoted). 29 December 1927.

226. Saughton Hall.—This mansion, which belongs to the City of Edinburgh, is pleasantly situated at Gorgie, on the left bank of the Water of Leith. It is at present disused, but is conserved by the city authorities. It is a

to above wall-head level and houses a spacious wheel-stair. The original entrance was situated in the tower at the stair-foot. There are three storeys beneath the wall-head and a garret within the roof. The exterior is commonplace. The masonry is of rubble and has been harled; the dressings at voids have back-set margins which were exposed.

As has been indicated above, the internal

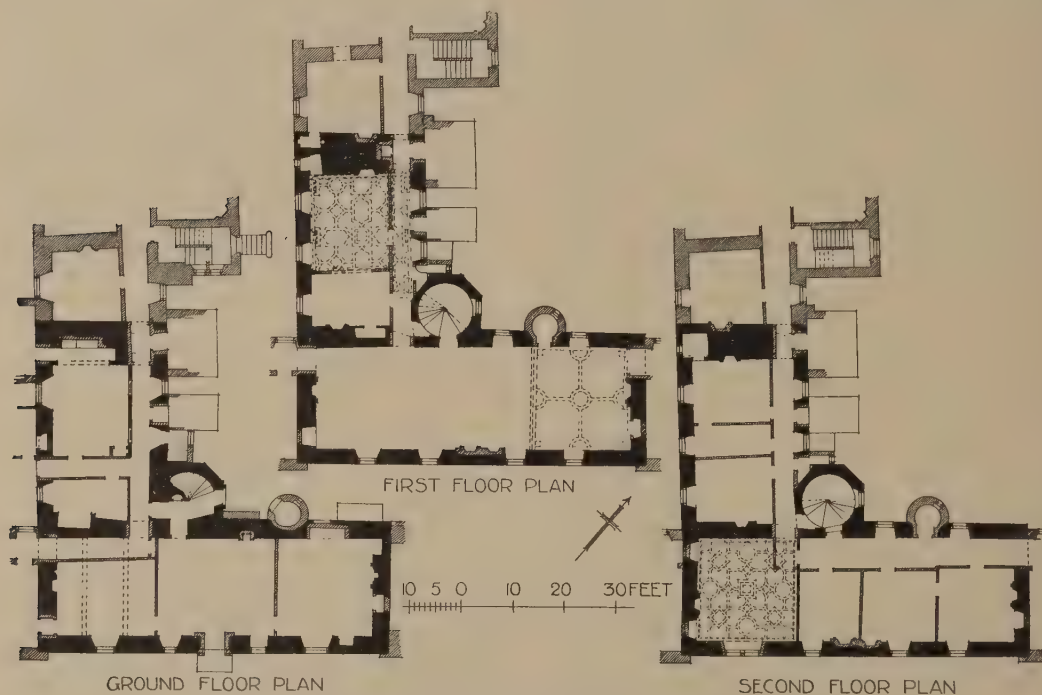


FIG. 201.—Saughton Hall (No. 226), from plans prepared by the City Architect.

large and rambling structure, mainly modern, except the central portion, which dates from the late 17th century. It was occupied for many years as a mental hospital, for which purpose the original building was refitted and the additions made. The 17th-century dwelling was built on an L-plan. The main block, which runs north-east and south-west, measures 68 feet by 26 feet externally; in alignment with the south-west gable a wing, 38 feet long and 25½ feet broad, projects north-westward. At the re-entrant angle a semi-octagonal tower rises

arrangement of the building has been greatly altered, so that very few of the original features are preserved. None of the apartments has been vaulted; all were ceiled in timber and plaster. The rooms occupied the full width of the house and consequently intercommunicated, the wheel-stair being the only access. The kitchen was on the basement floor at the north-west end of the wing; it had a wide, arched fireplace, which subsequently was infilled with a modern range. Opposite to this is an 18th-century fireplace. At first-floor level

two apartments, one in the main block, the other in the wing, have ribbed and enriched plaster ceilings. The southern ceiling is quartered by moulded ribs with foliaceous enriched soffits, which run from semicircular panels at the walls to a central circular panel. The panels and quarters contain plaster ornaments, including vine, rose, and thistle motifs, and lion masks. The other ceiling is the richer and is more elaborately ribbed; the motifs employed in enrichment are the lion rampant, the Seton dragon, the star, the cherub's head, and the curious Renaissance ornament comprising a nude human trunk and head, the former terminating in a rude variety of acanthus leafage, the latter "horned" with rudimentary volutes. The most interesting enrichment, however, is a hunting scene, where the bare-legged hunter is clad in 17th-century garb, with a riding skirt, and urges on his mount with a three-tailed whip; below, a hound gambols. The apartment in which this ceiling remains has been contracted. It was originally panelled in wood, but the panelling has been removed. On the second floor at the western end of the main block there is a third enriched ceiling. This bears the rose, vine, and fleur-de-lys motifs, and scrolled cartouches. These are very sharply rendered, and the ceiling is in such good condition that it may be a reproduction.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1607 William Bellen-den served heir to the vill and lands of "Sauch-tonhall."¹ In 1660 Robert Baird, a merchant of Edinburgh, purchased these lands and established a family there, he himself being created a baronet in 1695.²

¹ *Inquis. Spec., Edinburgh*, No. 218; ² *Account of the Surname of Baird*, ed. W. N. Fraser, pp. 21-3.

iii S.W. 23 September 1920.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

227. Fort, Blackford Hill.—There are the indefinite remains of a walled fort on the highest point of Blackford Hill, about 300 yards to the west of the Observatory buildings and due south from the lake. They lie on the crest of the hill at an elevation of 500 feet above sea-level and consist of much broken

fragments of two portions of wall foundations on the north-east and indications of an entrance of approximately 24 feet in width at the east. The fort seems to have had at least two lines of defence on the north and north-east, the inner one having a spread of 9 feet and a scarp of 21 feet which sinks to a fairly level terrace some 13 feet wide before reaching the outer at a lower level, which shows a spread of about 7 feet. There is a flat-topped extension at the entrance on the east, where the outer ridge appears to have had a retaining face of stone. The position is strong, the hill dropping in a precipitous crag, known as Corbies' Craig, on the south, and being exceedingly difficult of access from the north and south.

iii S.E. (unnoted). 8 October 1927.

MISCELLANEOUS.

228. Cup-and-Ring Marked Stone from Blackford Hill.—This stone was discovered in 1926 at the foot of the scree, a short distance to the south of Corbies' Craig, Blackford Hill, and on the east side of the footpath leading up the hill from the south. It is a block of red sandstone, broken across the middle, but rejoined, measuring 12½ by 7¾ by 4½ inches, and it bears on one face two cup-marks, one 2½ inches in diameter and 1⅜ inch in depth, surrounded by a single ring with a narrow gutter alongside, and on the other face a very small and shallow cup, ½ inch in diameter, surrounded by three rings. The stone, which is evidently a fragment of a larger block, is now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities.

iii S.E. (unnoted). 4 November 1926.

229. Cup-and-Ring Marked Stone, Braid Hills.—In 1897 a boulder of white sandstone with cup-and-ring markings on its surface (Fig. 17) was discovered on the Braid Hills golf course, and it was later presented to the National Museum of Antiquities. The stone measures almost 3 feet by 1 foot 9 inches by 1 foot thick and is roughly oblong. The markings comprise seven cups in all, and at least three of these are completely surrounded by a ring and cut by a radial channel. Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxi (1896-7), p. 110 ff., and xxxvi (1901-2), p. 594.

STOW.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

230. Old Parish Church, Stow.—The ruin of the old parish church lies within the churchyard at the southern end of the village. It appears to have been a late 15th-century building, comprising an unaisled nave and chancel, which has been almost entirely rebuilt in the 17th century. The south aisle is an addition of the same period, while at least two of the south windows were enlarged so late as 1771. The original masonry, shown in black on Fig. 202 is built of red ashlar, in courses averaging 7 inches in height and with an extreme length of 22 inches. The later work is built of greywacke

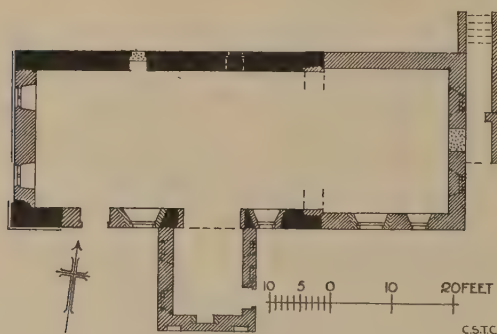


FIG. 202.—Old Parish Church, Stow (No. 230).

rubble in narrow, irregular courses, with an admixture of freestone, of which material the dressings are constructed. The east end has back-set quoins.

On plan the structure is oblong, measuring externally $28\frac{1}{2}$ feet from north to south and $73\frac{1}{2}$ feet from east to west. The wall-head is 12 feet high.

The nave is entered from a 17th-century doorway on the south near the west end, which has a semicircular-arched head beneath a hood-mould and springing from an impost. The edge-roll and cavetto mouldings of the archivolt are repeated on the jambs and terminate in stops. In the north wall can be traced an original doorway now built up; the head is semicircular and bears a secondary inscription and the date 1714.

The west gable has, at its south-west angle,

a fragment of the original basement-course, which also returns for a short distance along the south wall. At the angle the projection is treated as a buttress and finishes in a set-off. The gable contains two two-light windows with splayed jambs, lintels, mullions, and sills. In the centre of the gable above these is a two-light pointed-arched window infilled with tracery. It appears to be of the same date as the south doorway. The gable terminates in a belfry. The other windows are lintelled or straight-arched, with one exception, which lies at the south-east re-entrant angle of nave and aisle, above a small doorway, and has a semicircular head. One bears the date 1771.

The aisle doorway is in its east wall. It is straight-arched and has a well-wrought moulded architrave. Internally the nave has been 44 feet long and 22 feet broad, while the total length of the structure from east to west is $67\frac{1}{2}$ feet with a width of 23 feet at the eastern end. There has been a gallery against the east and west walls, a mid-gallery against the north wall, entered from a doorway now built up, which is dated 1660 on the lintel, and a gallery in the aisle, which has been provided with a fireplace, twice contracted. The church was in use as late as 1876, and, although it is roofless, the ruin is in a fair state of preservation. On the interior of the nave, on the older stonework, are numerous crosses rudely inscribed and a representation of a harp.

The churchyard contains no gravestones of special import. The oldest dated stone lies to the east of the transept. It is a table-stone inscribed with what appears to be a Latin inscription and the date 1660.

xxiii S.E. 18 May 1915.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

231. Bishop's Palace.—Some 30 yards east of the parish church is a ruin known locally as the "Bishop's Palace." It is an oblong structure lying with its major axis north-west and south-east, and measuring externally $49\frac{3}{4}$ feet by $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The walls are 2 feet 4 inches thick, and are built of greywacke rubble in narrow courses. The gables are fairly complete, but the greater portion of the lateral walls has been destroyed. The small windows and fire-

places in the gables show that the building contained three storeys and a garret, and that on each floor there were at least two apartments in the length. These floors have rested on wooden joists, and no portion of the building has been vaulted. The gables terminate in massive chimney-stalks.

The building dates from the late 15th or early 16th century.

xxiii S.E. 18 May 1915.

232. Ewes Castle.—The ruin of this building lies on the left bank of the Lugate Water, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Stow. It has been on plan an oblong structure of the tower type, lying west-north-west and east-south-east, and measuring externally $44\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $29\frac{1}{2}$ feet. To the east and west are the foundations of small out-buildings with their south wall in line with that of the tower. A courtyard can be traced on the north with the buildings as its southern boundary. The structure has been substantially built with walls of the local whinstone, but it is now in the last stage of dilapidation.

xxiii S.E. 18 May 1915.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

233. Broch, Bow Castle.—This broch, known as Bow Castle, occupies a commanding position at an elevation of 1000 feet above sea-level, on the top of the more easterly of two small peaks which rise steeply some 450 feet above the left bank of the Gala Water, opposite Bowshank, where the Gala makes a sharp curve to the east, fully 2 miles south of the village of Stow. On the southern half of the site the ground falls away from the outer wall of the broch in a long, very steep declivity, and to the north-west there is a slight descent to the bottom of the hollow between the two peaks. Approach to the building is made from the north-east along a gently rising ridge of no great breadth, which is steep on the southern side and seems to have been protected on the north by a stone wall, the foundations of which can still be traced for a distance of some 30 yards. The walls of the broch are, for the greater part, levelled almost to the ground and have tumbled down the hill, the debris covering the slopes for a considerable distance. Many of the stones from the broch

have probably also been used to build neighbouring dikes. The foundation stones on the inner face of the wall are still *in situ* for the greater part of the circle, which has an internal diameter of 31 feet. The best preserved piece of building is seen on the west, where a section of the face of the outer wall, some 24 feet in length, can be traced, in places showing good dry-stone masonry 3 feet in height. The thickness of the wall at this place is $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The entrance passage through the wall has been from the north-east. Some of the foundation stones, only slightly displaced, are seen on the northern side of the passage, but the other side is almost totally destroyed. On the east, a little to the south of the entrance on the outer circumference, one of the stones bears two hollows, roughly 3 inches in diameter, and 1 inch deep, which may be artificial cup-marks. There are traces of the foundations of some out-buildings towards the north-east of the entrance, between the wall of the broch and the edge of the ridge, but these are too indistinct for description or measurement.

The broch was excavated in 1890, and amongst the few relics found was a single small fragment of typical broch pottery, ornamented with incised lines to form a sort of herring-bone pattern, and several fragments of thick wheel-made pottery, the latter apparently of Roman origin. In 1922 also a fine late-Celtic enamelled brooch of bronze, in the form of a cock, found on the same site, was acquired for the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxvi (1891-2), p. 68, and lvii (1922-3), p. 14.

xxv N.E. 14 July 1915.

234. Fort, Halltree Rings, Chapel Hill.—About half a mile due east of the Corsehope Rings (No. 108), at an elevation of about 1100 feet above sea-level, on the summit of a ridge running south-west from Chapel Hill, are the remains of an almost circular fort. The ground shows a very steep declivity to the west, a more gentle fall to the east, and a very slight slope along the ridge to the north and south. The fort, which has an internal diameter of some 260 feet, has been surrounded by a massive stone-and-earth rampart with a deep ditch outside. It is crossed by a modern stone wall from north-

east to south-west, the larger part of the fort being to the north of this wall. The defences on the south-east sector have been

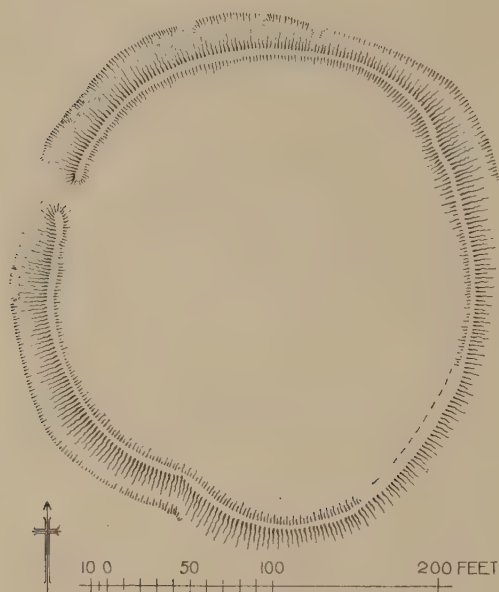


FIG. 203.—Fort, Halltree Rings (No. 234).

much destroyed by agricultural operations, the rampart having been almost levelled and the ditch filled up. On the northern arc the rampart is 22 feet broad at the base, 4 feet high on the inside, and rises $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the bottom of the ditch outside, which is 16 feet wide and 3 feet deep on the counterscarp. To the west there is a well-defined entrance 12 feet broad, the roadway running through the ditch without excavation. In the bottom of the ditch on either side of the entrance are several excavated hollows. Crossing the ditch on the northern side of the fort is a mound or traverse.

xxi S.W. 15 July 1913.

235. Fort, Hodge Cairn, Shank Wood, Brockhouse Burn.—This fort occupies the summit of a small hill, in a strip of plantation half a mile south-south-east of Halltree farm, 300 yards west of the Gala Water, at an elevation of 900 feet above sea-level and more than 100 feet above the river. On all sides, except towards the north-west, the ground falls away

steeply. The fort is oval in outline, the longer axis running north-east and south-west, and measures internally some 405 feet in length by 250 feet in breadth. The entrenchments are composed of two parallel earthen ramparts, some 38 feet distant from crest to crest on the flanks. The fort has been much destroyed by quarrying operations, and a dry-stone wall has been built on the line of the outer rampart along the sides. At the south-western end are some well defined mounds, but it is impossible to say how far these are due to quarrying operations. To the north-east the outer rampart, being on a stiff slope, shows as a scarp. On the eastern arc the crests are 45 feet apart. The inner rampart is some 9 feet broad, and rises 1 foot in height on the inside and 15 feet above the bottom of an intermediate ditch, 9 feet in width; the outer rampart is 9 feet broad, 1 foot high on the inside, and 5 feet on the outside. The interior of the fort rises 15 feet above the inner defence. There is an entrance, 12 feet wide, at the north-eastern end, where an unexcavated portion forms the roadway.

xxi S.W. 15 July 1913.

236. Fort, Middle Hill.—About a mile north-north-west of Middle Town, at an eleva-

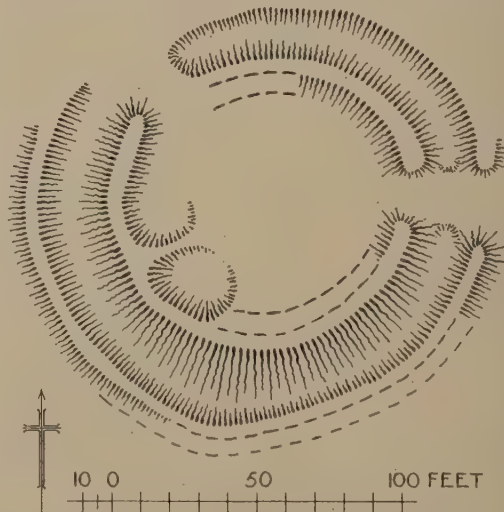


FIG. 204.—Fort, Middle Hill (No. 236).

tion of some 1050 feet above sea-level, on a ridge in the angle formed by the junction of

the Middle Burn and the Toddle Burn, is a circular fort surrounded by two concentric earthen ramparts having between them a hollow way, which is sunk below the natural ground-level. To the south the ground falls about 100 feet in a steep declivity to the Middle Burn, some 200 yards distant; to the west and north-west the descent is gentle; and to the north and north-east there is rising ground. The ramparts on the northern and southern segments are much destroyed, but elsewhere they are fairly well preserved. The inner rampart is 15 feet in breadth at the base and rises in places 2 feet above the level of the interior and 4 feet above the bottom of the ditch, which is 12 feet broad. The outer rampart is 13 feet wide, rising 3 feet above the ditch and 1 foot above the outside level. The enceinte is, on an average, 85 feet in diameter, and the ramparts are pierced by two entrances, 12 feet wide, to the east and north-west, where no ditch-excavation has been made. There are two depressions, about 25 feet in diameter, against the western segment of the inner rampart.

xxi S.E. 18 July 1913.

237. Fort, Symington, Hillhead.—About half a mile west of Symington House, on the summit of Symington Hill, at an elevation of 1100 feet above sea-level, is a fort of sub-oval shape, its main axis running east and west, and its internal dimensions being 180 feet long by 142 feet broad. The enclosing wall seems to have been built of stone, but it is now almost obliterated, its measurements being 5 feet in breadth by 1 foot in height. It is pierced from the south by an entrance 15 feet broad. The interior has been occupied by a number of structures, one of which, a rectangular foundation 27 feet in length from east to west and 25 feet in breadth from north to south, abuts on the inside of the wall immediately to the west of the entrance; while in the south-eastern segment the western arcs of two circular structures, about 30 feet in diameter, are traceable.

xxiii N.E. 17 July 1913.

238. Fort (supposed), Torquhan.—On the summit of the hill rising behind Torquhan, about 600 yards to the east, at an elevation of over

1000 feet above sea-level, are faint indications of a fortified site in a position which commands an extensive view of the valleys of Gala Water to the west and Cockholm Water to the east. The site has been much cut up by quarrying operations, but to the north-east there are traces of a curved wall with a ditch 9 feet wide outside it.

xxiii N.E. (unnoted). 16 July 1913.

239. Fort, Craigend.—Less than half a mile north-north-west of the village of Stow, on a plateau on the southern shoulder of Craigend Hill, about 850 feet above sea-level and 250 feet above the Gala Water, which runs three-eighths of a mile to the south, are the remains of a fort, much destroyed. On all sides the ground falls away quickly, except on the north, where the ascent is gentle. In plan the fort seems to have been an irregular oval. The longer axis, which runs north-east and south-west, measures about 316 feet internally, while the breadth is about 236 feet. Apparently the defences have consisted of two stone walls, but the inner line can now be traced only on the north-western and south-eastern flanks and round part of the south-western end. The outer wall can be seen only in places at the south-western end and on the southern arc. The inner wall, in certain parts, is now 15 feet broad, and 1½ feet in height, but on the south it rises as much as 9 feet on the outside. The outer wall is almost entirely obliterated, and the distance between it and the inner defence varies from 40 to 55 feet. On the west a small segment is 4 feet high on the outer face. Several large enclosures have occupied the interior, but the dividing walls are much dilapidated. One of these walls still shows a breadth of 9 feet and a height of 1½ feet.

xxiii S.E. 22 July 1913.

240. Fort, Watherston.—On the south-eastern slope of Watherston Hill, about 700 yards west of Watherston Farm, at an elevation of 1000 feet above sea-level and 400 feet above Gala Water, is a fort of uncommon type. To the north the ground falls away rapidly, to the east the descent is less steep, and towards the south and west there is a gentle ascent. The fort is shaped somewhat like the letter D, the straight side, which is on the west, running north-north-

west and south-south-east for a distance of 166 feet. The north-western and southern sides are straight for some distance before they run into the eastern flank, which makes a wide

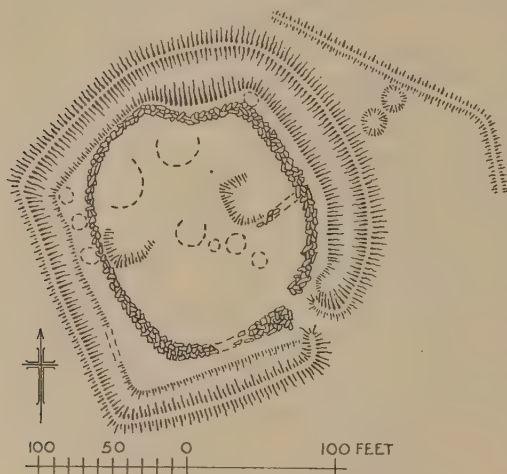


FIG. 205.—Fort, Watherston (No. 240).

curve. The south-western angle is a right angle, and the north-western angle is obtuse. The greatest breadth between crests from east to west is 220 feet. The fort is surrounded by a bold rampart, measuring 13 feet in breadth at the base and rising some $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the bottom of an excavated inner ditch which, in places, is 13 feet broad and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. On the outside the rampart rises, at the south-west, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet and, on the eastern side, some 6 feet above surrounding levels. Traces of an inner wall of stone are seen from 3 to 25 feet from the inner edge of the ditch. The interior of the fort has been occupied by numerous buildings, which are too much destroyed for description. Indications of three circular constructions are visible on the north-west between wall and ditch, and there is another similarly placed on the north-east. The entrance, 8 feet wide, at the south-east, is carried over the ditch and through the inner wall, the rampart being returned inwards on both sides. On the north-east, outside the main rampart, there is a breastwork, which dies out at both extremities. Between the breastwork and the outer rampart are two circular constructions.

xxiii S.E. 17 July 1913.

241. Walled Enclosure, Cortleferry.—Some 500 yards north-west of, and on the opposite side of the valley from, Cortleferry, on a slight plateau on the southern slope of Hoppringle Hill, at an elevation of nearly 900 feet above sea-level, is a roughly quadrangular enclosure, averaging 130 feet in length by 92 feet in breadth internally. It was surrounded by a wall of stones, which has been broken down, and now measures, in most places, 10 feet in width, 3 feet in height on the outside, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet on the inside. The greater part of the interior has been excavated, in many places to about 2 feet below the natural level. The northern portion of the wall, where there has probably been an entrance, has been almost entirely removed. The interior has contained a number of buildings, of which the following



FIG. 206.—Walled Enclosure, Cortleferry (No. 241).

can be traced. Impinging on the inside of the western wall, near the middle, is a hut-circle 13 feet in diameter with a wall 5 to 8 feet in breadth. In the south-east is a rectangular

foundation, running north-west and south-east, which measures some 40 feet in length by 9 feet in breadth internally, with a wall 5 feet broad ; it is divided into two compartments by a cross wall, also 5 feet broad, about 21 feet from its south-eastern end. From near the centre of the north-eastern side a wall is carried some 16 feet inwards, to join at right angles with another which runs a short distance to the south-east and 12 feet to the north-west, where it turns for a few feet towards the interior.

xxi S.E. (unnoted). 18 July 1913.

242. Enclosure, Ewes Hill.—Some 50 yards to the west of a small cleugh, on the south-eastern slope of Ewes Hill, about three-quarters of a mile south-east of Nether Shiels, and some



FIG. 207.—Enclosure, Ewes Hill (No. 242).

400 yards north of and 250 feet higher than the Lugate Water, at an elevation of 1100 feet above sea-level, is a group of irregular foundations of earth-and-stone built structures spread over an area of about 300 feet from east to west and about 180 feet north to south. The internal structures are much destroyed and difficult to define, but their general arrangement may be gathered from the plan. The area has been excavated in places to a depth of about 4 feet below the adjoining surface of the ground to the north, on which side there is now no confining rampart. In other directions the group is bounded by a rampart, the eastern extremity of which recurves westward to form an ear-shaped area 110 feet in length, 70 feet broad across the western half and 50 feet broad across the remaining part, all between crests. The

rampart measures from 8 to 10 feet in width and about 2 feet in height, and is pierced by four openings. The first opening is 33 feet distant from its western termination and is 16 feet wide ; the second, 63 feet farther on, is 22 feet wide ; the third, another 130 feet eastwards, is 5 feet wide ; while the fourth, which is 84 feet from the last, is also 5 feet wide. The first two entrances break straight through, but the rampart at the northern side of the first entrance returns inwards slightly. The third and fourth entrances pierce the rampart from the east, the sides of the fourth being formed by an overlap of the rampart about 10 feet in length. A fifth opening, 12 feet wide, probably also an entrance, is left on the north-east between the ear-shaped enclosure and the continuation northwards of the outer rampart. Impinging on the inside of the rampart, between the first and second entrances, is an oval area, 34 feet in length by 7 feet in breadth, which is enclosed on the north by a wall 4 feet in breadth.

Some 70 yards to the south, farther down the hillside, are the remains of a wall of stone 1 foot high distributed over a width of 7 feet. The wall can be traced for a distance of about 100 yards southwards, after which it curves to the east.

xxiii S.W. (unnoted). 16 July 1913.

243. Enclosure, Nether Shiels.—On a grass covered hillside, some 400 yards west-north-west of Nether Shiels, and the same distance north of the Lugate Water, at an elevation of 1100 feet above sea-level, are the remains of a mound, 9 feet in breadth and 1 foot high on the exterior, enclosing a circular area, 188 feet in diameter, which has been excavated in places to a depth of 4 to 5 feet below the present crest. There is no outside ditch. There are appearances of a number of foundations in the interior, but these have been much destroyed by a quarry and a modern sheep-shelter. Near the centre is a depression like a hut-circle, 15 feet in diameter internally, surrounded by a mound 4 feet broad and 6 inches in height. Some 12 feet to the north of it is a segment of curved mound 7 feet in breadth and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. The principal mound is almost obliterated, except on the eastern arc, and there is slight evidence of an entrance on this side, 8 feet wide. The enclosure is commanded by the rising ground

to the north. Some 20 yards north-east of this enclosure are the remains of a turf wall 22 yards long, 9 feet broad and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, forming the north-western arc of a circle.

xxiii S.W. 16 July 1913.

CAIRNS.

244. Small Cairns, Torquhan Hill.—On the summit and on the western slope of a broad ridge, which rises to a height of some 500 feet above the left bank of Gala Water and 1000 feet above sea-level, on a heathery moor about half a mile south-south-east of Torquhan, is a group of at least eight small cairns, seven being circular. The most northerly is roughly 10 feet in diameter and 1 foot in height; some 35 yards to the south is a second of similar dimensions; about 12 yards to the east is a third, oval in shape, measuring 12 feet in length by 10 feet in breadth, by 1 foot in height; some 4 yards south of the second is a fourth cairn, while about 100 yards farther on in the same direction is a fifth; 25 yards west of the last is a cairn 6 feet in diameter and 9 inches in height, while in a straight line to the south-west are other two, at a distance of 14 yards and 32 yards respectively from the fifth cairn, the second of the two being 10 feet in diameter and 1 foot in height. No hut-circles were found in the neighbourhood, which, for the greater part, is covered with heather.

xxiii N.E. (unnoted). 16 July 1913.

245. Cairns, Ewes Hill.—On the southern shoulder of Ewes Hill, about 120 yards north-west of the walled enclosure (No. 242), and rather more than half a mile south-east of Nether Shiels, at an elevation of about 1100 feet above sea-level, is a cairn of stones overgrown with grass, 12 feet in diameter and 1 foot in height. About 100 yards to the north-west is a denuded cairn 15 feet in diameter, the stones taken from it lying in a heap beside it.

xxiii S.W. (unnoted). 16 July 1913.

246. Small Cairns, Cattie Hill.—Some three-eighths of a mile south-west of Watherston, on the heathery slope to the north-west of the summit of the ridge of Cattie Hill, at an elevation of rather more than 1000 feet above sea-level, are a number of small circular cairns of stone

overgrown with heather. The most southerly cairn is 9 feet in diameter and 1 foot 3 inches in height; 46 yards to the west is a second, and 85 yards to the north is a third, both 10 feet in diameter and 1 foot in height; 70 yards to the north-east of the last is another cairn, and to the north at intervals of 28, 30, and 86 yards are other three; and 40 yards west of the last is still another, the eighth.

xxiii S.E. (unnoted). 17 July 1913.

HUT-CIRCLES.

247. Hut-Circles or Shielings, Nether Shiels.—Some 400 yards west of Nether Shiels and 70 yards south of the walled Enclosure (No. 243), at an elevation of 1000 feet above sea-level, on the slope of a hill some 300 yards north of the Lugate Water, is a circle with an internal diameter of 7 feet and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth inside. The wall is of dry-stone building, and has been built round an excavation. About 28 yards farther south is a second circle of similar dimensions, the wall, 2 feet thick, being built up on the lower side so as to make the inside of the circle nearly level.

These were excavated a good many years ago, but no relics were discovered.

Running up the hillside from near the last structure, for a distance of some 15 yards, is a mass of stones distributed over a width of 8 feet, apparently the remains of a wall.

xxiii S.W. 16 July 1913.

248. Hut-Circle, Lugate Water.—Near the foot of the south-eastern slope of Glenwhinnie Hill, in the angle formed by the confluence of the Sit Burn and Lugate Water, about 200 yards north-west of the junction of these burns, and on the 1000 feet contour line, is a hut-circle of stone overgrown with grass, 10 feet in diameter internally, the wall being 5 feet broad and 9 inches in height. A heap of stones has been piled up in the centre of the circle.

xxiii S.W. (unnoted). 21 July 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS.

249. Details at Crookston House.—In the modern mansion of Crookston, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Fountainhall, the undernoted miscellanea are preserved.

FONT.—In front of the house is a 15th-century font (Fig. 27) erected on a modern base. It is octagonal on plan, and measures 2 feet 1 inch in diameter; the sides are panelled and diminish at the foot to suit a circular shaft. In each panel is a shield. One shield bears the arms: On a label of five points three mullets, below a boar's head couped and facing sinister. The total height of the basin is 1 foot 9 inches. On the upper surface are mortices for dowels, possibly in connection with a font cover.

HERALDIC STONE.—On the outer face of the central wing at the back of the house a stone is inserted, carved with a shield charged with three cinquefoils, for Borthwick.

CROSS-SHAFT.—On either side of the above is a fragment of a cross-shaft with interlaced ornament.

These fragments and the font are reputed to have been brought from Borthwick Parish Church (No. 1). The fragments of the cross-shaft are illustrated and described in *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, p. 422.

INSCRIBED LINTEL.—Over a doorway, also at the back of the house, is a lintel, said to have been brought from a house in the High Street, Edinburgh. It is inscribed in raised lettering: AR IESVS (Jesus). FOR. M[X] PORTIOVN. ASAL. 16— / SVFICIENT. TO. CONTENT.

The first two letters are probably personal initials. The figures are carried up from the line below, where space was lacking.

xxi S.E. 22 July 1915.

250. Small Excavated Hollows, Cattie Hill.—About half a mile south-south-west of Watherston, on the north-eastern slope of Cattie Hill, at an elevation of about 300 feet above the right bank of the Gala Water and 1000 feet above sea-level, is an oval excavation 9 feet in length, 6 feet in breadth, and 15 inches in depth, the longer axis being nearly east and west. The mound formed by the excavated material lies on the northern or lower side of the excavation but slants slightly up the hill. Some 250 yards to the north-west is a second oval excavation of similar dimensions, the mound, which contains many stones, being thrown up to the low side.

xxiii S.E. (unnoted). 17 July 1913.

251. Cross, Bowland House.—In a summer-house in the policies of Bowland is the sandstone cross which was removed from the tower of the old house at Bowland (rebuilt 1902). It is said to have been erected to commemorate the visit of a pre-Reformation bishop of St Andrews to St Mary's at Melrose. It is built into the back wall of the summer-house and is a plain cross. The shaft is 33 inches long, the cross arms 13 inches, and the upper portion 12 inches; the arms and the greater part of the shaft measure $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, but for 12 inches at the bottom where it was sunk into a socket, the shaft is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad.

xxv S.E. (unnoted). 14 July 1913.

252. Bridge.—This structure (Fig. 25) which spans the Gala Water at the southern extremity of the village of Stow, was erected between 1654 and 1655 by the Kirk Session for the convenience of worshippers who dwelt on the right or west bank of the river. It is now in a ruinous state, but of late years some care has been taken to conserve the more entire portions. The extreme length of the structure is 125 feet and the width 10 feet 1 inch. The roadway has been $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and is borne on three segmental arches, varying in span from 9 feet 11 inches on the west to 26 feet 3 inches in the centre and 49 feet 3 inches on the east. A cutwater with weathered top projects on either side of the pier between the east and mid-arches. The stonework is of the local greywacke.

xxiii S.E. 18 May 1915.

253. Bell, Burnhouse.—At the entrance to the servants' quarters at the mansion of Burnhouse, which lies less than a mile south-south-east of Fountainhall station, there hangs a 17th-century church bell. It is 14 inches in diameter at skirt, and is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The canons are incomplete and the skirt is fractured. Below the crown are two annulets and two lines of inscription in raised lettering of Renaissance character. The upper reads:—

MICHEAL . BIL . EVIR . MOIR . 1613,
the first two words being apparently for "Michael Bell," many bells being thus named. The lower starts with an index panel and reads: ONLY . TO . GOD . BI . HONOVIR . AND . GLOIR .
RING . KIRK.

Below the lower annulet are the initials C. and H. in monogram.

xxiii N.E. 22 July 1915.

254. Well, Stow Manse.—Within the yard of the Manse are traces of foundations and a circular depression, stated to have been a well, possibly in connection with the "Bishop's Palace" (No. 231).

xxiii S.E. 18 May 1915.

255. Sundial.—On the skew of a cottage in Earlston Road is a 17th-century sundial, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and 9 inches broad. The lower portion is an oblong and bears one dial with a metal gnomon surmounted by a rudely carved human bust bearing a T cross, on the limbs of which are other dials.

xxiii S.E. 18 May 1915.

256. Our Lady's Well.—Rather more than half a mile south-south-west of Stow church, and adjoining the site of Our Lady's Chapel, are the remains of a well dedicated to St Mary. It is rudely built and is now covered in with modern brickwork.

xxiii S.E. 17 May 1915.

257. Bell, Bowland House.—The bell hanging on the tree in front of the mansion was one of a set of chimes from St Giles' Church, Edinburgh, sold by the Kirk Session some eighteen years ago, when it was purchased by the proprietor of Bowland, who placed it in its present position. It is inaccessible, but is understood to bear an inscription recording that it was cast in the Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, in the 17th century.

xxv S.E. 24 May 1915.

SITES.

The O.S. map indicates sites as under :—

258. Halltree Chapel.—xxi S.W.

259. Our Lady's Chapel, near Torsonce.—xxiii S.E.

260. Kaythe Castle.—xxi N.E.

261. Old Torquhan.—xxiii N.E.

262. Muirhouse Castle.—xxiv S.W.

263. Torsonce Castle.—xxv N.E.

264. Lugate Castle.—xxv N.E.

265. Fort north-west of Watherston.—xxiii S.E.

266. Fort, near Muirhouse.—xxiii S.E.

TEMPLE.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

267. Clerkington Church.—About a mile south-south-west of Temple, and within the grounds of Rosebery House, is the site of Clerkington Church, which has apparently been a small two-chambered structure comprising nave and chancel. Around the site are several grave-stones, mostly recumbent and mutilated, dating from the 18th century.

Christiana Bisset, lady of Clerkington, granted the patronage of the Church of Clerkington to Newbattle Abbey, and the grant was confirmed by her son Walter, lord of Clerkington.¹ Later on the revenues of the church were attached to the Collegiate Church of Corstorphine (See No. 28).

¹ *Reg. de Neubottle*, p. 292, Nos. viii and ix. Cf. *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, i, App. 2, Nos. 1173, 1218.

xiv S.W. 16 July 1915.

268. Old Parish Church, Temple.—The ruin of the old parish church of Temple (Fig. 209), lies within its churchyard low down on the right bank of the river South Esk, 150 yards north-west of Temple village. It has been a single-chambered oblong structure, measuring internally $54\frac{3}{4}$ feet by $17\frac{3}{4}$ feet. The eastern portion is built of ashlar and, to judge by the detail, dates from the end of the 13th century, although the use of discontinuous imposts suggests a slightly later date; the western part has been rebuilt. It is not unlikely that a still earlier building previously occupied the site, as in the later portion several courses of 12th-century masonry are re-used.

The walls are complete; the gables are tabled



FIG. 208.—From the South.



FIG. 209.—From the North.

OLD PARISH CHURCH, TEMPLE (No. 268).

To face p. 176.

and the eastern is surmounted by a 17th-century belfry. On the gate pier at the entrance to the churchyard is the original apex of this gable, surmounted by a cross patty, measuring 11 inches over the arms. The skewes of the gables terminate in flat gablets, which have been surmounted by a moulding of fleur-de-lys section. A cavetto cornice returns along the lateral walls, and a late 13th-century basement-course around the older part of the structure.

The east gable has a buttress at each end; these are without intakes and terminate in gabled tops surmounted by a triple roll-moulding, in contour resembling a fleur-de-lys. The east window is centred in the gable and has three lights, infilled with intersecting geometric tracery. The jamb section, externally, is a double splay, developing at the archivolt into filleted, roll-and-hollow mouldings. The hood-mould,

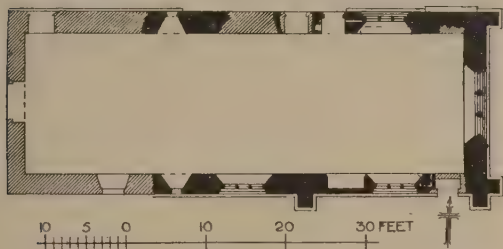


FIG. 210.—Old Parish Church, Temple (No. 268).

undercut, terminates in zoomorphic stops. Internally the jambs splay back and have an edge-roll with flanking hollows wrought on the arris, with a moulded capital at the springing; on the archivolt the roll has a fillet. The hood-mould, undercut, terminates in stops resembling those outside. The sills of the larger windows have been destroyed and roughly built up. Above the apex of the east window is a roundel, also built up.

Buttresses similar to those on the east have been disposed along the lateral walls, but all save two on the south wall are missing. In the eastern bay of both north and south walls is a three-light geometric window with splayed jambs developed into filleted roll-and-hollow mouldings at the archivolt. Internally the jambs splay back beneath a roll-and-hollow moulded segmental scion arch. The hood-mould terminates in pateræ of five leaves. In the

south wall (Fig. 208) there is a similar window in the next bay, but here the hood-mould terminates in dragonesque stops; west of this window is a pointed lancet, and another similar is disposed opposite. These have splays on the jambs. The projecting hood-mould, of similar section to the upper member of the basement-course, though smaller in scale, is wrought on the head, which is in one stone.

In the north wall, west of the geometric window, there is a small doorway, which has had a pointed and trefoiled head but is now badly patched in plaster. On the jambs and around the head is an edge-roll with hollows. In the west ingoing is a small recess, perhaps to contain a movable benatura.

At the eastern extremity of the north wall a projecting weather-table, the walling beneath which is patched, indicates that a secondary projection, a tomb or a Sacrament House, once stood here. West of the doorway are indications that a geometric window, similar to the others, existed opposite to the western window in the south wall.

The later portion is built of rubble with older masonry inserted. The windows in the lateral walls have small splays on the jambs and lintels. A string-course, resembling a 12th-century basement-course, returns along the lateral walls about the level of the second member of the basement-course. A doorway has been cut through the south wall at the east end, and another has been made immediately west of the north door, to give access to a gallery. The west gable has a wide doorway with a three-centred head. The jambs and the head are splayed. Above the doorway is a two-light window of late Gothic design. In the south wall is a piscina recess, gablet-checked at a later time, which has had a trefoiled head. The head and basin are fragmentary. West of the piscina are two sedilia, which once had a trefoiled head above each seat. A filleted edge-roll has been carried round the head and jambs.

In the north wall, below the eastmost window, is a late 14th-century tomb-recess. The jambs are moulded and have moulded capitals. The archivolt is segmental in form and is moulded with filleted rolls and flat hollows.

The manse lies to the north-west of the

church, and, during alterations upon it in the autumn of 1928, a drainage track exposed the splayed basement-course of a 13th-century building, which ran north and south at a distance of some 80 feet westwards of the west gable of the church. This structure was part of the claustral buildings, the cloister evidently having been on the north side of the church on account of the constricted nature of the site. The foundations of a wall and buttress at the bend of the river, to the south of the manse, may be the remains of the *rere-dorter*. A cellar beneath the manse, containing the lower part of a small wheel-stair, may indicate the north range of the cloister.

SUNDIAL.—On the eastern gate-pier at the churchyard entrance is a cubical dial, dated 1638.

BELL.—Within the belfry of the present church is a small bell inscribed: ROBERTUS . MAXWELL . ME . FECIT . EDINBURGI . FOR . THE KIRK . OF . TEMPLE . COME . ALL . YE / SOLI . DEO . GLORIA . ANNO . DOM . 1705.

INSCRIBED STONE.—One of the lower courses of the belfry bears the following fragmentary inscription in Roman capitals incised and run in with lead, VÆSAC / M(.)H.M. The letters are now much wasted. On another face of the same stone are the letters R I.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Before the Reformation there was a parish church at Clerkington (cf. No. 267), a chapel at Moorfoot (No. 269) and the chapel of the Knights of St. John, formerly of the Knights of the Temple (see *Introd.*, p. xlvii), at Temple. After the Reformation the parish of Clerkington was united with Temple and Moorfoot to form the parish of Temple, the church to be that of the last named. The structure, when still in use at the close of the 18th century, was described as "an old Gothic building . . . ill seated, and very cold in winter, from having bad doors, and no ceiling."¹

¹ *Stat. Acct.*, xvi, p. 503.

xiv S.W. 5 October 1928.

269. Chapel near Moorfoot.—The ruin of this chapel is situated in a haugh bordering the left bank of the South Esk, half a mile south of Gladhouse Reservoir and 200 yards south-south-east of Moorfoot Farm. The structure, which is orientated, is in a very ruinous state; the

highest portion of the walls now standing is less than 6 feet above the ground. It has apparently had nave and chancel, the latter measuring internally 16 feet 8 inches by 35½ feet within rubble walls 3 feet 4 inches thick; the nave can be traced only in the foundations and appears to have been 35 feet long and 15 feet 2 inches in width. The south wall of nave and chancel are in alignment, but the north wall of the nave is 1 foot 6 inches farther south than that of the chancel. The structure may date from the 13th century. The chapel apparently formed the southern boundary of an enclosure.

David I granted Moorfoot ("Morthuweit," "Morthwait") to the monks of Newbattle.—*Reg. de Neubottle*, Nos. 17, 18.

xx S.W. 15 July 1915.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

270. Lodge, Rosebery.—The lodge at Rosebery House, one mile south-south-west of Temple, dates from the early 18th century. It is two-storeyed and is square on plan, measuring 29 feet 2 inches over each wall. The roof is of the pavilion type and is covered with slates. At wall-head level there returns a moulded cornice. The quoins are rusticated. The windows have back-set margins, and that to the west is surmounted by a crudely carved cartouche. In the south wall is an Ionic doorway.

xiv S.W. 16 July 1915.

271. Hirendean Castle.—The ruin of this castle is situated at an elevation of over 1000 feet above sea-level on the flat northern shoulder of Hirendean Hill. The ground falls steeply to north and west; on the east is the deeply worn course of the Hirendean Burn, and to the south rises the hill.

The structure is built of irregularly coursed rubble and is oblong on plan, measuring externally from north to south 25 feet and from east to west 44½ feet, with walls 3½ feet thick. Only the south wall and a fragment of the west gable remain; these show that the building had at least three storeys, the lowest of which was ceiled with a stone barrel-vault. The masonry is inferior, and the long and short quoins are undressed; the freestone jambs of the windows and of the entrance at the west

end of the south wall, though dressed, are unmoulded. One jamb of the entrance is *in situ* and is checked for three doors, of which the outermost opened outwards.

The condition of the ruin is very bad; the upper portion of the south-west angle, where the wall is still standing for a height of some 30 feet, threatens to fall. The building appears to date from the 16th century.

There are traces of outbuilding immediately to the south and of enclosures to the west and north.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The lands of "Herringden" belonged to the Abbey of Newbattle.¹ In this way they came with the rest to the Earl of Lothian, Lord Newbattle. A charter of confirmation to Robert, Earl of Lothian, in 1620, includes *Herendene cum fortalicio*. In 1649 Patrick Scot was returned heir to his father, William Scot, in the lands and the *steiding de Herring-deane* in the barony of Newbattle.²

¹ *Reg. de Neubottle*, p. 328; ² *Inquisit. Spec.*, *Edinb.*, No. 1009.

xx S.W. 15 July 1915.

MISCELLANEOUS.

272. Gateway, Temple House.—On the high right bank of the South Esk, immediately east of Temple village, are extensive and clearly

defined foundations and earthworks noted on the O.S. map as "Temple House (site of)." At the end of what seems to have been a sunk road or avenue, a good 17th-century gateway, wrought in ashlar, still stands. It has a semi-circular head with height at crown of 9 feet 5 inches; the jambs are 6 feet 6½ inches apart. Every alternate course of jamb and head projects, and is rusticated with a chevron ornament. At base there is an attenuated ogee-moulding, also enriched with the above patterns; the key-stone has borne a shield, now very weather-worn and quite indecipherable.

xiv S.W. 5 July 1921.

273. Cairn (doubtful), Hirendeane Castle.—At the foot of the north-western shoulder of the Huntly Cot Hills, 100 yards east of Hirendeane Castle but on the opposite side of the Hirendeane Burn, at an elevation of 1200 feet above sea-level, is an oval mound like a cairn, containing stones, the longer axis running north and south. It measures 15 feet by 10 feet by 2 feet. Some 20 feet south of this are foundations of an irregularly shaped enclosure, 20 yards long from north to south, adjoining which, to the south, is the rectangular foundation of a small house. The mound can not be recorded definitely as a cairn, as it may be formed with stones from these late structures.

xx S.W. (unnoted). 4 August 1913.

WEST LOTHIAN

ABERCORN.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

274. Abercorn Church.—The parish church of Abercorn lies secluded within the Hopetoun policies near the outlet of the Midhope Burn. The site is one of great antiquity (cf. *Introd.*, p. xlvii), but the present structure cannot be dated earlier than the Scoto-Norman period, and has been very considerably altered. It originally comprised nave and chancel, but three post-Reformation aisles have been added on the southern side and, at a date subsequent to these, another, the Hopetoun aisle, on the northern side.

In the south wall is a Norman doorway, built up (Fig. 213). It has recessed nook-shafts with cubical capitals. The arch, of a single order chevron patterned, rises from rectangular imposts. The tympanum bears a lozenge pattern. The gable between nave and chancel is surmounted by a plain 13th-century belfry. The east gable is intaken at the wall-head. There is a rude round-headed opening, now built up, at the junction of the Hopetoun aisle and the chancel.

The Hopetoun aisle was designed by Sir William Bruce. The lower storey is a burial vault; the upper forms the family gallery with retiring rooms. It is built of rubble, harled; at the angles are rusticated quoins and the margins of windows and doors are also rusticated. The eaves-course is moulded. On the upper floor the stair opens into a vestibule, off which opens, to the north, a retiring-room panelled in Memel pine and having a coved ceiling. The fireplace has a moulded stone margin and is inset between Ionic pilasters. The fireplace over-panel has carved trusses. Opening from this room is a closet above the staircase, containing a close-stool. From the vestibule also opens a smaller panelled retiring-room and the family pew. The latter is heavily panelled in pine. At the front and sides is a

carved scroll-work. The Hopetoun arms, supported by angels and ensigned with an Earl's coronet, are represented on the ceiling as parted *per pale* and charged: *dexter*, Azure, on a chevron or, between 3 bezants of the same, a leaf sable; and, *sinister*, Quarterly, 1st and 4th, on a chief gules, three cushions or, and, 2nd and 3rd, or, an anchor gules.

A lintel, inscribed D. 1603 D. is built into the west wall of the Duddingston aisle and in the gable there is an armorial panel charged a lion rampant with a heart between his paws for Dundas of Duddingston, and the initials D.D.I.D., all in relief; a date, 1612, and initials M.H.I.M. are incised, and may therefore have been added.

SUNDIAL.—Above the window, in the gable of the Binns aisle, which is dated 1618 on the apex stone, there is a small sundial with the initials T. D., presumably for Thomas Dalyell.

HOG-BACKED STONES.—The three stones described below are preserved in the room adjoining the vestry.

(1) A fine hog-backed recumbent monument of white sandstone (Fig. 215), measures 6 feet 5 inches in length by 1 foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width at one end and 1 foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the other end. It is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high at the broad end, $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet at the centre, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the narrow end. Both sides, which are ornamented with seven rows of an scalloped design, curve downwards from a plain rounded ridge, which, in cross-section, is not in the middle of the stone. There are narrow, undecorated bands over the stone at both ends and at the bottom of the scaling on either side, but the two extremities of the monument are devoid of ornament. Cf. *Early Christian Monuments*, p. 419; and *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xix (1884-5), pp. 406-8; and xxxviii (1903-4), p. 423.

(2) This stone (Fig. 216), also of hog-back type, is broken through the middle, but otherwise the monument is well preserved. It shows five rows of a square-like scaling on



FIG. 211.—Sculptured Stone, Midhope Bridge (No. 285)



Photos by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 212.—Cross-shaft, Abercorn Church. (No. 274).

To face p. 180.

either side, and the plain rounded, very slightly arched ridge, as in No. 1, does not fall truly in the middle of the stone. The monument is 5 feet 1 inch in length, $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at its higher end and $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the lower, and it varies in height from $11\frac{3}{4}$ and 13 inches at the respective ends to 14 inches in the centre. The extremities are unornamented. Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xlv (1909-10), pp. 37-8.

(3) A fragment of another hog-backed stone, with scale ornament, has been badly broken up. It measures only about 1 foot in length, 19 inches in breadth, and 9 inches in greatest height. The ridge is more elaborate than that of (2) and consists of a large central bead between two smaller beads. Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xlv (1909-10), pp. 38-9.

CROSSES.—(1) At the head of the stairs leading to the Hopetoun Gallery is a fine cross-shaft on a modern base (Fig. 212, showing all sides). The shaft, formerly utilised as a window lintel, was recovered during alterations to the church, and set up for preservation in its present position. It now measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, 1 foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width at the top and 1 foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width at the bottom by 9 inches thick. It is sculptured in relief on all faces, the designs, for the most part, still being well preserved. The obverse shows three distinct panels of ornament and a tiny portion of a fourth, apparently of interlaced work, at the top. Of the three complete panels the upper has a diagonal key-pattern, the middle displays attractive interlaced work, and the lower contains a spiral pattern, suggestive of a coiled serpent, with slight interlaced work in the four corners. The reverse is mutilated along the dexter margin, but the remainder of the face bears a design of intertwining foliage and indications of another panel, of indeterminate design, near the fractured top of the shaft. On one side there is a foliaceous panel with intertwining branches and on the other side an effective panel of scroll foliage with a tiny portion of an upper panel of diagonal key-pattern. The cross-shaft is of white sandstone. Cf. *Early Christian Monuments*, pp. 418-19.

(2) This stone has a chamfered edge all round and displays an elaborate cross in bas-relief. In the design a slim shaft rises from a calvary of four steps and is crowned by an unusual cross-head with large trefoiled or three-lobed

extremities filling the space within a circle. The shaft is flanked on the dexter side by a chalice. The slab measures 6 feet long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet to 2 feet in breadth, and 9 inches in thickness. Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* xlv (1909-10), p. 39.

(3) This slab is slightly mutilated at one corner and is obviously incomplete, one side of the cross-shaft being left untooled. The back of the stone is roughly dressed, but the front is carved with a cross having an ornate circular head and a three-stepped calvary. Immediately below the head there hangs a foliaceous ornament, between the tips of which, in the middle of the slab, a design closely resembling a bent arm is curiously out of relation to the rest of the pattern, although it appears to form part of the original scheme. At the dexter base is a pair of tonsorial shears. The stone measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet in length, varies in width from 11 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches and has a thickness of 5 inches. Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xlv (1909-10), p. 35.

(4) Another stone shows the upper portion of an incised Latin cross. The two side lines of the upper limb, although carried to the top of the slab, are connected, obliquely, about 2 inches from the ends. The slab measures $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, 16 inches broad and 6 inches thick, while the limbs of the cross are from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth.

(5) This fragment of a cross-shaft of sandstone was found in the churchyard. It measures 20 inches in length by 11 inches in width and $6\frac{1}{2}$ in thickness. It is sculptured, the obverse showing a somewhat worn panel of diagonal key-pattern, and the reverse a portion of square key-pattern and a panel of plait-work. The sides have double-outlined plain panels. Cf. *Early Christian Monuments*, p. 420; and *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xlv (1909-10), pp. 35-6.

(6) Another very badly broken fragment of a free-standing cross represents the central portion of the head. It has been decorated with ornamental floral bosses on either side, the one representing a rose and the other an eight-lobed flower. The edges of the limbs have apparently been decorated with incised double lines. The fragment measures 15 inches long, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and 5 inches thick.

(7) A slab, evidently unfinished, measures 25 inches long, 15 inches broad, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches

thick, and shows only a narrow band of interlaced work along one of the edges.

The stones, Nos. 2 to 7, are preserved in the room adjoining the vestry, and three others of the Abercorn group are described in Articles Nos. 285 and 351.

(8) Immediately to the south of the present entrance to the church is a large grave-slab bearing on its upper face, in very low relief, a much worn cross within a sunk panel. One edge of the slab has a plain panel within a double incised border.

MEMORIAL STONES.—Two sculptured memorial stones are built in the Binns aisle, one on each internal splay of the south window. The westmost stone, with a skull and crossbones at bottom, bears, on a panel of drapery depending from the necks of two trumpeting angels, the inscription: WHAT WAS MORTALL OF THOMAS / DALYELL OF BINNES LYETH HEERE / HEE WAS DESCENDED OF THE AUN / CIENT RACE OF THE LO[RD]S OF DALYEL / NOW ERLES OF CARNWATH HEE / LEFT SUCCESSOURS OF HIS VERTE / OUS FORTUNES A SONNE AND A DAU / GHTER MARIED TO WILLIAME / DRUMMOND OF RICKERTOUNE / EFTER 69 YEERES PILGRAMAGE / ON EARTH HEE WAS REMOVED / TO THE REST OF HEAVEN THE / 10 DAY OF FEBRUARIE / ANNO 1642.

A shield, upheld by the angels, is charged with a nude man and a crescent in *dexter* chief, and this is surmounted by a squire's helmet and a label bearing the motto NON MIHI SED ALIIS, the two latter words being separated by a hand brandishing a sword, for the Dalzell crest.

The eastmost memorial panel is inscribed HERE REST THE REMAINS / OF IANET BRUCE WIFE OF THOMAS / DALYEL OF BINNS WHO WHEN / SHE HAD LIVED . 61 . YEERS CHANGED / THIS TRANSITORIE LYFE WITH THAT / BLISSED AND ETRNALL THE . I . DEC / EMBER ANNO M . DC . CCCIII. There follows a verse which reads: WITHIN THE CLOSURE OF THIS NARROVE GRAVE / LYE AL THOSE GRACES . A . GOOD-WIFE COULD HAVE / BOT ON THIS . MARBLE . THEY SHALL NOT BE READ / FOR THEN THE LIVING ENVYE WOULD THE DEAD / T . D . MARITVS . MOEREV (? N)S . P . *i.e.* "Thomas Dalzell, her sorrowing husband erected (*posuit*) [this monument.]" The panel is enclosed by pilasters, on which are various emblems of mortality, and has a semicircular pediment within which is a cherub's

head. Each pilaster supports a trumpeting angel, one carrying a spade and the other a flail or scourge; between these are the initials I. B. (Janet Bruce), a label bearing the motto FVIMVS and a cartouche charged with a saltire and chief, on a canton in the dexter chief a lion rampant debriused of a ribbon.

In the floor of the room adjoining the vestry a slab bears traces of a stepped and incised cross, under the dexter arm of which is a shield charged with a fess between three cinquefoils. A worn inscription in late Gothic minuscules records the name of George Hamilton of Midhope.

Another slab, also in the floor, contains the date 1632 and the initials I. M. on the sinister side of a shield, for which cf. also *supra* p. 180.

There are a few other tombstones of 17th century date in the churchyard, but they have no features of outstanding interest. Most of them have already been described in the *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxvi (1901-2), pp. 331-7, and xlv (1909-10), pp. 33-52.

ii N.W. September 1926.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

275. **Mannerston.**—The farm-house of Mannerston, built on a ridge running up to Binns Hill and overlooking Blackness and the Firth of Forth, is a much altered late 17th-century house, originally L-shaped on plan and two storeys and a garret in height. The masonry is rubble. The window margins are back-set. The gables are crow-stepped.

On ownership, cf. No. 276.

ii N.W. 15 September 1926.

276. **The Binns.**—The mansion-house of Binns stands high on the western shoulder of Binns Hill, about one mile south of Blackness and three miles north-east of Linlithgow. The lands, with those of Mannerstoun, Easter Scots-toun, Fludders, and Merrilies, all apparently small properties, were acquired in 1612 by Thomas Dalzell, merchant burgess of Edinburgh.¹ He seems to have been resident in the adjoining property of Mannerstoun (No. 275) in 1614, and it is probable that the Binns lands, too, carried a small house at that time, and that the southern part of the present east wing of the Binns may represent it. Dalzell began to



Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 213.—Norman Doorway.



FIG. 214.—Communion Cups (p. xlviii).



FIG. 215.—Hog-backed Stone.



FIG. 216.—Hog-backed Stone.

ABERCORN CHURCH (No. 274).

build a new house at Binns some time before 1621, and completed it by 1630. This seems to be the north-western portion of the present entrance front, an oblong block of originally three storeys and a garret, measuring externally $86\frac{1}{2}$ feet from east to west by $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and having two turnpike turrets set symmetrically on the north side. There were four main chambers, all unvaulted, on each floor. The lower central chamber has above the fireplace a section of Memel panelling, inscribed T. D. 1622 I. B. (Thomas Dalryell and Janet Bruce of Kinloss, whom he married in 1601). The initials also appear on certain dormer pediments externally, one dormer at the west end being also dated 1621. On the first floor, what had been the north-eastern chamber, now known as the "King's room," has a modelled frieze, and a finely modelled ceiling with a central pendant (Fig. 220), the Royal Arms being represented above the fireplace. The central chamber, the "Chamber of Desse," has a ceiling less elaborate than the last, but also with a central pendant bearing the impaled arms of Dalryell and Bruce: *dexter*, a crescent between two mullets in chief, a naked man; and, *sinister*, a saltire and chief, on a canton a lion rampant. Above the fireplace these arms are repeated on either side of a panel bearing the Royal Arms as now blazoned for Scotland. The chamber west of this room has a flat floriated ceiling, and there is an arched floriated ceiling in the corresponding chamber on the next floor; at that level the present eastmost chamber has a vaulted ceiling. In this arrangement there are no offices, and it is probable that these lay in the detached eastern wing, which, at ground level, comprises an old vaulted kitchen with a wide-arched fireplace and two ovens, these latter probably being secondary, as well as a vaulted chamber to the north.

Thomas Dalryell died in 1642 and was succeeded by his only son, the famous General Thomas Dalryell. Colonel Dalryell, as he was then, was an ardent Royalist, and prudently took the precaution in 1648 of transferring his lands to his cousin William Drummond of Riccarton.¹ He was recalled from Russia by Charles II in 1665, settled at Binns, and evidently carried out some alterations on the house. He seems to have linked up the detached wing with the main block, and to have built a west wing to

correspond, the house thus becoming a hollow square on plan, open to the south and with the entrance on that side. He died in his town house in Edinburgh in 1685. The inventory of the plenishings of the Binns, taken at the date of his death, is preserved in the family papers and has been printed.¹ It is minutely detailed and gives considerable information as to the life of the time. The general's jackboots, long sword, comb, and chair are preserved in the house, as well as a fine carved marble table-top, found in a pond on the estate.

Towards the close of the 18th century and again in the early 19th the house was altered. The forecourt was levelled and built upon to form the present dining-room, morning-room and passage, and the entrance was necessarily transferred to the north side of the house. A two-storeyed addition was made on the west, and the old dormers on the north were replaced by battlements. In 1914 the plaster ceilings, which had been in danger of falling, were secured by the present proprietor, Sir James Dalryell, Bart.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lviii (1923-4), p. 344 ff. ii N.W. 25 August 1926.

277. Midhope Castle.—In a secluded position on the left bank of the Midhope Burn, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Queensferry, stands Midhope Castle (Fig. 222), a house of the 16th century. It is still occupied, but is cut up into small dwellings. The approach is from the east over the burn, just beyond which lies the entrance with two Renaissance gate-piers of late 17th- or early 18th-century type. The house has been extended in a wing to the east and forms the northern side of a courtyard, measuring some 114 by 61 feet, which is entered from the east through an ashlar gateway, dating possibly from the 17th century. The upper part has apparently been rebuilt. Above the gate is an empty panel-space, and, lower down, on the northern side has been inserted part of a lintel inscribed A.D. 1582 M.B., the first set of initials being for Alexander Drummond. In the northern half of the courtyard there have been outbuildings returning towards the house.

The tower is lofty, having a vaulted basement, three upper floors, and an attic and garret. It is oblong on plan. The masonry is rubble brought to courses. At three angles

two-storeyed turrets are corbelled out. At the fourth angle, the north-west, is a smaller turret corbelled out at a higher level for a turret-stair serving the garret. The main turnpike is immediately below and rises from the entrance level. The windows of the tower are rounded at jamb and lintel. There were originally dormers with pediments to north and south, but the pediments were removed in the 17th century. The high main roof now oversails the turrets, which have been reduced in height. The entrance to the tower is at first-floor level and enters from the courtyard by a short fore-stair. It is a good Renaissance door-piece with moulded and shouldered jambs, bellied frieze and pediment, the last containing a cartouche

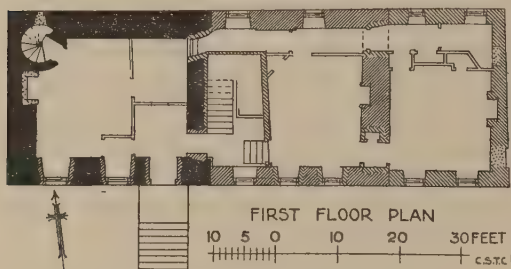


FIG. 217.—Midhope Castle (No. 277).

on which is a coronet and G.L. in monogram for George Livingston, Earl of Linlithgow. The door is of oak, nail-studded.

The first addition to the tower consisted only of the two lower storeys of that part of the wing attached to it. A further extension northward seems to have been contemplated but not executed. The basement of the wing is vaulted and was the kitchen, the large fireplace with segmental arch still remaining in the east wall. The kitchen is entered from the courtyard. On the entrance an old lintel has been re-used. It bears, in Gothic lettering, *ASPIRET CŒPTIS JESUS* ("May Jesus favour our undertakings"). In the next extension, probably dating from the late 17th century, the small wing was raised two storeys and carried eastward to its present extent. Communication was maintained between the full extension and the tower by a passage at the back, and a fine oak staircase with twisted balusters, now sadly dilapidated, was formed next the eastern gable. It is of scale-and-platt type and rises from first-floor

level to the fourth floor. Several of the rooms retain portions of panelling and plaster cornices of late 17th-century type.

DOVECOT.—A large dovecot stands on the left of the approach. It is two-chambered and oblong on plan, measuring $34\frac{1}{4}$ feet by 18 feet 2 inches. The gables are crow-stepped and the roof slopes southwards. Each chamber has an entrance, and, for convenience, these are set in the back wall facing the drive.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—See *Introd.*, p. xli. There were a father and a son, his successor, of the same name, the latter being dead by 1619. Alexander Drummond of Midhope was in trouble politically in 1571.¹ Sir Robert Drummond of Midhope "lived after the Restauration of King Charles the Second."² Sibbald speaks of it in his time (1710), as "a fine Tower-house . . . one of the seats of the Earl of Hopetoun."³

¹ *Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 246; ² Sibbald's *Linlithgowshire*, p. 17; ³ *Ibid.*, p. 20.

ii N.W. 27 August 1926.

278. Philpstoun House.—Pleasantly situated in its parks and gardens, about three-quarters of a mile north-east of Philpstoun Station, is a laird's house of the late 17th century (Fig. 221). Simply and symmetrically planned, comprising a main block with two short gabled southern wings and a central gabled northern wing to hold the scale-stair, the house is also restrained in elevation and owes not a little of its charm to the surface of whitewashed harl from which the dressings emerge. In rear of the house lay a farm-court, but this has been removed; the modern extensions at the northern end and against the stair-wing are built in keeping with the older work. In height there are two storeys and attics, but until recently there was a vaulted "laich" floor, which has been filled in and is now inaccessible. The window dressings are back-set and chamfered, but the central window in the front on the present ground floor, which seems originally to have been intended as the entrance, is raised above the other openings and has a moulded architrave with curvilinear pediment bearing a cartouche with initials I.D. (John Dundas) and F.D. The window immediately above this bears on the lintel the date 1676, when presumably the house was built. Internally there are no structural features of special interest.

SUNDIALS.—The angles of the wings are graced with two-faced tabular dials.

DOVECOY.—A rectangular double-chambered dovecot with harled walls and crow-stepped flanks stands 200 yards north of the house. The chambers have separate entrances, the western bearing the initials I.D. and E.D., the eastern the date 1725.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—A Dundas house: cf. Historical Note to Craigton, No. 282. Sibbald refers to it as "... the seat of John Dundass, a Cadet of the Family of Dundass, Advocate," —Sibbald's *Linlithgowshire*, p. 20.

ii N.W. 1 September 1926.

279. Staneyhill Tower.—On the Hopetoun estate, less than half a mile south-east of the mansion and at an elevation of 200 feet above

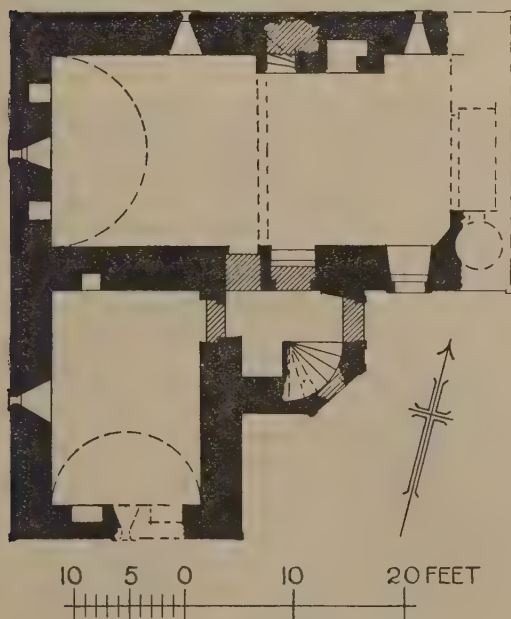


FIG. 218.—Staneyhill Tower (No. 279).

sea-level, is a fragment of a 17th-century house built on the traditional L-plan. The re-entrant lies open to the south-east and contains an octagonal stair-tower of unusual size, which stands complete to its terminal, a parapeted look-out. The other parts of the house are reduced to the vaults covering the basement

floor. There have been two upper storeys. The masonry of the building is rubble, with quoins shaped like those at Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh. The parapet of the look-out is ashlar; the coping has been curved downwards, which is unusual. The waterspouts appear to be imitations and not for use. The entrance is in the stair-tower and is built up. The door-piece has in the pediment a cartouche bearing a monogram, seemingly I. D. M. D. for James Dundas and his wife. On the south-east face of the tower is an empty panel-space. The windows are back-set and chamfered and have continuous glazing grooves. Two windows are pointed ovals in shape. The basement floor of the main block has been subdivided; the eastern chamber has apparently been the kitchen with a fireplace and oven in its gable. In the south wall is a locker, and a service-staircase leads to the upper floor. The inner chamber and that in the wing were probably cellars.

The house has been approached from the east by an avenue still traceable; at its outer end are a pair of Renaissance gate-piers with pyramidal tops and globular finials.

Cf. *Stat. Acct.*, xx, pp. 394-5.

ii S.E. 1 September 1926.

280. Hopetoun House.—This seat of the Earl of Linlithgow stands on a plateau overlooking the Firth of Forth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Queensferry. Sir Robert Sibbald, writing in 1710, records that "the Earl of Douglas built a Castle here which was afterwards demolished and is now altogether razed. But in place of it, the [first] Earl of Hopeton has enclosed a large plot of good Land, and by the advice of his Cousin, the Lord Rankilor, Sir William Bruce, and Mr Alexander Edward, Great Masters in Architecture and Contrivance of Avenues, Gardens and Orchards, has raised a stately House with Avenues on all Quarters. The principal Avenue openeth from the East, with Large Office houses and regular planting upon each side; this, when the Gates are all open, gives a Prospect through the Inclosures near a Mile long. The House stands in the Center; a large double house with Wings on the South and North sides of it, the Rooms are stately and well contrived, and are suteably furnished; there is a fine Scale-Stair under the Cupula; the Courts are large, and

there are fine Gardens and Orchards about the House, embellished with Waterworks and Jettoes." ¹ Bruce began the building in 1696 and he seems to have left it unfinished, for it was considerably altered by his pupil William Adam of Maryburgh, who "afterwards took up the plan and completed it in the time of the second Earl." ²

The masonry throughout is ashlar. The lowest storey is unvaulted and is devoted to service, communication with the upper part being maintained by two service-stairs, that to the front being secondary, and that to the back original. The main entrance is centred in the façade and is reached from a spacious fore-stair. It opens into the Hall, a handsome, lofty room, with a coved ceiling. The floor is of marble. The walls are painted and grained, and contain fixed frames of 18th-century design for portraits.

South of the Hall lie a bedroom, a boudoir, and a dressing-room, and north of it large public rooms—the saloon on 18th-century French lines, the red drawing-room, and the dining-room; next, and this part must be Bruce's work, is the library, panelled in oak, which opens into the morning-room, set centrally on the western side of the house. This last room is also panelled in oak and has picture panels over the doors and fireplace. A little charter-room opens off it, and can also be entered from the adjacent dressing-room, which, in turn, communicates with a bedroom; both these rooms are panelled in pine, as is the next room, the business-room. These rooms of Bruce's work are grouped round the central staircase, which rises from first to second floor. The well is octagonal and is lighted from a cupola. The walls bear picture panels, one being signed "Tidman 1714." The stair is marble, with a carved wooden balustrade. The angles of the octagon are occupied by heavily carved swags.

On the second floor are bedrooms, of which the most interesting are the balcony-room above the morning-room, which is hung with an oriental landscape paper, the wainscot-room, which is panelled in oak with inset tapestries, the dressing-room *en suite*, and the "White Satin" room and dressing-room similarly treated. The rooms in the earlier part are finely proportioned. The ceilings are, for the most part, coved. Panel mouldings, where in oak, are simple and flat, and fine-coloured

marbles are employed in the mantelpieces, the library fireplace being particularly noteworthy. The third floor, merely a garret over the older part, is devoted to lesser bedrooms above the front, which do not call for special mention.

In the estate buildings immediately south of Hopetoun House is a long two-storeyed pavilion, part of Sir William Bruce's scheme. It is oblong on plan, is built of rubble harled, and has rusticated quoins and a moulded eaves-course.

¹ Sibbald's *Linlithgowshire*, pp. 20-1; ² *Statistical Account*, xx, 397.

ii S.E. 27 September 1926.

281. Duntarvie Castle.—The old mansion of Duntarvie (Fig. 224), which dates from the end of the 16th century, stands on high ground with a southern exposure, less than a mile north of Winchburgh. It is now deserted and roofless. The plan is interesting, as it shows the growing desire for a symmetrical lay-out and the prominence given to the principal suite on the first floor. But the rooms are still through-chambers, and the mediæval system of direct communication between Hall and cellarge is retained.

As originally laid out, Duntarvie comprised an oblong main block, four storeys in height, measuring 78 feet 8 inches from east to west by 22 feet 9 inches, with square towers of five storeys attached to its northern angles; in the northern re-entrants thus formed, circular stair-turrets were corbelled out and rose above the main roof to give access to the balustraded look-outs formed on the flat roofs of the towers. The entrance was centred in the south front and opened on the main staircase, a straight flight, bisecting the house from front to back. At a later time the south-western re-entrant angle was filled in, the junction of old and new being clearly seen at the line of quoins surmounted by a relieving arch. The addition was intended to be continued southwards as a wing.

The masonry is rubble and was probably harled. The windows are chamfered. One string-course occurs on the front, and both front and back have simple eaves-courses. The gables are crow-stepped. The turrets are borne on delicately moulded conoidal corbelling, and the Hall fireplace is also corbelled out from the



FIG. 219.—Painted Decoration, Kinneil House (No. 300).



FIG. 220.—Ceiling of "King's Room," The Binns (No. 276).

To face p. 186.

wall-face. The entrance has been surmounted by a panel, presumably armorial, now missing.

As the lower openings of the house are built up, the interior is inaccessible. The basement of the main block is vaulted. East of the main stair lies the kitchen, communicating with a chamber in the north-east tower. West of the stair are two vaulted cellars, the outer opening into a cellar in the north-west tower, which has a service-stair in the south wall. On the first floor is a great room on either side of the main stair, and these rooms communicate with small chambers in the towers. The turret-stairs continue the ascent to the upper floor.

According to the *Statistical Account* (1798), xx, p. 394, Duntarvie was "for near two centuries a seat of the Durhams." James Durham of Duntarvie is on record in 1588.—*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., No. 1516.

vi N.E. 26 May 1926.

282. Craigton House.—This is a late 17th-century house standing a mile east of Philpstoun station and close to Craigton Fort. It is L-shaped on plan and has a stair-tower in the re-entrant angle, but has been considerably modernised. The vaulted basement has been filled in and is inaccessible. Above that level are two storeys and attics. The masonry is rubble, harled. The windows have exposed margins slightly moulded. The gables are crow-stepped. On what is now the first floor is a fine oak-panelled chamber. The entrance has carved swags; the fireplace, of moulded stonework, is set between composite pilasters; in the wall opposite is a large cupboard behind the panelling.

SUNDIALS.—In the garden is a late balustraded of the usual type, and in front of the house is part of a second, a diagonal seating on a lion supporting a heart between the forepaws, apparently of early 17th-century workmanship. These are the arms of Dundas of Duddingston. A faceted block of stone, octagonal on plan, bearing human masks and a thistle leafage, which lies near by, may be another portion of the same dial.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1417 there was a charter by William of Melgdrum, laird of "Clesch" "first proprietor," to James of Dundas of "the lands of Craigtoun, in the tenement of Philpstoun, in the barony of Aber-

corn, and constabulary of Linlithgow; to be held from the granter and his heirs of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem."¹ The lands of Craigton and Philpstoun were granted in 1525-6 by George Dundas, "lord of St John and preceptor of Torphichen" to James Dundas and his wife.² Sibbald (1710) notes the house as the "Seat of Mr Ewing."³

¹ *Laing Charters*, No. 96; ² *Ibid.*, No. 352; ³ *Linlithgowshire*, p. 20.

vi N.W. 26 May 1926.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

283. Fort, Craigton Hill.—Except for a small portion of a much spread rampart at the north-east, the fort on Craigton Hill has been almost entirely demolished by quarrying operations. It is situated at an elevation of over 300 feet above sea-level. The portion that survives indicates that the fort was marked by at least one line of walled defence of considerable strength. Various querns were found during the course of the demolition, and these relics are preserved at Craigton House. They include: (a) the upper part of a circular quern, 13 inches in diameter; (b) a block of sandstone 1½ feet by 1 foot 4 inches by 11½ inches, in the upper surface of which is wrought a basin 8 inches in diameter and 2 inches deep; (c) a similar object 1 foot 4 inches by 1 foot by 8½ inches, with a basin 6 inches in diameter and 3½ inches deep, more carefully wrought than in the preceding example. A wedge-shaped hammer of sandstone, 10 by 4½ by 3½ inches, from Craigton is preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities.

vi N.W. 26 August 1926.

MISCELLANEOUS.

284. Sculptured Stones from Duntarvie.—Four sculptured stones, two of them key-shaped, from Duntarvie farm-steading are now in the masons' yard at Hopetoun House. Each bears a thistle in the middle flanked by the date 1589, while the initials I.D. appear over two roundels on two of the stones and the initials M.H. over two crescents on the other two. I.D. is possibly for "James Durham," for whom see No. 281.

ii S.E. 27 September 1926.

285. Sculptured Stones, Midhope Bridge.—Built into the parapet of a small bridge close to the entrance gate at Midhope Castle are two sculptured stones ornamented with a foliated scroll-work of somewhat similar character to the Abercorn stones (No. 274). Only one sculptured face is, at present, visible, but there is reason to believe that both slabs bear sculptured designs in relief on their under surfaces. One slab on the south parapet of the bridge measures 6 feet in length, 10 inches broad and 9 inches thick, and the other, in the north parapet close to the entrance gate, is 4 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 10 inches wide and 9 inches thick.

ii N.W. 26 August 1926.

286. Justice Stone, Hopetoun Wood.—On the north side of a cart roadway through the wood, about a mile south-east of Philpstoun House, is an irregularly shaped and much weathered boulder known as the Justice Stone. It stands at the most $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet above ground, has an average breadth of 2 feet 10 inches and a girth at base of $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It is traditionally spoken of as the site of ancient meetings. The stone stands at an elevation of 300 feet above sea-level.

ii N.W. 12 August 1926.

SITES.

287. Abercorn Monastery.

ii N.W. 12 August 1926.

288. Castle, Abercorn.

ii N.W. 12 August 1926.

289. Fort, Supposed Site of, Binns Hill.

There are no traces of this supposed fort.

ii N.W. 26 August 1926.

BATHGATE.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

290. Bathgate Church.—At Kirkton, which is almost a mile east of Bathgate, the ruin of the former parish church stands within the churchyard. It has been a long, narrow, single-cham-

bered structure, and measures internally 91 by $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The masonry is mainly of rubble, but there is an admixture of ashlar, obviously the remains of a much earlier building, which has been so extensively patched that few details can now be traced. The west gable is intaken externally and internally at wall-head level, as is usual in early church building; the east gable, which has been largely rebuilt, shows the lower part of a central buttress. The entrance is in the north wall through the remains of a late Transitional doorway, 7 feet wide, which has possibly been rebuilt; on either side of the door were nook-shafts, but these are missing; the capitals, however, remain, though weather-worn and in bad condition. Their abaci are rectangular, and the bells are carved with the "water-leaf," the typical Transitional foliage. At the east end of the north wall is a contemporary window with arched head, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 feet 5 inches in daylight, checked and splayed externally in the manner of the time. In the south wall are traces of the priests' door.

EFFIGY.—Within the ruin a late 13th-century effigy of an ecclesiastic (Fig. 291) lies beneath the north window. The present dimensions are $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 20 inches, but the feet are missing. The figure lies on its back with the head resting on a small oblong cushion. The features are mutilated, but the tonsure and tightly curled hair can be made out in places. The body is clad in amice, alb, maniple, and chasuble. The hands are joined upon the breast. The edges of the slab are moulded and enriched at intervals with a delicate leaf ornament.

TOMBSTONES.—An early 16th-century tombstone, originally recumbent, has been inserted in the south wall; it commemorates Andrew Crichton of Drumcorse. The field of the slab has an incised cross-patty rising from a graduated base and surmounted by a shield charged a lion rampant, for Crichton; on the left of the cross is a sword with bulbous pommel and straight quillons. Round the edge of the slab is a mutilated marginal inscription in beautifully executed Gothic characters, giving the name as above.

Lying against the jamb of the entrance to the church is a fragment of a mediæval tombstone measuring 11 inches by 2 feet 4 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. It bears a portion of a



FIG. 221.—Philpstoun House from the South (No. 278).



Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 222.—Midhope Castle from the South-East (No. 277).

To face p. 188.

cross-head set within a circular panel, the arms being bulbous-ended; a scroll work has sprung from the shaft.

A recumbent stone measuring 2 feet 5 inches by 6 feet 4 inches lies some 30 feet south of the church. It has obviously been recut and bears the inscription: HERE LIES THE BODY / OF JAMES DAVIE / WHO WAS SHOT AT / BLACKDUB APRIL / 1673 BY HERON / FOR HIS ADHERING TO / THE WORD OF GOD / AND SCOTLANDS CO/VEN- ANTED WORD OF / REFORMATION IN / OPPOSITION TO POPERY PRELACY PER / JURY AND TYRANNY / REPAIRD BY A FEW / IN THIS PARISH. The date of repair is illegible.

ix N.E. 25 February 1924.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

291. Couston Castle.—In the garden on the east side of the farm-house of North Couston are the fragmentary remains of Couston Castle, which date from the 17th century. On plan the building has been L-shaped. The main block, 54 feet 4 inches by 25 feet, runs almost east and west. The wing, in which lies the entrance, projects on the north-west and evidently contained the newel stair. The masonry is rubble, irregularly coursed and pinned. The entrance bears a bold quirked edge-roll, the basement windows that remain are chamfered, and one of the first-floor windows has a moulded scotion. At basement level there were two chambers in the main block. The smaller, which lay at the eastern end, has been a vaulted cellar; the larger was the kitchen and retains the fireplace arch in the west gable, but no trace of the vault, if such existed, remains. Of the upper floors and their extent no details can be given. The remains are uncared for and in an advanced state of decay.

"Causton, a Seat of a Cadet of the Lord Torphichen's House."—Sibbald's *Linlithgowshire*, p. 25.

ix N.W. 28 September 1926.

STANDING STONES.

292. Refuge Stone, North Couston Farm.—This is an undressed pillar of stone, standing 4 feet 2 inches above ground and measuring 10½ inches square at base, set in a field just

under a quarter of a mile south of North Couston Farm.

ix N.W. 28 September 1926.

293. Standing Stones on Gala Braes.—On the crest of a ridge, about 600 yards to the north-east of Petershill Reservoir and close to the road that branches northwards over the Bathgate Hills near to the farm of Clinkingstane, is a conspicuous standing stone, of irregular form, rising to a height of 5½ feet. The stone stands at an elevation of a little over 800 feet above sea-level, with its broadest face trending almost due east and west. It bears no traces of sculpture. At a distance of 224 feet due west, at a lower level of the same ridge, is the stump of a second standing stone, two other fragments of which can be seen on the adjoining slopes. This one has obviously been previously broken, repaired, and re-erected near to its original site by being fixed into a base of mortar-set stones. The three fragments that were examined show that it originally rose to a height of 3½ feet above ground, and that it had a girth of 5 feet. Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxvii (1902-3), pp. 205-7.

ix N.E. 27 October 1926.

SITES.

The 6-inch O.S. map records sites as under:—

294. Chapel, Bathgate.

ix N.W.

295. Bathgate Castle.—Marked on O.S. map to west of sandpit, but stated by a native to be east of it.

ix N.W. 25 February 1924.

296. Old Hall Knowe, near site of Bathgate Castle.

ix N.W.

297. Ballencrieff House.

ix N.W. 28 September 1926.

BO'NESS AND CARRIDEN.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

298. Old Parish Church, Kinneil.—The old parish church, now fragmentary, stands on the

western side of a small but deep ravine, traversed by a burn, in the policies of Kinneil.

Its western gable, crowned with a double belfry, is entire and is the only part left standing, the remainder being represented by little more than foundations. It has originally been two-chambered, comprising a nave, measuring 20 by 33 feet internally, and a chancel 14 feet 5 inches wide with a present length of 23 feet. On the south side of the chancel is a cross-aisle, 12 feet 8 inches by 32 feet 9 inches. Though apparently of pre-Reformation origin, the remains cannot be definitely dated without excavation. Around the church lie a number of 17th-century grave-slabs of ordinary type.

i S.W. 17 September 1926.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

299. Tower, Inveravon.—At the western end of the parish, behind Inveravon farm buildings and close to the line of the Antonine Wall, is a fragment of a tower, representing all that is left of the structure regarding which the Auchinleck Chronicle says, under March 1455, "James II kest down the Castell of Inveravynne and sine incontinent passed till Glasgow." The place then belonged to the Hamiltons.

What remains is the outer semicircle of the tower, measuring 12 feet 4 inches in diameter and having walls 5 feet thick. It is built of sandstone rubble in carefully laid courses, of which five go to a height of 4 feet; the whole fragment is 17 courses in height. Within is the basement, vaulted with a segmental arch rising to 12 feet 2 inches, with access from a door on the west and lighted by two windows, which are slits 5 feet high, splayed to the interior; to the east is the jamb of a third window, and in the upper part of the wall, above the door, is a square window. A scarcement, 5 feet above the present floor level, indicates an intermediate floor, which cut the window lights about half way.

The fragment is now used for storing farm implements, and the vault is overgrown above. It is apparently a 15th-century work, as the record of its destruction by James II indicates, and was very probably part of a more extensive structure.

i S.W. 17 October 1924.

300. Kinneil House (Fig. 225) is approached from the west by a straight avenue extending from the Dean Glen; another avenue led from the west, and these together measured a mile in length.¹ The eastern avenue passes the stables and estate buildings and opens into an oblong forecourt. The house, although it is symmetrically laid out, is a composite structure, for the present disposition dates only from the last quarter of the 17th century, when extensive alterations were undertaken by William, third Duke of Hamilton, and his Duchess, Anne. Their arms appear on the panel in the front of the north-east pavilion. The dexter shield bears the feudal arms of the Duchy: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, three cinque-foils for Hamilton; 2nd and 3rd, a ship with sails furled for Arran. A panel below this shield bears a representation of a saw, and the motto: "THROUGH." The panel below the sinister shield bears a fetterlock and the motto: "SICKIR." The shield is parted *per pale*; on the *dexter* side the quartered coat of the Duchy is repeated, and the *sinister* side is charged: On a chief two stars, for Douglas. William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, married Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, and was raised to the dignity of Duke of Hamilton in 1661.² As he derived his title through his wife, her arms are properly presented on the dexter side.

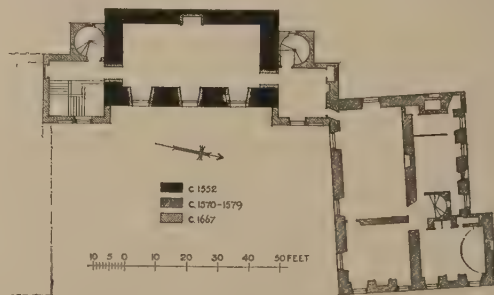


FIG. 223.—Kinneil House (No. 300).

As the result of extensions the house now comprises on plan a central main block rising five storeys above the forecourt, with pavilions at either side, a storey lower, and stair-towers set at the back in the western re-entrant angles. On the north there is a wing, three-storeyed, having a northward return. The Duke intended to build a symmetrical wing on the south,

but this he did not do, possibly realising that the extension would overlie the ditch of the Antonine vallum and that subsidence would ensue.³

The central main block represents the Palace of Kinneil, founded by Arran in 1553⁴ and demolished with powder in 1570⁵ by the Earl of Morton. The demolition was very complete, for only the lower part of the back or west wall seems to have been left. It contains two tiers of gun-loops. Little can be said as to the nature of the building before its destruction, further than that it was oblong on plan. It was not restored, but a new house, the present north wing, was built, a little apart from the ruined shell. This building is L-shaped on plan and was built as a "double house," having a central partition running lengthwise. It was in occupation in 1579, and must therefore have been built before that date and after 1570. The basement is vaulted, while the north-eastern chamber on the first floor has an arched ceiling and is probably vaulted also. The finishings of this part have been considerably altered, but the panelled ceiling, apparently of oak, in the south-east chamber on the first floor, and the painted mural decoration in red distemper in the garret two storeys above, which is illustrated in Fig. 219, are probably original. This house, though fairly commodious, proved inadequate for a ducal establishment, and, moreover, was out of date.

The Duke, therefore, built up the old block and added the wings, thus linking up with the 16th-century house and forming a recessed courtyard plan, a type greatly favoured in the later 17th century. Writing to the Duke of Queensberry on 10th November 1677,⁶ he says: "I haue sent you a draught off the Tower of Kinneil with the two new pavillions I have builded to itt. . . . That with two staires was dearer than the other, being 1000 merks Scots for the workmanship of ston werk only." As the pavilions are otherwise identical, the sum mentioned is evidently the cost of the main staircase in the south pavilion, which rises one storey from the entrance level to the principal floor.

The masonry of the older part of the back or western wall of the main block or tower is rubble-built in large stones. In the rebuilding, which is ashlar work, the walls seem to have been

thinned internally. The pavilions are of rubble, as is the north wing. All walls are harled, and this covering masks any evidence there may be of building intermediate to the main periods already given. The butted junction of the pavilions with the Tower is, however, clearly seen. The 17th-century masonry is excellent, and the main staircase, door-cases, and fireplaces, though of simple types, are admirably finished. The main block is surmounted by a classic cornice and has a balustrade on three sides. The roof is flat and is covered with lead bearing on one sheet a cast inscription I. D. H. (John or James, Duke of Hamilton) beneath a crown and BY JOHN SCOTT / PLUMBER IN EDⁿ / OCT^r 30th 1746. The flat roof of the northern part of the north wing is similarly inscribed. The roofs of other parts are slated.

The ground floor of the main block is entered directly from the forecourt, but as the ground falls pretty sharply to the west there is a "laich" floor or cellarage beneath it. This is not vaulted.

The main entrance is a rather plain Renaissance doorway. It opens into an entrance hall, which leads to the main staircase situated in the south pavilion and to the wheel-stair behind. Off the landing of the main stair provision was made for access to a south wing. The staircase has had a modelled plaster frieze, now in bad condition. At the head of the stair is a saloon, 19 feet 10 inches in length by 20 feet 5 inches wide, occupying the full extent of the tower. It is lit by three great windows looking east, and has a large 18th-century fireplace in the back wall. Beyond the saloon is the room in the north pavilion; it can be reached also from the north turnpike and communicates with the older north wing. The walls are panelled. The fireplace dates from the late 17th century, its back being dished and the firebasket set much higher than in a modern grate. West of the fireplace is a mural cupboard with a little window.

The south-western chamber of the north wing measures 35 feet 3 inches by 20 feet 3 inches. It has been remodelled in the 18th century. There are two good windows to the south and another to the west. The fireplace is in the mid-partition, which rises from ground to roof. The library is the south-east chamber on this floor. In this room is the panelled timber

ceiling already referred to. The fireplace has a mantelpiece of wood wrought in imitation of the type of stone mantelpieces common in the later 17th century. It bears in monogram the initials of Duke William and Duchess Anne. The north-eastern chamber, as has been suggested, may be vaulted. It has two windows to the east, and there has been another in the gable looking north. In the western partition are two mural chambers; the northern is a garderobe with a soil chamber venting externally; the southern has been fitted as a china and glass cupboard, a practice that was coming into fashion in the later 17th century and continued into the 18th century. The north-western room has a screen thrown across the western end. The inner division has two mural chambers round the great flue that rises from the kitchen below. The northern chamber has a slight external projection.

The chambers of the north wing centre round the stair, which is disposed so as to give convenient access to all parts of this portion. Lighting the stair has been a problem, imperfectly solved by borrowed lighting. As the main staircase rises no higher than the first floor, the upper chambers are served by the turnpikes. The arrangement there is pretty much as below, with the difference that the larger rooms are subdivided. The internal finishings are plain and rather bald, walls being panelled, plastered or lined, but the fireplaces are of stone, handsomely moulded.

¹ Sibbald's *Linlithgowshire*, p. 18; ² Nisbet's *System of Heraldry*, p. 392; ³ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lix (1924-5), p. 276; ⁴ *Accts. Lord High Treasurer*, x, p. 207; ⁵ *Calendar State Papers, Foreign*, Elizabeth, No. 963; ⁶ *Hist. MSS. Commission*, Report xv, App. Part viii, p. 231. i S.W. 17 September 1926.

301. Houses in Bo'ness.—At the eastern end of Bo'ness is a three-storeyed oblong 17th-century house built of rubble. Above the entrance, which is in the north wall, is a panel inscribed 1676 A.L. At the foot of Doo'cot Brae is a two-storeyed 17th-century house with an unusually wide fore stair to the street. At the western end is a dormer, the pediment of which seems to have been inscribed, but any device it once bore is now illegible. Another tenement near the eastern end of the burgh is dated 1636.

The modern tenement at the corner of Hamilton Place stands on the site of the jointure house of Grange, as an inscription on the building records. Two of the dormer pediments from the old house are built into the modern building. The western pediment is inscribed S.I.H. for Sir James Hamilton of Grange and D.C.F. for Dame Christina Forrester of Corstorphine. The other pediment bears the date 1647.

i N.E. 21 October 1926.

302. Carriden House.—The mansion of Carriden, which stands in its policies $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Bo'ness, is not entirely modern, for the eastern part, though considerably altered, dates at least from the 17th century and may be as early as the later 16th century. It is L-shaped on plan, lying with the re-entrant facing south-west. In height there are four storeys above a vaulted basement. At each of the five outer angles are turrets carried on the usual conoidal corbelling; these are provided with fluted "gun-holes." The upper windows have been provided with oblong gun-loops in their sills. Where unaltered, the windows are rounded or moulded with a quirked edge-roll at jamb and lintel. The central eastern window at first-floor level seems to be formed from the upper part of a doorpiece, which has been removed from elsewhere and provided with a mullion. It is shouldered, and the upper member rises and returns round the date 1602. The masonry is coursed rubble.

Sibbald says that Alexander Miln of Carriden some time before 1710 "added a Jamb (*i.e.* a wing) to the House."—*Linlithgowshire*, p. 19.

i N.E. 21 October 1926.

303. Blackness Castle.—Blackness was, of old, the port of Linlithgow. The little bay is enclosed on the east by a low narrow promontory, the Black Ness, at the seaward end of which lies the castle, once an important strength and latterly an ordnance depot. The fabric is now in charge of H.M. Office of Works. The site is an outcrop of rock, and its extent has largely conditioned the peculiar lay-out, which, on plan, closely resembles the deck of a ship. At the landward end of the site is a massive and lofty group of buildings, with a low spur attached at the western side containing the entry; from this



FIG. 224.—Duntarvie Castle from the North (No. 281)



FIG. 225.—Kinneil House from the East (No. 300).

To face p. 192.

block curtains, referred to in 1667 as barmkin walls, run northward to meet in a triangular bastion looking seaward. On the eastern side of the castle there is now a lawn, evidently reclaimed land, for a plan of 1725 represents the castle as sea-girt save on the landward side, which is shown as protected by a pool or wet ditch. Within the enclosure is the "main mast" or mid-tower, a free-standing tower-house of the 15th century. To this may have been attached a barmkin, but not apparently the present enclosure to which the tower is oddly related. The existing scheme had taken shape some time before 1667 and was probably initiated when the property was acquired by the Crown.

The mid-tower or "main mast" is built of rubble. It was originally square on plan, but in 1667, when it was to be used as a prison, a turnpike-tower was thrown out from the north-east angle. The original staircase was probably at the same angle and entirely contained within the thickness of the wall. A squat modern roof covers the tower. In 1693 the wall-heads with their parapet and walk were removed, but corbels for angle-rounds still remain at three corners. There are five storeys, all considerably altered for use as stores. The basement has been vaulted, but the vault no longer exists, while only one original window remains, that to the north, which has a stepped breast and a daylight four inches wide. In the opposite wall are small aumbries, one on either side of the modernised window. On the first floor is an external door with later daylight, now built up. Off the ingoing opens a mural chamber occupying the north-west angle of the apartment. There is a similar chamber in the opposite angle entered from the ingoing of a window. A third mural chamber in the north wall was probably a garderobe. The fireplace, set not in a gable but in the east wall, is of late 18th-century type. The arrangement of the three upper floors is similar, but there appear to be mural chambers as yet unopened. In additions of 1667 timber partitions were inserted in the top floor. Outside the tower, beside the turnpike, is a draw-well bored through rock to a depth of some 20 feet. It is full of water and seems to be merely a catch-pit.

The southern buildings are L-shaped on plan

and have a stair "jamb" set in the re-entrant angle. The stair is secondary, and the upper part of the wing seems later than the main block. Wing and main block were in existence by 1667. The masonry of this part is also of rubble. The walls are unusually massive. In the lower part are gun-loops where indicated on plan. The other openings have been altered, and the roof is modern. The parapets have been removed, save for a short stretch towards the courtyard, where there has been a return passing a chimney-stalk.

From the courtyard a short flight of steps rises to a little terrace, and the entrance to the south tower is at this level. It has been a wide doorway, with a segmental head, but is now contracted. Within the entrance lies a vaulted gun-chamber, having a gun-port at the southern end and two emplacements on the east. The gun-ports were at one time built up and in 1725 were used as ovens. A second vaulted gun-chamber lies to the west of the first. It has a port to the south, and there is a trace of an earlier loop below the port. At the west side of the chamber is a trap-door with a narrow passage giving access to the undercroft of the spur, which is pierced for hand-guns covering the entry. This lower storey is evidently a fort. On the first floor there is a powder magazine to the east and a vaulted chamber alongside, possibly a gun-chamber, although no loop is visible. The western part of the main block comprises a large, irregularly shaped room with a vaulted ceiling. It communicates with a chamber in the wing at the same level. The chambers at the second-floor level are larger than those below. There is one large chamber in the main block, $36\frac{1}{2}$ by 23 feet, which is almost certainly the one referred to as the Hall in a building account of 4th August 1667, while there are a fair-sized chamber in the wing and a triangular chamber in the gusset between these rooms. The Hall of 1667 is known as the Large Hall in an account of 1693, which also refers to "the Governour's kitchen, the dyneing room, three chambers and the wyne sellar," which cannot now be identified. The two upper storeys are now similarly arranged, but were once subdivided.

The spur was heightened and otherwise altered in 1693, and the round or sentry-box was then formed at the south-west angle. The upper part of the spur is set forward

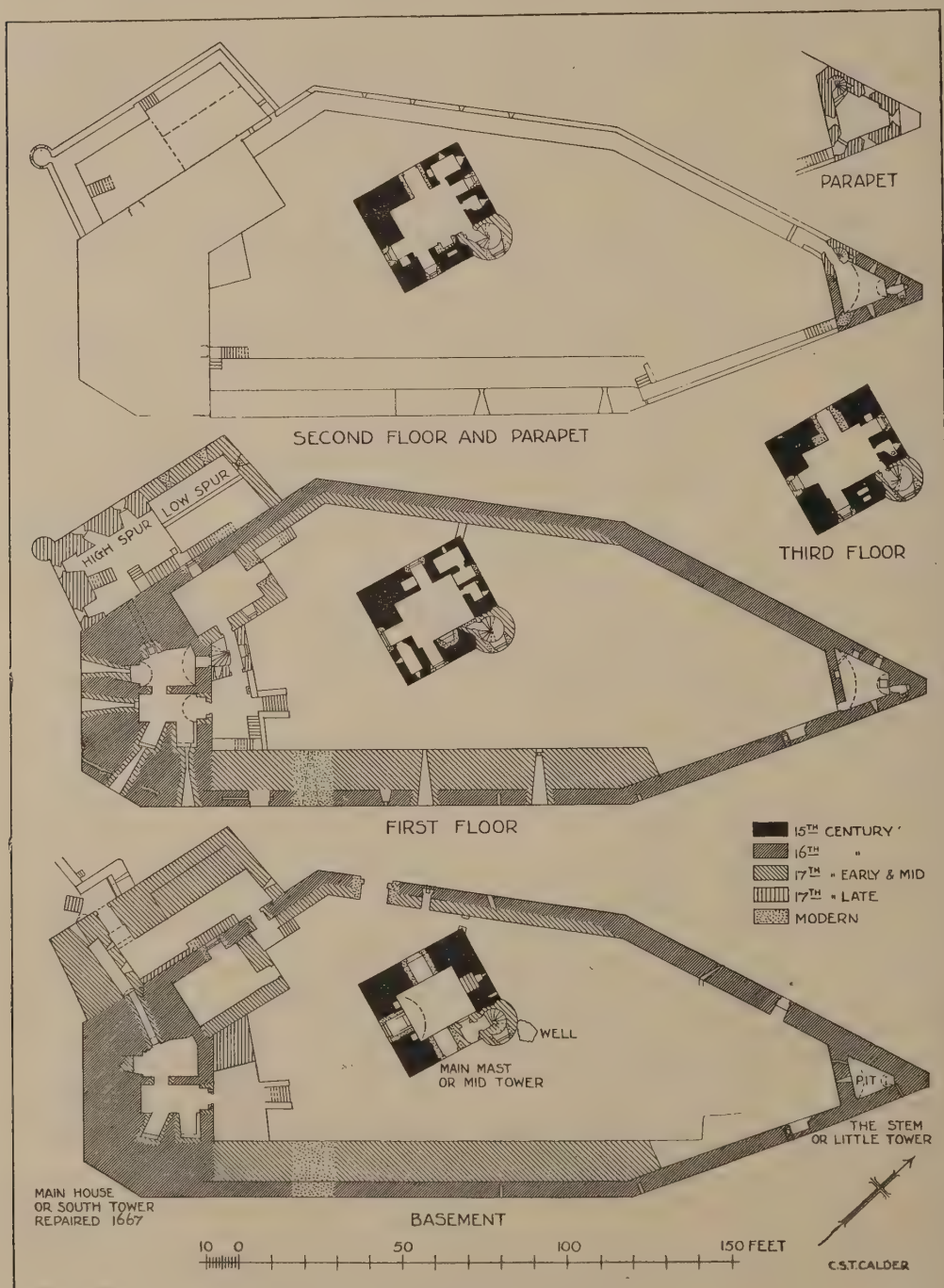


FIG. 226.—Blackness Castle (No. 303).

on a corbel-table. In the lower part is the entry, with semicircular head, fitted for an outer wooden door and an inner iron gate (Fig. 239). It opens on a right-angled, vaulted pend terminating in a small open court with an access through the west curtain to the main enclosure. The west curtain has been thickened by 3 feet 3 inches on the inside. The present drawbridge is modern. At the northern end is a postern, with semicircular head, which has been fitted with two doors. At the wall-top is a sentry-walk. The eastern curtain has also been increased internally from the original thickness of 5 feet. It contains an entrance at a present height of 6 feet 3 inches above the ground. The head is segmental; in the jamb are two bar-holes. This curtain is surmounted for the greater part of its length by a gun platform. On the parapet, which is offset on single corbels, is an empty panel-space. Within the enclosure against the curtains were lean-to buildings, barracks, stable, brewhouse, etc.

The little bastion at the northern end of the enclosure, known as the north tower or the "stem," assumed its present shape in 1693. In 1667 certain repairs and alterations were contracted for on "the little tour that stands upon the corner of the said Castle next to the sea or river of Fforth (*sic*);" it was to terminate in gables with a roof pitched at 45°, or a foot above. A report upon this contract, dated 7th August 1683, relates that the improvements had not been effected at that time. The bastion now comprises two vaulted chambers; each with a latrine at the far end, and is surmounted by a triangular gun-platform; beneath the lowest chamber is a pit feebly lit, having in the floor a drain which was cleansed by the tide.

REDOUBT, SITE OF.—The summit of the hillock immediately south of Blackness Castle bears traces of an extensive work noted on a plan of 1725* as "the remains of a Redoubt built by ye English when they were masters of Scotland." The masonry where visible appears to be 16th-17th-century work.

DOVECOT.—About 150 yards south of the outer enclosure of Blackness Castle is a ruinous dovecot, which has been oblong on plan, dating apparently from the 16th century. Only the north wall now remains while no traces of the stone nests are visible. The external dimen-

sions have been 22 feet 11 inches by 15 feet 10 inches.

ii N.W. 11 August 1926.

304. Bonhard.—Finely situated on high ground overlooking the river Forth, one mile south of Bo'ness, Bonhard is a representative dwelling of the well-to-do lairds in the later 16th century, and is built on the standardised L-shaped plan, with the stair-tower set out in the re-entrant angle. The walls are rubble-built and harled, the gables are crow-stepped, and the roofs are slated. The dressings at voids are chamfered, but the doorpiece of the main entrance, which lies in the tower at the stair-foot, is moulded; above it is an empty panel-space. A later entrance has been formed in the south wall of the main block. The house is lofty but contains only three storeys beneath the wall-head with a garret in the roof. The basement is not vaulted. The house is now subdivided into farm-servants' dwellings and has been considerably altered internally. On the ground floor the wing-chamber was the kitchen, while a little servery, with a door to the garden, lay between it and the "laich dining room" that occupied the western part of the main block; in the eastern part were two rooms, but the outer became later a lobby to the south door. On the first floor were three large chambers with ceilings panelled in plaster in geometric designs and with moulded stone fireplaces. These rooms have been panelled and lined. The upper floors were inaccessible at the date of visit.

DOVECOT.—Some 30 yards south-east of the house is an oblong dovecot with crow-stepped gables and pantiled roof. It measures 17 feet from north to south by 20 feet 10 inches from east to west and has one string-course. The entrance faces north. In the west gable is an armorial panel, much worn, within a border enriched with an egg-and-dart motif. At the top of the panel is the motto WE BEIG / ZE SE VARLE ("We build, ye see, warily"). The shield is parted *per pale* and charged *dexter*: On a fess between three mullets as many Cornish kaes or jackdaws, for Cornwall; and *sinister*: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, three crescents within a royal tressure, 2nd and 3rd, three garbs or three escutcheons, for Seton of Touch or of Abercorn. Below the shield are

* Original in the King's Library, British Museum.

the initials N.C., for Nicholas Cornwall,¹ and M.S., with the date 1591.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Nicholas Cornwall of Bonhard was provost of Linlithgow in 1592.¹ He was dead by 1607.²

¹ *Acts Parl. Scot.*, iii, p. 527; ² *Inquis. Spec.*, *Linlithgow*, Nos. 56, 57.

i S.E. 21 October 1926.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

305. **The Roman Wall.**—About A.D. 142, early in the reign of Antoninus Pius, the Roman frontier was pushed forward to the Forth and Clyde isthmus by the Imperial legate, Q. Lollius Urbicus, who erected the barrier that is commonly known as the Roman Wall. This ran in a continuous line from sea to sea, a distance of some 37 miles. But it was not a wall, as that word is usually understood. It was a rampart. The carefully laid stone foundation, about 14 feet broad, was uniform throughout. The superstructure, which was originally perhaps 10 feet high, was built of sods for the greater part of its length. At its eastern end, however—that is, from the Forth to a little beyond Falkirk—no trace of sods can be detected, and wrought clay would seem to have been used, either for the whole or as a stiffening for a mass of earth. To the north of the rampart was a V-shaped ditch, averaging 40 feet in breadth and 12 feet in depth. To the south of it was a well made road, which served to maintain communication between the supporting forts or “stations,” probably nineteen in number and planted at intervals of about 2 miles.

The discovery of the Bridgeness “distance-slab” (No. 306) indicates the point at which the wall rested on the shore of the Forth. For the rest, cultivation has played such havoc with its remains here that few signs of the handiwork of the Romans are now visible upon the surface. The sites of three of the “stations” seem to have lain within the area included in West Lothian—Bridgeness or Carriden, Kinneil and Inveravon, see Nos. 309, 310, 311. Near Kinneil, too, it is perhaps possible to detect the ruins of the roadway at several points in the wood immediately to the south of the park called The Meadows, while two fragments of the stone foundation of the rampart are buried beneath the turf among the trees to the north of it,

just beyond the large reservoir. But the element that has proved most enduring is the Ditch. By its help the course of the barrier has been mapped out with virtual certainty.

From the rocky promontory where the slab was found, the barrier appears to have run south-westwards, gradually ascending as it traversed the face of the hill, and finally reaching the top of the ridge near the villa that bears the name of Grahamsdyke. For nearly two miles beyond this its line coincides with that of the public road. The two part company at the dower-house of Kinneil (“The Dean”), where the road turns sharply to the north, while the line of the ditch goes straight on through the garden. Up to this point the huge trench has been so completely filled in that the direction it takes has had to be determined by excavation. A little farther west, however, as one crosses the bridge that carries the avenue over the Gil Burn to Kinneil House, one can see on the west bank, 70 or 80 feet up-stream, a well-marked hollow which probably represents the most easterly remnant of the Roman Ditch still traceable above ground. It disappears again as soon as the level of Field No. 402 is reached. That there was no deviation, however, becomes obvious as one approaches the gate of the mansion-house: a marked subsidence in the front wall of the building to the south shows that its foundations have been laid on “made up” ground, a clue whose meaning is unmistakable. The condition of the garden wall, on the left-hand side after entering, is even more significant. It has evidently been built exactly above the filled-in ditch, for it has had to be buttressed in order to prevent it from collapsing completely. Kinneil House itself lies a few feet to the north of the line. In the park beyond (“The Meadows”) the eye is at first confused by a depression which is comparatively modern. But on the farther side of the more easterly of the two reservoirs, the Roman Ditch can be readily distinguished. By the time that the steep slope overhanging the Cowbank Road is reached, it has disappeared once more, although there can be no doubt that for some 200 yards the rampart had run close to the edge of the bank, with the ditch a little way beneath it.

Leaving the Cow Bank at a spot marked “Old Quarry” on the Ordnance Survey Map,

the line swings decidedly southwards so as not to lose the advantage of its commanding elevation. Opposite the gate of Field No. 674 it crosses the road known as the "Stey Step," and then, bending slightly northwards again, proceeds past Nether Kinneil farm-house to the "White Bridge." Within comparatively recent times many stones from the foundations of the rampart have been ploughed up, close to the hedge, in the fields immediately to the south of the modern highway. The highway, therefore, may be taken as corresponding generally to the ditch. At the same time the correspondence is not exact, for, as one looks back from the White Bridge, a small length of the hollow of the ditch is conspicuous on the open hillside behind. To the east of the railway there is more doubt. The Roman line, however, can never be very far from the road until it nears Inveravon farm, where it turns northwards and runs through the steading. Cracks in the southern gable suggest that the farm-house stands on the edge of the ditch. Similar rents in the west gable of the little cottage on the farther side of the road, near the top of the hill, tell the same tale. From the cottage to the bank of the Avon, little more than 100 yards distant, the course set was south-west by west. On the other side of the river the Roman Ditch is in full view, making an impressive entry into Stirlingshire.

Macdonald, *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lix (1924-5), pp. 270 ff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

306. Bridgeness Slab.—The largest and most elaborate of the "distance-slabs" that have been recovered from the line of the Roman Wall (No. 305), was disinterred in 1868 on the northern front of the rocky promontory of Bridgeness. It was lying face downwards in a sloping direction, hidden beneath a depth of from 1 foot to 2½ feet of soil, and had been broken in three pieces. A number of squared sandstones, roughly dressed, had been buried near it. The spot where it was found is now some distance from the shore, but there are indications that in Roman times it had been within about 10 yards of high-water mark.

The slab measures 9 feet 2 inches in length and 3 feet 11 inches in height. It is divided

into three panels. That in the centre is occupied by a rectangular tablet, enclosed within a beaded border and supported on each side by a pelta-shaped ornament, the terminals of which are decorated with griffins' heads. In each of the four spaces above and below the ends of the ornaments is a rosette. The tablet bears the following inscription: IMP(ERATORI) CÆS(ARI) TITO ÆLIO HADRI(ANO) ANTONINO AVG(VSTO) PIO P(ATRI) P(ATRIÆ) LEG(IO) II AVG(VSTA) PER M(ILLIA) P(ASSVVM) IIIIDCLII FEC(IT): "In honour of the Emperor Cæsar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Father of his Country, the Second Legion, Augustus's Own, executed [the work] for 4652 paces." The stone therefore commemorates the completion by the Second Legion of some four miles of the Wall, and a slab with a similar inscription had probably stood at or near Inveravon. The side panels are also of considerable interest. That on the dexter shows, beneath an arched cornice and within a framework of pillars, an armed and helmeted horseman galloping r.; he carries a shield on his l. arm and with a spear held in r. is thrusting downwards at four naked Caledonians; one of his victims is already decapitated, but has been armed with a spear and an oblong shield; another, who is just expiring, has an oblong shield in his l. hand, while a sword has dropped from his r.; the remaining two are defenceless, but one of them has a sword sticking in his back. The panel on the sinister contains, within a framework of pillars surmounted by a gable, a representation of the *suovetaurilia*; the sow, the sheep, and the bull, which are destined for sacrifice, are advancing l. towards a seated figure, these occupying the foreground; behind them is a youth, the *tibicen*, playing the double-flute; in the background are five male figures, the foremost of whom is holding a patera over an altar, while the one behind him bears aloft a standard with the legend: LEG(IO) II AVG(VSTA).

The importance of this slab as marking the eastern extremity of the Roman Wall is obvious. It is preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities.

Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot. viii (1868-70), pp. 109 ff.

Macdonald, *The Roman Wall in Scotland*, pp. 304 ff., and *Journal of Roman Studies*, xi, pp. 1 ff.

i N.E. (unnoted).

307. **Bell.**—A fine mediæval bell, probably cast about the middle of the 15th century, is preserved in the modern parish church of Bo'ness. It measures $23\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and is complete but for a broken canon. Annulets encircle the waist and skirt, and others on the shoulder border an inscription in Lombardic lettering: +EN: KATERINA: VOCOR: VT: PER: ME: VIRGINIS: ALME ("Lo, Katherine I am called, that by me . . . of the Blessed Virgin . . ."). The inscription is obviously incomplete.

i N.E. 21 October 1926.

308. **Bell.**—In the church at Carriden hangs a Dutch bell, $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. On the shoulder a cresting of leaves borders the inscription: PIETER OSTENS GOOT MY TE ROTTERDAM A° 1674.

i N.E. 21 October 1926.

SITES.

309. "**Roman Station,**" **Bridgeness.**—No. 306 makes it certain that the eastern end of the Forth and Clyde Wall was on the promontory of Bridgeness. It is no less certain that here or whereabouts there must have been a Roman fort. Its exact site, however, is doubtful. If it abutted on the great Wall, as the forts on this line usually do, some part of it must have lain in the field marked No. 272 on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map, and it should be noted that Sibbald (*Hist. Inq.*, p. 20) saw what he calls "the vestige of a fort" at Bridgeness. On the other hand, we have to reckon with the possibility that it may have been near Carriden House, three-quarters of a mile farther east. Sibbald says of Carriden: "There have been great Buildings here of old, and the name *Cair* in the old Language signifieth a Town; in the Rubbish here was found a Golden Medal of the Emperor *Vespasian*, which was shown to me by my worthy Friend *Alexander Miln* the Proprietor and the Owner of the Mannor and Lands: He told me while he was building there, a Stone with an *Eagles* Head graven upon it, and some pieces of Potter-work was likewise found there" (*Hist. Inq.*, p. 30). Sibbald, it must be remembered, believed that the Wall ran eastwards as far as Blackness. Gordon, who was convinced that it ended at Carriden, also placed the ter-

minal fort there. He is probably merely echoing Sibbald when he says (*Itin. Sept.*, p. 60) that "*Roman* Altars, Inscriptions, and Coins, have been dug up at this Place." But both he and Horsley (*Brit. Rom.*, p. 202) saw the stone with the eagle's head: it was inscribed and was in their day built into the wall of Carriden House. That it was a relic of the Roman fort is not open to question. But, as an indication of the precise position of that fort, its evidence cannot be accepted as conclusive: it might easily have been transported from Bridgeness.* And it must be remembered that those who have advocated the claims of Carriden all wrote before the discovery of the Bridgeness "distance-slab." Unless the spade brings further light, the problem must remain unsolved.

Macdonald, *The Roman Wall in Scotland*, pp. 243 ff., and *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lix (1924-5), p. 281.

i N.E.

310. "**Roman Station,**" **Kinneil.**—The ordinary distance between the "stations" on the Forth-and-Clyde Wall was about 2 miles. It is therefore natural to suppose that there must have been one in the neighbourhood of Kinneil. No traces of anything of the sort are now visible. Horsley, however, who was a careful observer, tells us that in 1730 he saw "at *Kinneil* some faint vestiges of a fort" (*Brit. Rom.*, p. 159). Unfortunately he gives us no indication of the precise position of the remains which he noted. The site of the fort (if fort there was) is thus a matter of conjecture. Perhaps it may have stood on the ground now occupied by the old dower-house of Kinneil ("The Dean") and its garden. Here it would be protected on two sides by the Gil Burn, which takes a sharp turn to the south a little before it reaches the point where it crosses the line of the Wall.

Macdonald, *The Roman Wall in Scotland*, p. 242, and *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lix (1924-5), p. 278.

i S.W.

311. "**Roman Station,**" **Inveravon.**—Among the older writers there is a general consensus of

* Cf. what is said as to stones from Cramond, No. 45.



Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 227.—Tower at Crossing



FIG. 228.—Tombstone in South Chapel.



FIG. 229.—Choir Doorway and Windows.

CARMELITE FRIARY, SOUTH QUEENSFERRY (No. 321).

To face p. 198.

opinion that Inveravon had been the site of one of the "stations" on the Antonine Wall. We need hardly hesitate to accept their view, even although some of them seem to regard the remains of the mediæval tower (No. 299) as Roman. In point of fact, the probability is that the Roman fort had disappeared entirely before the mediæval builders set to work, since otherwise they would almost certainly have utilised the Roman stones. Recent investigations suggest that it had stood somewhere on the slope that climbs up from the river to the ruined tower, rather than on the plateau that lies farther to the east.

Macdonald, *The Roman Wall in Scotland*, pp. 241 f. and *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lix (1924-5), pp. 271 ff.

i S.W.

312. Camp, Walton.—This camp is marked on the 6-inch O.S. map a short distance almost due south of Walton Farm, which lies at an elevation of 250 feet above sea-level, but there is no real evidence of a camp. A well at the south-west corner of the site is known as the "Cross Well."

i S.E. 17 October 1926.

313. Laughing Hill Tumulus.—About 250 yards to the east of Upper Kinneil farm-steading there existed at one time a small tumulus or cairn, locally known by the name of the Laughing Hill. The construction, which was situated at an elevation of 300 feet above sea-level, was removed many years ago to provide stones for drains, and in the course of the demolition four "stone coffins" and four urns were unearthed. The "coffins" contained black mould, and the urns, which were full of human bones, were inverted and placed upon flat stones. Cf. *New Stat. Acct.*, ii, p. 129.

i S.W. 17 October 1924.

314. Deacon's Stone and Tumulus.—There are now no traces of these monuments, which are marked on the 6-inch O.S. map a little to the south of Grange House and at an elevation of 150 feet above sea-level. A stone coffin was found in close proximity, but the date of the discovery is not noted.

i N.E. 17 October 1924.

315. Carriden Church.

i N.E.

316. Castle Lyon, supposed site of.

i N.E.

317. Grange House (A.D. 1564).

i N.E.

318. Cist.—"A stone coffin and an urn . . . were found in the north side of an eminence called Bell's *Know*, immediately above the town of Bo'ness."—*New Stat. Acct.*, p. 129.

i N.E.

319. Standing Stone.—Upper Kinneil.

Cf. *New Stat. Acct.*, p. 130, footnote.

i S.W. 17 October 1924.

320. Kitchen midden.—On the east bank of the River Avon, a short distance before it falls into the Forth. Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, 1928-9.

i N.W. (unnoted).

DALMENY.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

321. Carmelite Friary, S. Queensferry.—All that remains of this establishment is part of its church (Fig. 227), which stands close to the shore,

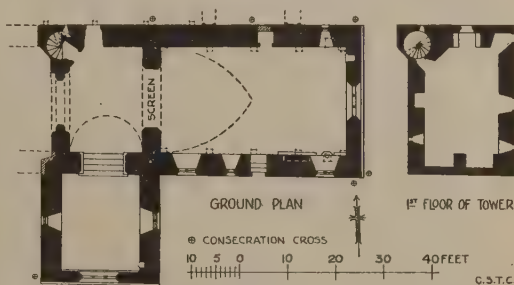


FIG. 230.—Carmelite Friary, S. Queensferry (No. 321).

immediately west of the old harbour. This was built as an unaisled church of nave and choir with a south transept, and, as usual in friars' churches, a central tower, now reduced in height. The cloister lay on the north between

church and shore. Until the middle of last century the building was fairly complete, but shortly afterwards it became ruinous, the nave being removed entirely. In 1889 it was restored for service by the Episcopal Church in Scotland.

The masonry is good rubble-work throughout, but the upper part of the tower is ashlar. Six consecration crosses are noted externally and are marked on the plan. On the jamb of the eastmost window on the south is an incised circle, 10 inches in diameter, with central hole for a gnomon or style and twenty-four incised radial lines, at equal distances, being the form of sundial known in England as a "mass-clock." The nave, which measured 22 feet by 28 feet 8 inches internally, had both north and south doorways. There is a south entrance to the choir (Fig. 229), and a north doorway opened into the eastern range of the cloister; there is also the entrance usual in friars' churches from the cloister to the crossing. The choir walls have been surmounted by a parapet and walks. The east gable has a splayed base. The east window is obtusely pointed and has three lights; jambs and head are rebated and chamfered. Above this window is a niche, round which are grouped seven shields, none apparently having been carved. Flanking the niches on each side is a trefoiled window lighting the upper part of the choir, where there has been a loft or upper storey. The gable is crow-stepped and the steps, unusually wide, form an access to what was either a double belfry or a beacon, or possibly a look-out, of which only the corbelling now remains. In addition to the eastern windows the altar is lit by a trefoiled window from the north and by a two-light window from the south; the latter, like the gable window of the transept, has square heads infilled with tracery and is of a type common in the last half of the 15th century, to which time the church is assigned. The tower windows in general are small and are chamfered at jamb and lintel, but the window which lights the crossing has moulded jambs dying out on a deeply chamfered head. The transept gable is crow-stepped and has a corbelled eaves-course; the roof is lower than was originally contemplated. The lower part of the gable beneath the window is off-set. On the north wall of the choir is seen the tussing of the eastern

cloister range, west of which was a pentice, as indicated by a weather-table and corbels.

The nave opened to the crossing through a semicircular archway built in two chamfered orders, caps and bases being simply moulded. The crossing measures 22 feet wide by 15½ feet from east to west. It is covered with a barrel-vault springing east and west. In the vault there are only two small apertures for bell ropes, so that the bells must have been introduced into the tower from the outside. At the north-west angle of the crossing is the newel-stair serving the tower. The crossing opens to the choir by a low semicircular arch, the lower part of which has been closed by a stout stone screen, as shown by its cope section, which is wrought on either ingoing. The choir measures 38 feet 9 inches by 22 feet. It is covered with a pointed barrel-vault springing north and south. The eastern 28 feet seems to have been elevated as the sanctuary. The side walls bear corbels to support a loft or upper floor, which was entered from an opening in the tower, and was probably sufficiently elevated above the altar to clear the east window. The two low set corbels at the east end of the side walls may be connected with this construction. The altar furniture comprises a locker in the north wall, a credence in the east wall, and a piscina and triple sedilia in the south.

The transept is elevated. The entrance from the crossing is an archway similar to that of the choir. The ceiling is of timber. In the east wall is a piscina with ogival head. Built against the west wall is a tombstone (Fig. 228) with the marginal inscription in raised lettering: HEIR LYITH ELIZ[A]BETH KINCAID LAVFVL DOCH[TER T]O JAMES KINCAID OF THAT ILK SPOVS TO ANDROV STEVRT. At top and at bottom are shields; beneath the lower is the date 1608; between the shields is a panel with the incised inscription: HERE LYETH WALTER STEV/ART AND BESSIE THOMSON HIS/ SPOVS WHO DEPARTED IN /APREYL 1673 HE THE 24 / SHE THE 30 HIS AGE HER AGE . The upper shield, supported by griffins (?) and flanked by initials A.S., is quartered, 1st and 4th, a lion rampant within a tressure flory; 2nd, a fess chequy, in chief a label of three points; 3rd, a saltire between four cinquefoils or roses. The lower shield is flanked by the initials E.K. and carries the Kincaid arms,



Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 231.—Parish Church, Dalmeny, from the South-East (No. 322).



FIG. 232.—Parish Church, Dalmeny, Interior, looking East (No. 322).

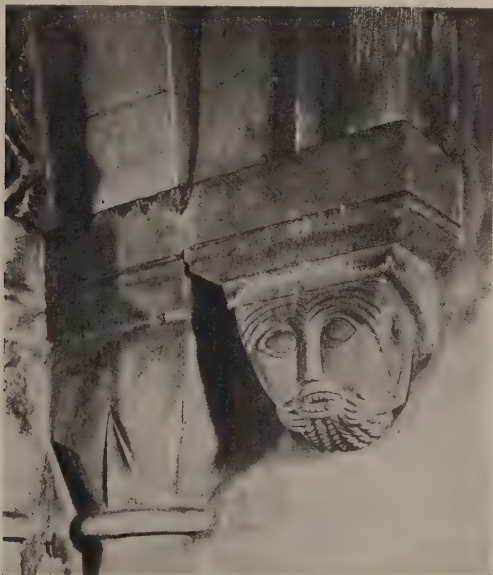


FIG. 233.—Corbel Respond in Apse.



FIG. 234.—Corbel Respond in Apse.



Photos by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 235.—Detail of South Doorway.

PARISH CHURCH, DALMENY (No. 322)



FIG. 236.—Fountain.



FIG. 237.—From the South-West.
DUNDAS CASTLE (No. 323).

viz., A fess ermine between two mullets in chief and a castle in base. The charges are so crudely represented as to be almost unrecognisable.

The tower is now two storeys in height above the crossing, for the upper part, which was the bell-tower, has been removed. The lower storey—a single room—rests on the crossing vault and was ceiled in wood. The upper floor, also a single room, is vaulted, and there are two apertures for bell ropes in the vault. These rooms were habitable, being provided with fireplaces, which is unusual.

Generally, the church is in good repair, but the tower chambers, now used as a dovecot, are in bad order.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—A royal charter of 21 February 1583-4 proceeds upon the information that the predecessors of the lord of Dundas had been the principal founders of the place of the Carmelite Friars at Queensferry, and had granted the site and the greatest part of the revenues from their own lands. The revenues and all property in any part of the kingdom were therefore conferred on Walter Dundas, son and heir-apparent of George Dundas of that ilk, with the church, the steeple (*campanile*) and the houses.¹ The church was handed over to be used as a parish church under obligation to remove from it when required, and this occupation apparently continued till the parish church proper (No. 373) was built in 1633. Thereafter the building remained as the Dundas burying-place, till restored for worship in 1890.

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., No. 675.

ii S.E. (unnoted). 23 August 1926.

322. Parish Church, Dalmeny.—This is the most complete Romanesque church in Scotland and, to judge by the architectural detail, dates from the latter half of the 12th century. Like Leuchars Church in Fife, to which it bears a decided resemblance, it is a three-chambered structure comprising nave, chancel, and sanctuary; the last being a stilted apse. There has been a western tower, of which the arched opening is indicated, while the remains are incorporated in two massive buttresses. A single and continuous roof, probably of 1766, the date borne on the south-west skew-put, now covers both nave and chancel, and to admit of this the chancel wall-head has been raised,

the old level being shown by the corbel-table of the "dripping eaves," still *in situ*. The wall-head of the nave seems rather lower than the original level, and the corbel-table has been removed, except above the entrance. The west gable has been largely rebuilt and is surmounted by a modern belfry. On the northern side a modern aisle and other extensions have been added, and galleries have been inserted at the western end of the nave and within the aisle. Nave and aisle are ceiled with a mock vault of plaster. Apart from these alterations and the slight enlargement of certain windows, the church remains pretty much as it was when first built, and the southern elevation (Fig. 231) is that of a typical Scoto-Norman parish church.

The masonry is finely dressed squared ashlar, averaging 12½ by 14 inches on face, diagonally axed internally and externally and very closely jointed; several of the stones are rebated, a common practice in mediæval mason-work. The walls rise from a small chamfered ground-course and are broken merely by a trigonal string-course, enriched for the greater part of its length with a flowing scroll, alternated in places with a "chip carved" or star pattern. The string serves as a sill-course, for the windows are confined to the upper part of the walls. The wall-heads, following the usual practice, have oversailed on a corbel-table, the members of which are freely sculptured grotesque heads, mostly possessing human features, but interspaced with animal heads. One corbel only is simply moulded, while another bears an elaborate billet enrichment. The windows are narrow lights with semicircular heads, set within recessed arches with nook-shafts. The capitals of the latter are cubical and sculptured. The arch mouldings have a bold chevron enrichment; the hoods, trigonal in section, bear variously a reticulated pattern, a "chip carved" band, or a billet-mould.

The entrance to the church (Fig. 1) lies within a projection 9 inches in advance of the main wall line. The lower part is filled by the entrance, the upper by an intersecting arcade resting on an enriched band and surmounted by a corbel-table. There are two orders in the entrance, each with nook-shafts, the inner shafts being octagonal in section. The shaft bases are very worn but appear to be of triple-

roll section. The capitals in two cases are foliated and voluted, while the two others bear scroll work with conventionalised animals. The abaci are square, bear a crude scroll-work enrichment, and are continued as an impost for the arch above; resting on this impost and flanking the arch are two figure sculptures in low relief. The western one is greatly mutilated and unrecognisable, but the eastern is sufficiently well preserved to show a male figure in a garment reaching to mid leg. Round the waist is a belt with a sword suspended on the left side. In the right hand is a spear, on the left forearm a triangular shield.

outer arch *c* is a centaur shooting backwards (? Sagittarius), *m* is a lion (Leo). Some may be derived from the Bestiary; C suggests the Eagle and Hare, a subject found on English misericords; H is obscure, J a unicorn, D and K are quadrupeds with wings and a bird's head (? griffins). G probably exhibits the motive of animals feeding on the fruit of a tree, as on the tympanum of the church at Dinton, Bucks, where they are more symmetrically placed (*Inventory of Monuments in Buckinghamshire (South)*, p. 124). I and L are serpentine knots; M is a paschal lamb.

In the outer arch are eight grotesque heads,

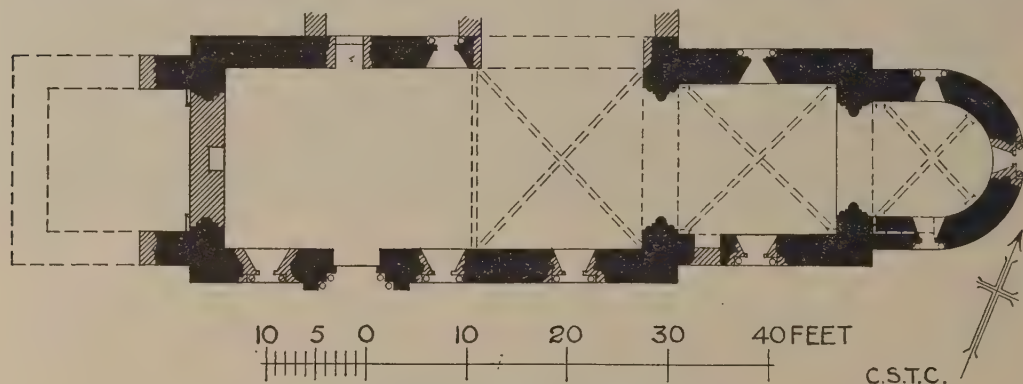


FIG. 238.—Parish Church, Dalmeny (No. 322).

The arch of the entrance (Fig. 235) is semicircular and is enclosed by a hood-mould enriched with a pattern derived from a wire-work scroll; the tympanum, which is certain to have been sculptured, has been removed. There are two orders in the arch, each voussoir being sculptured. There are thirteen stones in the inner arch and seventeen in the outer order. The subjects sculptured, however, are of mixed origin and the general treatment is akin to that of the cross-sculptures in which bird-like creatures are represented with serpent tails. To this class seem to belong on the inner arch the subjects on the voussoirs A, E, F.† Others may stand for zodiacal signs, the grasping figures at B perhaps being for the Twins,* while on the

† The voussoirs of the inner arch are lettered alphabetically in capitals from the dexter corner; those of the outer arch similarly in small letters.

* Cf., however, two wrestling or embracing figures on cross-slabs at Glenferness, Nairnshire, and Tullibole, Clackmannanshire.

alternating with the other devices. On *a* are two figures, one seated holding a spear, the other on one knee presenting an axe. On *c* is the centaur above referred to; *d* looks like a trophy of spears; *i* has a falcon on a perch; *m* is a lion; *q* a serpent knot; the others are obscure. The arcade above the door has single shafts at either end and double shafts between. The abaci are square and are enriched. Three capitals are plain cushions, of which one bears a dragonsque animal, another a knot-work. The seven corbels at the wall-head bear characteristic Norman grotesque carvings.

Internally the church (Fig. 232) has been somewhat affected by adaptation to later use. The chancel arch, in three orders, is heavily enriched with the chevron ornament and bears on the soffit a "chip carved" band. The hood, trigonal in section, is also "chip carved." The lower parts of the arch piers have been mutilated. The chancel has a ribbed quadri-



Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 239.—Yett, Blackness Castle (No. 303).



Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 240.—Doorway, Uphall Church (No. 397).



Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 241.—Doorway, Kirkliston Church (No. 344).



FIG. 242.—Parish Church, Kirkliston (No. 344).

To face p. 202.

partite vault; the moulded ribs have a chevron-and-spindle enrichment and spring from massive corbels sculptured with a grotesque head (Figs. 233 and 234). The sanctuary is elevated. The arch is in two orders enriched like the chancel arch, and the capitals of the jambs have been mortised to receive a screen. The vaulting is quadripartite, with moulded ribs, unenriched, springing from grotesque corbels. Below the southern window a later tomb recess, probably of the 16th century, has been formed.

INSCRIPTION IN CHANCEL.—At a height of 5 feet above the floor, and immediately east of the chancel arch, the north wall bears a very imperfect inscription in red pigment, covering in two lines an area about 5 feet in length and 1 foot 8 inches in height.

TOMBSTONES.—Inset in the chancel floor are three recumbent grave-slabs: (1) measures 6 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 feet 4 inches and bears, incised, a sword, with straight quillons and bulbous pommel, flanked by two Latin crosses with rectangular bases; (2) measures 6 feet 7 inches in length, tapers from 1 foot 2 inches to 1 foot in width, has a chamfered margin, and bears a cross with graduated base and a circular head enclosing four linked circles; on the dexter side of the shaft is a pair of shears; (3) measures 5 feet 8 inches in length and 1 foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width and bears a small cross rudely incised in a single line. The following four slabs are inset in the apse floor, while fragments of at least five other mediæval slabs, recovered in 1927, lie within the church: (1) is a small slab measuring 3 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 1 inch and bearing a Latin cross 1 foot 2 inches by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which is incised, only the sides of the head, arms and shaft being formed; (2) a fragment, measuring 1 foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and with a present length of 1 foot $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bears a cross shaft rising from a graduated base with rounded bottom; on the sinister side is the lower portion of a sword; (3) measuring 5 feet 9 inches in length, and varying in width from 1 foot $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 1 foot 3 inches, bears in relief a representation of a chalice and what appears to be a book; (4) is considerably later than the foregoing; it measures 6 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 3 feet 1 inch and bears a defective inscription: HIC IACET M. . . . CALENDAR FILIA [MAJOR] NATU ROBE[RTI] AC MARGARET[Æ] C[ALENDAR DE] MANER. . ., with a shield

parted *per pale* and charged with, *dexter*, a bend chequy between three buckles, for Monteith; *sinister*, a bend between six billets, for Callendar of Maners. Initials I.M. M.C.

The churchyard contains no gravestones of special interest, that of Janet Puntton, who died in 1678, being the earliest noted. There is, however, opposite the south door a massive stone coffin of early date, now very weather-worn. It measures 7 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, 27 inches in width, and averages 1 foot 6 inches in height. It is hollowed to a depth of 11 inches and has a cavity for the head. The foot is sculptured with a representation of an animal or bird, and the other end, too, seems to have been sculptured, but the device is unintelligible. There is less uncertainty in regard to the sculptures of the front, which represent a series of thirteen figures set in niches, the central figure being elevated; these may be identified as Christ and the Apostles. Lying loose is a gable finial, circular at top and bearing a cross.

ARMORIAL PANEL.—On the outside of the north aisle is inserted a lozenge-shaped panel of stone bearing Primrose arms, a lion rampant between two primroses, for crest a demi-lion holding a primrose. The motto is illegible.

iii S.W. 8 December 1927.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

323. Dundas Castle.—Adjoining the offices of the modern mansion is a lofty L-shaped tower of the 15th century (Fig. 237), to which a second wing was added, projecting from the north-west angle in the manner that later yielded the plan type which has come to be known as Z-shaped. Here convenience directed the plan. In the original tower a newel-stair led from the entrance in the re-entrant to the first floor and finished there, while a straight service-stair started from the north-west angle, where the lateral walls of the main block and the new wing meet, and developed into a newel-stair rising to the roof and giving access to each floor *en route*. Had the addition been placed against an outer wall, the windows there would have been blocked, whereas through-lighting was regarded as essential in the mediæval house. The angular attachment of the wing had no such disadvantage. The north-west angle was chosen on account of its proximity to the stair,

which thus served both the addition and the original tower, but the lower flight was cut off to provide an access across the stair well.

In the original arrangement the basements of both wing and main block were vaulted cellars. On the first floor lay the Hall with the kitchen in the wing, the latter being entered from the Hall. In the new arrangement the kitchen is still on the upper floor, but is transferred to the addition and apparently entered behind the "screens", which may then have been set back to increase the size of the Hall. The vaulted cellar that lies beneath the new kitchen

open round, bearing on the outer face a shield with the Dundas charge, a lion rampant.

The entrance, set in the re-entrant angle, was round-headed, but the haunches have been cut square. It is rebated for an outer wooden door and for an inner iron yett which is still *in situ*. The latter was secured by two shackles and by a wooden bar. The bar-hole on one side remains. The entrance opens into a lobby in the wall thickness, giving access at the side to the newel-stair and opening straight through into the basement of the main block, which is vaulted and is lit from north

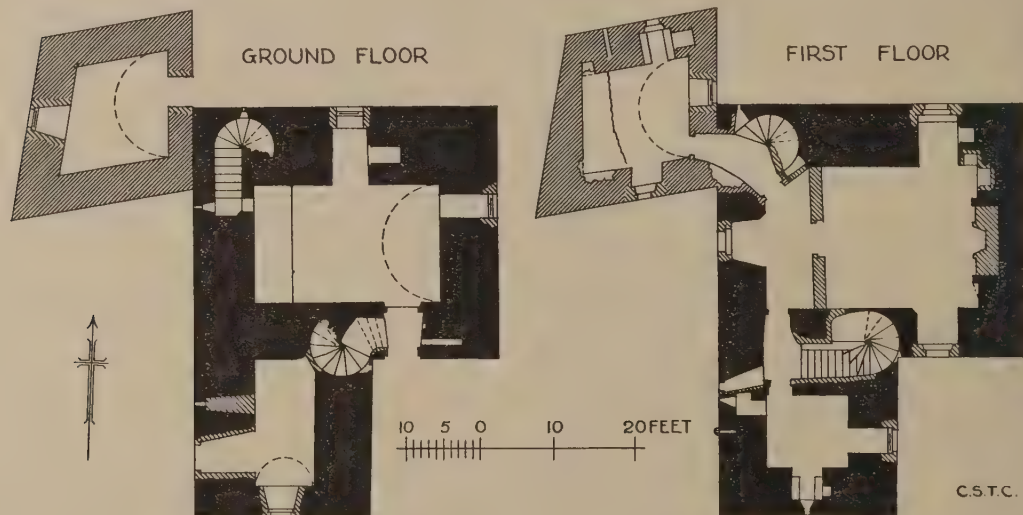


FIG. 243.—Dundas Castle (No. 323).

may have been entered from a ceiling hatch, but there is no trace of this.

The tower stands on a knoll, from which the ground falls steeply on three sides. It is four-storeyed throughout. The masonry is rubble. The external angles of the new wing are chamfered from the second floor upwards. The quoins are alternately long and short. The margins at voids are flush with the masonry. Many of the windows have been enlarged. The walls are surmounted by a continuous embattled parapet of the 16th century, supported on a heavy projecting corbel-course of three members. The spaces between the corbels have been flagged, and water-spouts are provided for roof drainage. At each angle is an

and east, the windows having been enlarged externally. A modern brick erection obscures the western end of the cellar, where the old service-stair started. The main staircase has been altered. A door-jamb at its lower end has been removed. A few steps up lies the entrance to the basement of the old wing; this is now built up, and a new entrance has been formed externally. The staircase rose one flight and opened northward into the Hall, but the head has been diverted; a short flight of straight steps now leads westward in what apparently has been an inner lobby and gives access both to the wing chamber and to the Hall. A ceiling hatch is formed in the vault above the straight flight. The chamber in the wing is unvaulted,

and the only vestige of its former use as a kitchen is the slop outlet, seen externally, on the west wall. The southern window, provided with stone seats, is original; the eastern window has been enlarged. In the west wall is a garderobe. In the Hall the ceiling, which was of timber, has been removed and a brick vault inserted at a lower level. A modern stone partition occupies approximately the position of the screens. In the east gable is a fine fireplace. To the north and south are windows, one having a jamb locker. Other lockers have been formed at the north-east angle of the chamber. In the well of the north-west stair an iron plate now covers the cavity and forms a landing, which is crossed to reach the newer kitchen. This is a vaulted chamber. The fireplace, of which only the back remains, is in the west gable. In the north ingoing is a locker and slop drain. There are windows to north, south, and east, the first having seats and a jamb locker; the other windows have been altered.

On the second floor an unvaulted solar lies above the Hall and is of equal dimensions. One of the corbels that carried the floor timbers is *in situ* at the south-east corner and shows that the modern brick vault is at a considerably lower level than the original floor. The fireplace, wide and with nicely moulded jambs and lintel of 16th-century type, lies in the north wall, built up. Opposite is a shelved locker. There are windows to north and south. The western part of this chamber may have been screened like the Hall. In what would be the outer part is a pointed doorway leading to the chamber in the old wing. The latter is vaulted and has a ceiling hatch. The fireplace, detailed like that in the solar, is in the south gable. There are windows to east and west, the latter being enlarged. Beside the other is the entrance to a garderobe which has been united to the one just mentioned. A locker in the jamb of the east window has part of the solid-moulded oak framing left. On it is scratched the date 1649.

The corresponding room in the new wing lies at a slightly higher level. Its ceiling is of modern concrete. There is a close garderobe in the north-west angle. The north window is probably original, but the southern one has been enlarged and has a locker in the jamb. The

fireplace set in the eastern wall has been contracted. In the ascent of the wheel-stair a little mural chamber is found to lie in the thickness of the north wall. It is vaulted and has an original window, built up and replaced by a later light beyond. A tiny fireplace is opposite. In the gable is a lamp bracket, a corbel bearing a shield charged for Dundas, enclosed by foliage and surmounted by a scroll, not apparently inscribed. The upper floor above the solar is vaulted. There is no fireplace. Windows are set in each wall but the north, and in the west wall is a garderobe. The chamber in the old wing opens off this floor, but is now inaccessible. It is vaulted and has windows to east and west, and apparently a fireplace in the gable. These are the upper chambers of the old tower, but there is a vaulted chamber in the new wing above this level, entirely occupied by a modern cistern. The stair has a rib-vaulted ceiling and terminates in a cap-house opening to the roof, above which it rises. The cap-house is surmounted by a look-out rather similar to one at Linlithgow Palace and dating not earlier than the 16th century. It is circular, was entered from a winding stone stair, and contained in the centre a seating, possibly for a beacon. From the look-out a very extensive prospect is commanded. The parapeting and chimney-stacks are also not earlier than the 16th century, and possibly have been reconstructed, although there is no evidence of this. The roofs of tower and wings are level and flat, but a little structure, now used as a cistern room, rises above the eastern end of the main block.

QUERN.—At the entrance to the later kitchen is a mediæval quern, probably of the 15th century. It is an octagonal drum of freestone, 18 inches in diameter and 1 foot 1½ inches high. In the upper surface is a circular sinking, 11 inches in diameter and 3½ inches in depth, with an external orifice for the meal. Mediæval querns of this type are not common, but another example is preserved in St Leonard's School, St Andrews, Fifeshire.

FOUNTAIN AND SUNDIAL.—Immediately east of the mansion is the fine fountain surmounted by a sundial, illustrated in Fig. 236. The fountain has been removed from another part of the grounds and no longer plays. The frieze bears a lengthy inscription in Latin which records that

the dial was erected by Sir Walter Dundas in 1623. His initials and those of his wife, Dame Ann Monteith, occur both apart and in monogram. Their arms appear impaled on a shield at the north-east angle, parted *per pale*, and charged: *dexter*, A lion rampant for Dundas, and, *sinister*, Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a bend chequy; 2nd and 3rd, three buckles for Monteiths of Kerse, who carry the Stirling buckles since the marriage of Sir John Monteith with Marion Stirling of Kerse and Alva. The Dundas arms appear on the other angles.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1424 James of Dundas had a licence to build the tower or fortalice of Dundas in the manner of a castle, with “kernels,” etc., as usual in a fortalice of this kind, “according to the manner of the kingdom of Scotland.”¹

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., No. 1.

vi N.E. 8 October 1926.

324. Plewlands House.—The large 17th-century mansion of the estate of Plewlands, which was latterly absorbed in the Hopetoun property, stands at the corner of Hopetoun Road, Queensferry. The house is built of rubble and is L-shaped on plan, having a stair-tower projecting from the eastern side and not set immediately in the re-entrant angle. There are three main storeys with a garret in the roof, and at the back or western side a partial “laich” floor is contrived where the ground falls. The masonry is of rubble, harled; the windows are back-set. The entrance lies in the stair-tower and has a coarsely moulded margin. The lintel is inscribed, the upper line bearing SPES. MEA. CHRISTUS (“My hope is Christ”), and terminating in an anchor; the lower line bearing the initials S.W.A.P. and the date 1641. The skews and chimney-stalks have, for the most part, been rebuilt.

ii S.E. 23 August 1926.

325. House in Covenanter’s Close.—Opposite No. 324 and on the north side of the Hopetoun Road is an old close, running down to the shore: on its western side is a ruinous property with a projecting stair-tower set in what had been a re-entrant angle. The tower has been rounded at the lower part, the upper part being corbelled out to the square. The lintel of the tower entrance has been inscribed, but

the lettering is now almost illegible. It appears to read 16 I. (or M) D. M.G. 13. At the southern end of the building a lintel removed from another part has been inserted. It bears the date 1676 and in monogram the initials I.B.A.H.

ii S.E. (unnoted). 23 August 1926.

326. Barnboughe Castle.—This tower stands on the seashore, 500 yards north of Dalmeny House. Prior to 1880, when it was restored and occupied by the proprietor, it was a mere shell, as shown on Fig. 248, standing within a balustraded enclosure. The masonry is rubble, harled. The wall-head bears a parapet on the north side, offset on a corbel table.

SUNDIAL.—A sundial of pillar type, bearing the Cunningham arms, is recorded in *The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxiv (1889-90), p. 198. It was removed to Barnboughe from a cottage in the vicinity when the castle was rebuilt.

iii S.W.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

327. Fort, Craigie Hill.—The ridge known as Craigie Hill runs in a north and south direction. It is divided into three portions by deep gullies cutting it at right angles. On the eastern side the hill rises 100 feet above surrounding levels in a rocky and precipitous scarp, which provides a formidable and unusually secure position for the extensive settlement that occupied the whole summit of the middle portion of the ridge, at an elevation of 300 feet above sea-level. The fort follows the crag face all along the eastern side, and on the western flank it has been defended by three enclosing walls, now showing only as scattered, turf and soil covered foundations, measuring generally from 7½ to 9 feet in thickness. There has been an entrance running obliquely through the walls in the southern portion of the western flank, and breaks in the wall foundations of the northern portion of the same flank, although now rather indefinite, are suggestive of a second access to the main enclosure. The construction, which lies with its main axis almost north and south, covers an extensive area, and within the enceinte there still remain the very definite outlines of numerous hut-circles varying from 20 to 28 feet in diameter. Inter-

nally the fort measures 750 feet in length by an average of 150 feet in breadth. At the northern extremity is an irregular oval-shaped enclosure surrounded by remains of a stone

CAIRN.

328. Tumulus, Earl Cairnie.—Within the southern margin of the wood known as "The

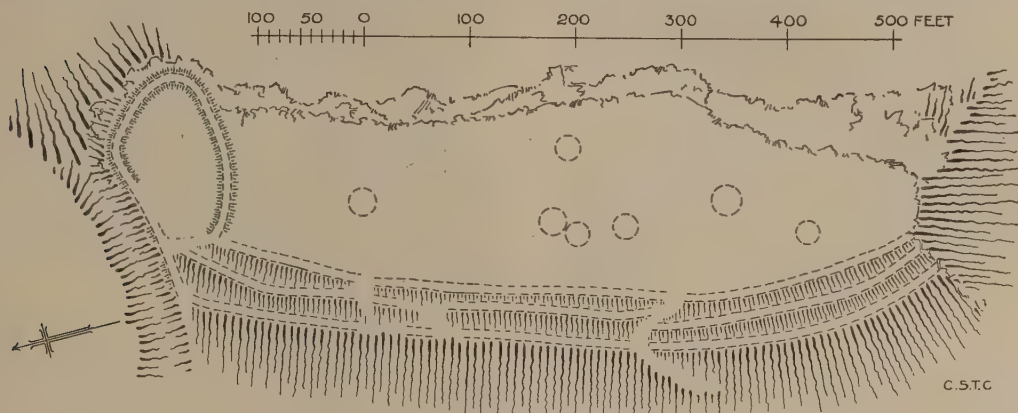


FIG. 244.—Fort, Craigie Hill (No. 327).

wall with traces of a gap for entrance on the north. The southern boundary of this enclosure passes unbroken across the fort from the crag face on the east to join the northern extremity of the innermost wall of the western defences, giving the enclosed space the appearance of having originally been complete in itself. There are no definite indications of a connecting passage between this enclosure and the main body of the fort, and the only obvious line of communication, which seems to have passed from the somewhat broken south-west corner of the enclosure between the second and innermost line of the western defences, though unusual, is of a character not altogether unknown. Internally the enclosure, which shows greater depth of soil than the main body of the fort, measures 148 feet in greatest length by 90 feet in greatest breadth and lies with its main axis east and west. On the immediate outskirts of the fort, at its southern extremity, a stone cist with a ring-marked cover-slab (No. 43) was discovered in 1826, and another cist, also with a sculptured cover-stone, was unearthed in low ground a short distance to the south-west.

Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vi (1864-6), App. pp. 45-6.

vii N.W. (unnoted). 20 December 1926.

Warrens," at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from Hound Point on the Firth of Forth, and at an elevation of 100 feet above

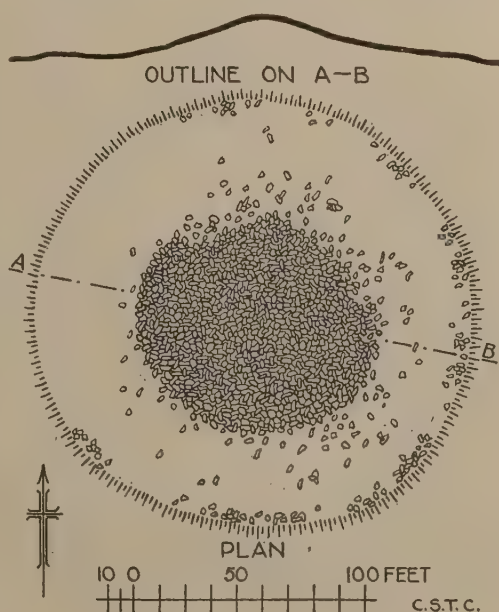


FIG. 245.—Tumulus, Earl Cairnie (No. 328).

sea-level, is a large circular cairn of small stones, marked on the Ordnance Survey map as "Earl Cairnie, Tumulus," but the construction is known also as "Harlaw Cairn." In the *Statistical Account* (1791)¹ of the parish of Dalmeny it is described as being "500 feet in circumference and 24 high in the middle. . . . The stones are small, consisting of granite, whin-stone, quartz, iron-stone, and lime-stone. . . . A portion only of the cairn now remains; the greater part of the stones having been taken away." Even so, a large portion of the structure still survives. It is of circular form, with an average diameter of 100 feet and rises now to a height of 15 feet. It has been more noticeably depleted on the northern segment than elsewhere. There are slight traces of a wall of dry-built masonry round the cairn, at an interval of 47 feet from the base.

¹ Vol. i, p. 238.

iii S.W. 30 September 1926.

MISCELLANEOUS.

329. Cross-socket, Leuchold Gate.—On the brow of the bank on the west side of a small road-metal quarry on the south side of the public road from Edinburgh to Queensferry, at a point about 130 yards to the east of Leuchold Gate Lodge, is the socket-stone of a cross-shaft, embedded in a modern base of sandstone measuring $5\frac{1}{4}$ feet square. The cross-socket itself measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet and shows, on an average, about 9 inches above the modern platform. The corners of the socket-stone are roughly bevelled, and in the centre is a socket 15 inches square, and, on an average, 10 inches deep. In this socket has been placed a loose stone, which has no appearance of having formed part of the original monument. Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxiii (1898-9), p. 338.

iii S.W. 6 August 1926.

330. Eagle Rock.—Close to the shore, about half a mile north-west of Cramond village, is a prominent rock, generally known as the Eagle Rock, but sometimes called the Hunter's Craig. It has been scheduled as an ancient monument and is now under the charge of H.M. Office of Works. The description of it given by Wood

in 1794 can hardly be improved upon: "The rock of freestone, known by the name of the Hunter's Craig, on the seashore west from Cramond, had, on its east face, a rude sculpture, bearing some resemblance to the figure of an eagle, standing upright, with its back to the rock, by some supposed to have been executed by the Romans. All traces of that figure are now worn away, the stone of which the rock is composed being of a soft, friable nature." The artificially cut niche containing the sculpture is about 10 feet above the beach. Its greatest height is approximately 3 feet, and at the bottom it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. The sculpture still stands out, on an average, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches relief, but the details of the design are completely obliterated.

In view of the proximity of the Roman station of Cramond (No. 45), it is not at all improbable that the sculpture is really Roman work. Whether it represented an eagle is more doubtful. A figure of Mercury would be more in place.

Wood, *Antient and Modern State of the Parish of Cramond*, p. 12.

iii S.E. 6 August 1926.

SITES.

331. King's Stane.—This stone no longer exists. Local inquiries elicited the information that it was broken up many years ago, but failed to reveal any traditional associations. It formerly stood at an elevation between the 100 and 150 feet contours in the enclosure immediately south-east of the North Lodge at Craigiehall, and barely half a mile south-south-west from New Burnshot, on the main Edinburgh to Queensferry road.

vii N.W. 6 August 1926.

332. Roman Watch Tower (supposed site), Inchgarvie.—This site, according to the 6-inch O.S. map, occupies the summit of a prominent knoll overlooking the Firth of Forth. There are now no traces of construction, and the farmer who cultivates the ground says that he has never observed any indications of occupation. The authority for the entry on the O.S. map is doubtless the following passage in the *Statistical Account* (1796): "Near a mile to the west of this (Queensferry), upon a high



FIG. 246.—Illieston House (No. 346).



Photo by John A. Inglis, K.C.

FIG. 247.—Kipps Castle (No. 382).



FIG. 248.—Barnbogle Castle from the North-West (No. 326).

To face p. 208.

sea-bank, where a farm house now stands, there were about 40 or 50 years since, considerable ruins of probably an old Roman *speculatorium*, consisting of a large carved window, a square pillar, and a very considerable quantity of hewn stones, which, it is said, were carried to Dunkirk. There were found several silver medals of Marcus Antoninus, with a *Victory* on the reverse; also, the carved handle of a copper vessel, and the bottom of an earthen urn, with the word *adjecti*, the rest obliterated."¹ The description of the building would indicate a mediæval date, but the other relics suggest inhabitation of some kind during the Roman period.

¹ Vol. i, p. 238.

ii S.E. 6 August 1926.

333. Chapel, near Dundas Castle.

vi N.E.

334. Castle, Inchgarvie.

iii S.W.

335. Dalmeny House.

iii S.W.

336. Fort, Inchgarvie.

iii S.W.

337. Moat, near Dundas Castle.

vi N.E.

338. Moat Knowe (O.S. "Stone Coffins or Kistvaens found, 1825").

vi N.E.

339. Tumulus, Sentry Knowe, Inchgarvie.

ii S.E. 6 August 1926.

340. Cist, Dalmeny Park.—In January 1915 a cist was discovered in Dalmeny Park a short distance to the north of Earl Cairnie Tumulus (No. 328), at an elevation of about 110 feet above sea-level. On examination the grave was found to contain the remains of an inhumed burial and a number of glass beads. (See *Introd.*, p. xxvii.) The burial has been described in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xlix (1914-15), pp 332-8.

iii S.W. (unnoted).

ECCLESMACHAN.

The 6-inch O.S. map indicates sites as under:—

341. Binny Church and Graveyard.

v S.E.

342. Bangour House.

ix N.E.

KIRKLISTON.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

343. Auldcaithie Church.—This ruined church stands in a field of permanent pasture less than a mile north-west of Winchburgh. It has been a simple oblong single-chambered pre-Reformation structure, built partly from the remains of an earlier building, for in the walls, incorporated as packing, are fragments of what may be late 14th-century detail. Both gables are fairly entire and have terminated in gabled skews; the side walls are less complete, standing about 7 feet 6 inches at the highest part. The masonry is rubble of boulder and freestone, built with pinnings. The internal dimensions are, from north to south, 15½ feet, and from east to west, 29½ feet; the gables are 2 feet 7 inches thick, the side walls 2 feet 4 inches. The entrance, a doorway with chamfered jambs, is in the south wall, and at the back of the embrasure are a fragmentary benatura to the east and a locker to the west. There has been a similar door opposite. The remains of two windows, with splayed ingoings and chamfered jambs grooved for glazing, are found in the south wall east of the entrance; no traces of the northern windows remain. Both gables are blind. Towards the southern end of the eastern gable is a locker, and at a higher level there have been three image-brackets, the central one being some 5 feet from the ground, the two others about a foot higher. The west gable is intaken internally at wall-head level.

vi N.W. 27 December 1926.

344. Parish Church, Kirkliston.—The Parish Church of Kirkliston (Fig. 242), which has been

considerably modernised and is still in use, stands within the churchyard at the western end of the village. Considerable portions of the original fabric, dating from about 1200, can be traced and exhibit detail showing the transition between Norman and Early English work. The older masonry is built of cubical ashlar, axe-dressed, and is in a very fair state of preservation.

The church has been laid out on a Romanesque plan, comprising a central western tower, an unaisled nave, both of which still remain, and a chancel, which has been removed. Around the whole structure ran a massive basement-course, typically Transitional in detail. Portions of this remain on the nave and tower.

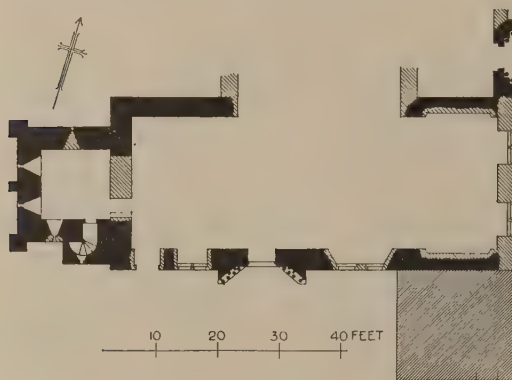


FIG. 249.—Parish Church, Kirkliston (No. 344).

The tower measures externally 18 feet 8 inches from north to south and 14½ feet from east to west; it is divided into three tiers above the basement-course by two horizontal string-courses, and terminates in a 17th-century roof at a lower pitch than that originally designed. A 17th-century belfry surmounts its eastern wall. From the southern angles project buttresses which reach to the start of the skew. On the western front an intermediate buttress reaches two courses below the first string-course and terminates in a set-off. The projection of these buttresses (12 to 19 inches) is noteworthy, showing the advance from the pilaster strip of Norman work.

On the west wall of the tower a rectangular projection houses a circular staircase providing an access to the upper floors. This projection

finishes at the level of the upper string-course in a set-off. The staircase and the lower stages of the tower are lit by narrow lancets with pointed heads. These in several instances have been enlarged.

The nave measures 59½ by 21½ feet internally. At its eastern end a 17th-century burial vault projects southwards and appears to occupy the site of a southern chapel. Modern aisles project on the north, and in these, at the western junction with the nave, can be seen traces of 17th-century work. The east wall of the nave, which contained the chancel arch, is largely modern, but on the south can be seen a portion of a string-course, which has returned along the nave at a height between the basement-course and the first string-course of the tower. The wall-head of the lateral walls is surmounted by an overhanging parapet, which has been largely restored, but a portion of the original can be observed at the north-western angle of the nave. This parapet is borne on corbels of typical Transitional detail, moulded with a pointed roll between hollows.

There were two doorways, one in the north and the other in the south wall. The former has been removed to the east wall; the latter remains on the south but is probably placed to the west of its original position.

The north doorway has a gabled top on the lines of the original; beneath this the semi-circular head is formed in three orders below a semicircular hood-mould. On this doorway the decoration is restrained; the innermost order alone is moulded, having an edge-roll and hollow. The jambs also are in three orders. In the two outer angles on either side monolithic detached nook-shafts support the corresponding members of the archivolt. The inner member has a shaft worked on the jamb. These shafts (which are a modern restoration) rest on Transitional bases with flat tori set on square plinths. Several of the bases have been renewed and their section does not correspond with that of the originals. The capitals have foliage, derived in some instances from the "water-leaf"; others are crocketed and almost Early English in their treatment. The abaci are rectangular and, like the bases, return round the shafts.

The southern doorway (Fig. 241) is much more ornate. It has projected from the south



Photo from "The Glasgow Herald."

FIG. 250.—CHURCH AND PALACE, LINLITHGOW (Nos. 352, 356).



FIG. 251.—From the North-West



FIG. 252.—The Apse from the South-East.

PARISH CHURCH, LINLITHGOW (No. 352).

To face p. 211.

wall of the nave, and has more probably terminated in a weathered top than in a gable. The doorway is recessed in four orders with grouped shafts. The bases are now greatly destroyed, but in section they have been similar to those of the north door. The plinths are parallel to the jambs. The shafts are monoliths and are surmounted by the remains of "water-leaf" capitals with rectangular abaci. The archivolt is semicircular in form, constructed with roll- and -hollow mouldings and enriched with a free, heavily undercut rendering of the chevron on the sub-arch, mid-arch, and hood-mould. This doorway is one of the finest fragments of late Transitional work in Scotland. Although the members and detail are complete, the whole is in urgent want of immediate conservation.

The door lintel of the burial vault on the south is inscribed :

VIRTUTE . DECET . NON . SANGVINE . NITI.

"It is proper to trust in virtue, not in lineage."

The motto is flanked by the initials I.D. and M.C. with the date 1629. These may commemorate James Dalrymple of Stair, who married Marjory Cathcart in 1613.

Internally the nave has been much altered and presents no features of interest. The interior of the tower now contains a stair leading to a west gallery. Between the tower and church is a fine semicircular archway, apparently contracted.

BELL.—In the belfry hangs a bell cast by John Meikle, an Edinburgh founder. It is 29 inches in diameter and bears the inscription : FOR . KIRKLISTOVN . SOLI . DEO . GLORIA . ANNO . 1687.

vi N.E. 15 July 1915.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

345. **Niddry Castle.**—This tower (Fig. 284), stands on a rocky knoll rising from meadow land traversed by the Niddry Burn, half a mile south-east of Winchburgh, and dates from the end of the 15th century or the beginning of the 16th. It is built on the L-shaped plan, the re-entrant angle opening to the north-west, and lay partly if not wholly within a barmkin, traces of which are seen on the west. The walls are complete, but the interior is inaccessible, as the lower openings are built up.

The main block measures 55 feet 4 inches by 29 feet 8 inches; the wing projects 19 feet 4 inches from the western wall and is 36 feet 11 inches broad. The top storey above the parapet, now extremely ruinous, is a reconstruction, as at Preston Tower, East Lothian, of possibly the 17th century. The windows of this part are deeply splayed externally and have been set within arch-heads formed by a stout roll-moulding. Between the windows are cannon-shaped spouts. The treatment is altogether unusual. The walling of the upper storey is flush with the parapet, which is borne on spaced corbels of one member. At each angle is a round. For six courses below the corbels the walling seems to have been rebuilt.

The main walling is rubble, built in stretchers with pinnings. The dressings are of freestone. The windows are chamfered. The entrance lies in the re-entrant angle and the door-piece, protected by a gun-loop, is apparently a renewal. Below the wall-head there are four storeys in the tower, and above that level one storey and perhaps a loft. From an earlier account¹ it appears that the basement of the wing was vaulted and contained the pit, while the floors of the main block were of timber. The main staircase adjoined the entrance; its continuation serving the extension is still visible at the re-entrant angle.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—This Niddry was also known as West Niddrie or Niddrie-Seton, to distinguish it from Niddrie-Marischal in Midlothian. It remained in possession of the Seton family till the reign of Charles II, when the lands came into possession of the Hopes,² ancestors of the Earls of Hopetoun. Sir Richard Maitland, in his *History of the House of Seytoun*, says that George, sixth Lord Seton, who succeeded in 1545, "repairalit and biggit ane grit part of the hous and place of West-nethrie." According to Sibbald, Niddry Castle "a large Tower with low buildings joined to it, and convenient Office Houses" was one of the seats of the Earl of Hopetoun.³

¹ *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, i, 324; ² Cf. *Inquis. Spec., Linlithgowshire*, No. 252 (1683); ³ *Linlithgowshire*, p. 14.

vi N.E. 26 May 1926.

346. **Illieston.**—Illieston, the name being a corruption of Elliston,¹ is an interesting 17th-

century house (Fig. 246) on the left bank of the river Almond $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east of Broxburn. The approach is from the north-west, where a short, straight avenue leads to a fore-court flanked by oblong crow-stepped office-buildings, stable, coach-house, and dairy; between these returns a dwarf wall containing the entrance with good Renaissance gate-piers, dated ANNO 1665, and initialled M.I.E. for Master John Ellis of Elliston² and with M.I.E.

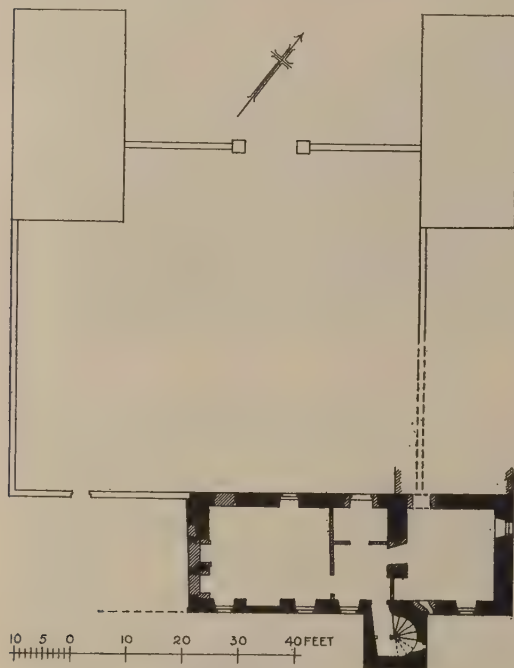


FIG. 253.—Illieston (No. 346).

in monogram. The house forms the back of the court. It is three storeys in height and is rectangular on plan, with a projecting stair-tower on the south, having a turret-stair corbelled out in the eastern re-entrant angle to give access to a chamber on the top storey. The main block has a present length of 57 feet 8 inches, but it had evidently been designed to extend farther westward, and was later extended, probably in a low building since removed. The kitchen occupied the ground floor of the addition. It was vaulted and had at the north-

east angle a service newel-stair rising to the first floor of the main building.

The masonry is rubble with polished dressings rounded at jamb and lintel, and is keyed for harling. The walls have been extensively repaired. The entrance is a modern door-piece. The upper windows, which are semi-dormers, and the chimney-stalks have been renewed. On the south front are four panel-spaces, that above the entrance being modern. Beside the entrance is a modern extension containing the kitchen and scullery. Internally the house is considerably modernised. It is still in occupation and is in fair condition.

WELL.—The scullery addition covers an old draw-well, 18 feet deep.

¹ Nisbet's *Heraldry*, 27; ² *Inquis. Spec., Linlithgowshire*, No. 261.

x N.E. 23 December 1926.

MISCELLANEOUS.

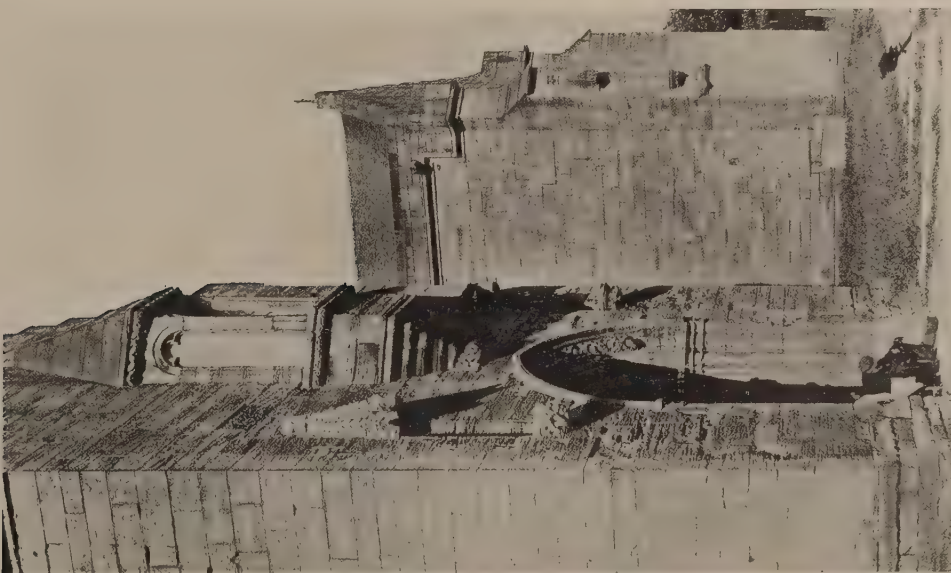
347. **Dovecot, Humble Farm.**—In a field immediately north of the farm is a rectangular dovecot measuring externally 26 by $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It is double chambered and dates from the late 17th or early 18th century.

vi N.E. 2 April 1928.

348. **Inscribed Lintel.**—Some 200 yards south of the parish church there is a two-storeyed house of the 17th century. The entrance, placed in the semicircular staircase-tower on the north, bears on its lintel the inscription 16 I.F. I.D. 82.

vi N.E. (unnoted). 15 July 1915.

349. **Cist-Cover, Carlowrie.**—In the *Introduction* (cf. p. xxvi) reference is made to the discovery of two cist cover-stones with spiral and concentric circle markings on the under-sides of the slabs. One of these slabs formed the covering stone for a short cist found within the policy at Carlowrie, but when discovered it was so much broken by the plough that it does not appear to have been preserved. It has, however, been figured and described in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi (1864-6), p. 29, App. Pl. xxvi, where we are told that it was "marked with three series at least of concentric circles. . . . The widest diameters



Photos by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 254.—Entrance, South Porch.

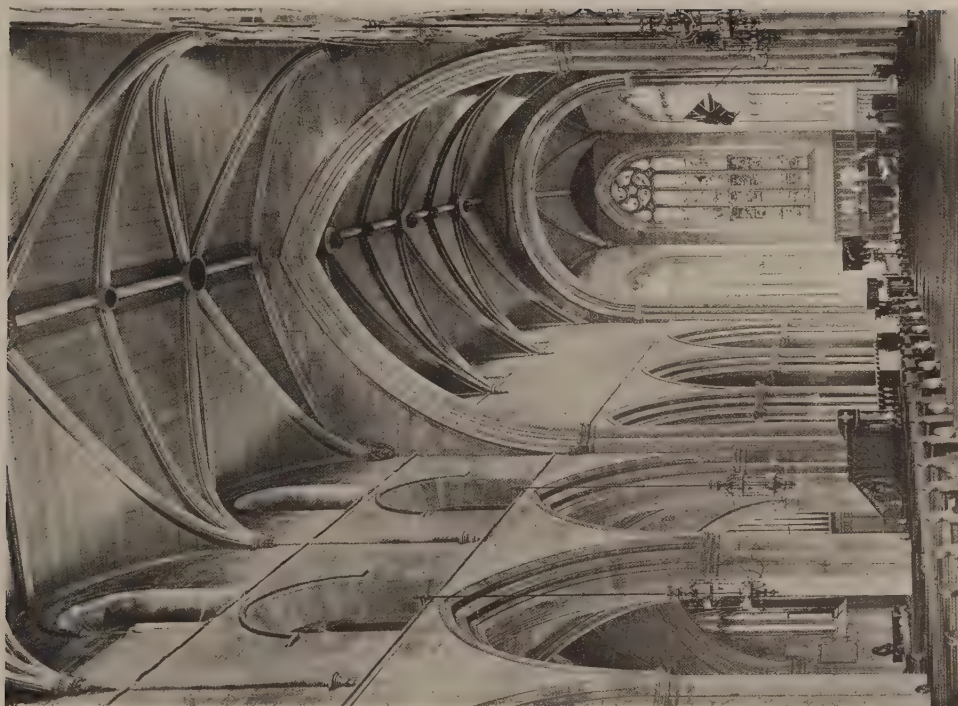


FIG. 255.—Interior, looking East.

PARISH CHURCH, LINLITHGOW (No. 352).

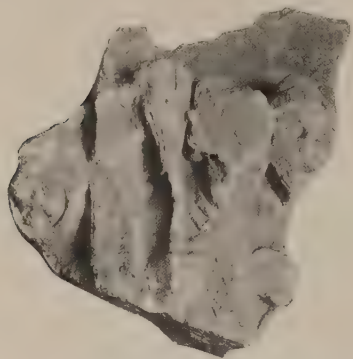


Fig. 256.—Fragment of Sculptured Slab.



Fig. 257.—Fragment of Sculptured Slab.



FIG. 258.—Figure of St Michael.



Slab Photos by J. S. Richardson.

Fig. 259.—Sculptured Slab.

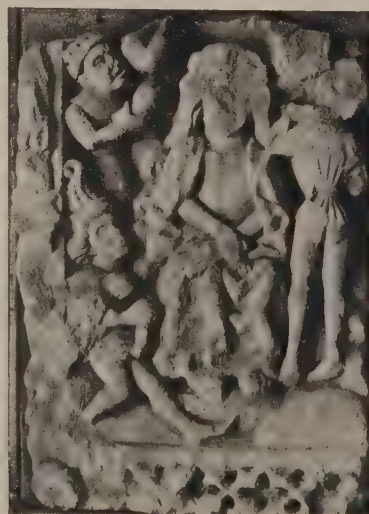


Fig. 260.—Sculptured Slab.

PARISH CHURCH, LINLITHGOW.

of the sets of rings cut on the inside of the lid is about five inches, and each set is composed of five concentric circles." (Cf. also No. 43.)
vii N.W. and S.W. (unnoted). 16 May 1928.



FIG. 261.—Cist Cover, Carlowrie (No. 349).

350. Cross-shaft, Carlowrie Castle.—This fine fragment of a cross-shaft (Fig. 288), was found in 1863 by Mr R. Hutchison, built into the wall of the manse garden at Aberlady in East Lothian, and is now mounted on a modern base and preserved within the vestibule at Carlowrie Castle. The fragment is of sandstone and measures 2 feet in height, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad at the base and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the top, by $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick at the bottom and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the top. It is sculptured in high relief on all four sides. The front is divided into two panels, the upper of which contains two lizard-like beasts with bodies bent round and interlaced with their limbs, while the lower contains the figure of an angel with a nimbus round the head. The back is similarly divided into two panels, having in the upper panel four long-necked birds arranged in pairs facing from opposite directions with their legs and necks crossed and interlaced, and in the lower panel a diagonal key-pattern. The right and left sides are ornamented with scroll foliage of Northumbrian type. Cf. *Early Christian Monuments*, pp. 428-9.

vii N.W. and S.W. (unnoted). 23 August 1926.

351. Cross-shaft and Architectural Fragments, Carlowrie.—(a) A mutilated and much worn cross-shaft of sandstone, measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet by $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at the top and 6 inches in thickness, is set up on a base against the south wall of the garden at Carlowrie. It originally came from Abercorn (Cf. No. 274), where it was found, during structural alterations in 1863, built into one of the outhouses adjoining the manse. The stone is sculptured in relief on the front and right side with scroll foliage, which is now very much defaced. The design on the right side has suffered through the stone having been dressed for use as a lintel. The left side also has been re-chiselled and may originally have had ornament. Cf. *Early Christian Monuments*, p. 420.

(b) Close beside the cross-shaft in the same wall are two architectural fragments which are said to have been brought from the old parish church of St Nicholas at Broxburn (No. 400). One of these is bowl-shaped and may possibly be a stoup or benatura. It is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and has an external diameter of $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the top, decreasing to approximately 13 inches at the base. The cavity has a diameter of 11 inches at the top and a depth of about 8 inches. The bowl is inscribed in Gothic letters, two inches high :—

SANCTI NICOLAI DE STRATHBROKE.

A second fragment with a lancet head, cut out of a single stone and splayed, forms the opening of a small recess over the bowl. Possibly it has been the head of a 13th-century window.

vii N.W. and S.W. (unnoted). 23 August 1926.

Note.—For this parish see also MIDLOTHIAN.

LINLITHGOW.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

352. Parish Church, Linlithgow.—The church is dedicated to St Michael, who is shown in effigy,* in the act of slaying the dragon, on the top of a buttress at the south-west angle of the building (Fig. 258). The present building (Fig. 251) dates from the latter part of the 15th century—the nave of the earlier church having been destroyed in the conflagration of

* Blown down in the autumn of 1926 and re-erected.

1424 (Cf No. 356)—and was completed towards the middle of the 16th, in time to be "cleansed" at the hands of the Lords of Congregation on 29th June 1559. On plan it consists of an aisled nave and choir, the latter apsidal-ended, with north and south transeptal aisles. A western tower, originally surmounted by an open crown spire and penetrated below by a miniature version of the great Gothic doorways, was built on to the nave before 1490, the date

modern vestry, which projects from the north wall of the choir, is built on the site of the original vestry.

The masonry of the church is ashlar throughout, in courses $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and about 2 feet 6 inches in length. The wall design is restrained in treatment. Each bay of the aisles contains a geometric window with simple tracery, renewed in places. At base there is a moulded ground-course, of slighter section at

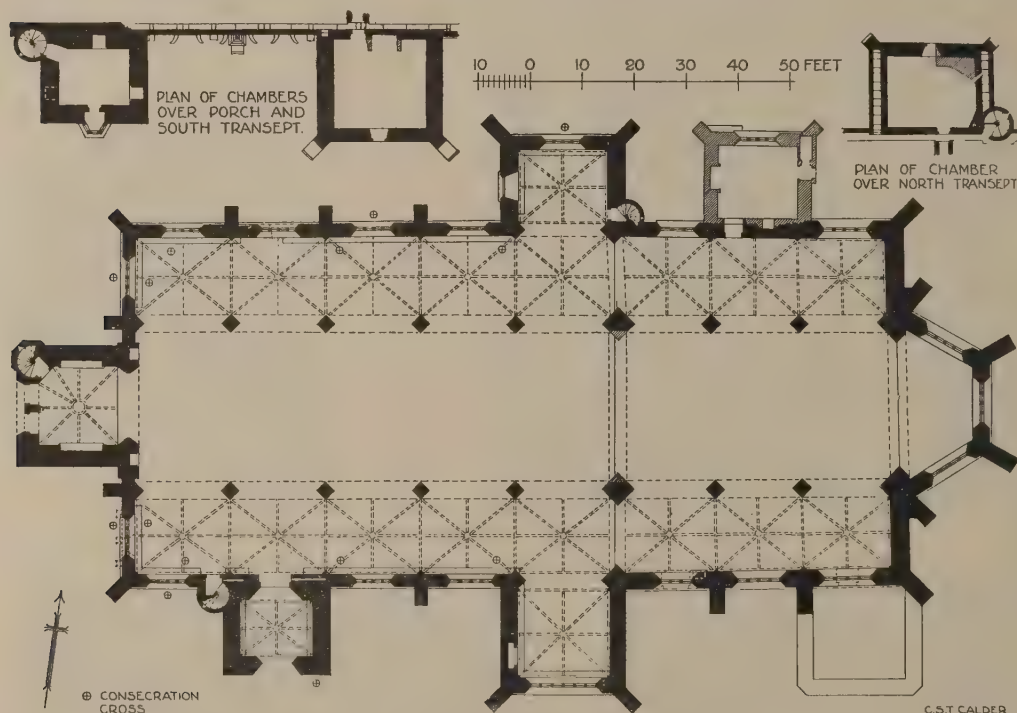


FIG. 262.—Parish Church, Linlithgow (No. 352).

on one of the bells. The architectural detail of the tower resembles that of the choir, and the latter division was still being built in 1506, while the eastern end (Fig. 252) is apparently rather later, having been in course of construction in 1531. The principal and original entrance is from the south beneath a projecting porch, and opposite, towards the palace, was a smaller door, now built up; on the south side of the choir lay the canons' door, beneath a window, but this also has been built up. The

the eastern end than elsewhere. The window sills return as a course between the buttresses, and towards the parapet a string-course, returning between and round the buttresses, ties in the bay design. Water-spouts, both curved and straight, are provided for roof drainage. Nave and choir walls rise as a clearstorey above the aisle roofs, the nave clearstorey rising slightly higher than that of the choir. The hood-moulds are continued as a string-course. The wall-head is surmounted by a parapet, on which the



Photo : H.M. Office of Works.

FIG. 263.—Linlithgow Palace from the North-East (No. 356).



Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 264.—Gateway.



Photo : H.M. Office of Works.

FIG. 265.—From the South-West.
LINLITHGOW PALACE (No. 356).

junction between nave and choir is clearly marked, for the mouldings differ. The eastern end is lofty and is defined by staged buttresses niched and canopied on the outer faces. Its windows are of great height and of "perpendicular" design with mullions and transoms (Fig. 252). Each gable of the building is crow-stepped, save the western which is almost wholly occupied by the tower; the roofs of the transeptal aisles and the south porch do not return on the main aisle roofs, but are terminated with inner gables. The tower gives access to the high roofs, and its upper floors are entered from a small stair at the north-west angle, which has a slight external projection. To the west are five tiers of openings, of which the lowest is the door. It has a central pier, moulded below and niched above where it sits into the arch-head. The mouldings of the head return down the jambs unbroken by capitals. The moulded bases are continuous. There are lintels at springing-level offset on corbels, the outer being foliaceously enriched, the inner plain. The hood-mould is received on stops carved with heads and is enriched with a continuous floral scroll. Above the door is a large three-light window. The upper part of the tower is defined by three string-courses; above the lowest, which continues the line of the aisle roofs, is a window with chamfered and rebated jambs and a semicircular head. The window above this, lofty and with an obtusely pointed head, has its sill-course returned as a string, in line with the top of the high roof parapets. The uppermost window is a trefoiled wheel. The embattled parapet of the tower is offset on a moulded corbel-course, in which appear short water-spouts for roof drainage. At the angles rise piers, surmounted by finials, for the crown spire, which was removed in 1821.

Architecturally the most effective part of the building is the south-west angle with the south porch. The aisle has a large end window, and beneath its sill is inserted what seems to have been a "dole window," once protected by a porch carried on three corbels. The angle buttress, surmounted by the effigy of St Michael has a richly carved niche of late type on the outer face (Fig. 258). In the western re-entrant of the porch is a little circular stair-tower with a stone roof. In the south face of the porch is a central archway with moulded jambs and

head, the latter bearing one order of heavily undercut enrichment. The archway is flanked on either side by richly carved niches and is surmounted by a beautiful little oriel (Fig. 254), which lights the upper chamber of the porch. This oriel is richly treated and projects from the wall on a corbelling, the lowest member of which is an angel figure supporting a shield. Any charges there may have been on the shield are now illegible. There are upper chambers also above the vaults of the transeptal aisles, and these are entered from the aisle parapet-walks.

The south porch is covered with a quadripartite vault of ashlar with ridge-, diagonal, and wall-ribs, the latter two sets springing from shafts set in the angles. The side walls are furnished with benches. The entrance to the church is a pointed-arch doorway with heavily moulded bases and capitals; above is a carved image-bracket.

Internally also the treatment of the building (Fig. 255) is severe. The bay design is tripartite. The nave arcade has symmetrical piers, on which are shields uncarved but probably once blazoned with the arms of benefactors. The arches are obtusely pointed. The triforium has deeply splayed arches framing a doublet screen. The clearstorey windows have, internally, a deep cavettoed splay. Nave and choir are ceiled with a modern mock vault of plaster, which, in the nave, rests upon the old wall-ribs.

Pending the completion of the choir, the arch between that part and the nave would be filled in, and the two parts were again separated by a wall in 1655. This was removed in 1660. In 1813 the arch was taken away, and a screen wall was erected one bay to the east. In the recent restoration (1894-6) this wall was removed, and the present choir arch was erected in the original position. The tower opens to the nave by a lofty archway with moulded jambs, on which image-brackets are set facing westward, about 15 feet from the ground. On the eastern side of the piers are lockers. The lower storey is ceiled with a quadripartite vault, with ridge and diagonal ribs meeting at a circular opening, through which the bells were hoisted. The side walls have each a stone bench with the remains of a cusped head. The mid-pier of the entrance bears traces of a benatura.

The choir arcade has piers of rather different section from those of the nave. There is no triforium. The clearstorey has doublet windows with trefoiled heads beneath segmental rear arches. The hood-moulds have been cut in places for the insertion of plaster vaulting. The apse is elevated. Its central window rises above those at the sides to leave room for a reredos behind the altar (Fig. 252). The ceiling was originally of oak and bore the arms and initials of Bishop Crichton, but, becoming decayed, it was removed in 1802. The south transept, St Catherine's aisle, has benches along the south and west walls, and is covered with a vault having wall-ribs and horizontal ridge-ribs. The ridges meet at a boss representing an angel holding a shield. The altar stood against the east wall and was flanked, but at a higher level, by image-brackets. There is no piscina, but the west wall contains a cupboard. The north transept is benched along the north and west walls. The vault corresponds to that of the south transept, the boss bearing a shield blazoned with an otter (?) passant, sable, on a sea azure, probably for Meldrum. On the north and east walls, are carved brackets, one representing an eagle.

In the main north aisle the two eastern bays are occupied by the organ. In the third bay the vaulting meets at an armorial boss charged with a fleur-de-lys; in the fourth bay, which opens to the north transept, the boss bears: Azure, a saltire argent, for Scotland; in the fifth bay, which is the eastern bay of the nave, the charge is illegible. The boss of the sixth bay carries three crescents within a bordure charged with ten cinquefoils, possibly a Seton coat; on the boss of the seventh bay the charge is illegible. The boss of the westmost bay bears three cinquefoils within a bordure engrailed, for Hamilton. The vaults of bays are quadripartite, with wall-ribs only at the west gable. The choir bays have level longitudinal and transverse ridges; in the nave bays there are transverse groins and longitudinal ridges. The north and west walls of the nave bays are benched, and the wall-shafts rise from the benches.

In the south aisle of nave and choir the ambulatory is open. The only boss on which the bearings are legible is the eastern, which carries the Royal Arms. The vaults have

level ridges, transverse and longitudinal. In the bay east of St Catherine's aisle is a benatura, convenient to the door that opened beneath the western window of the choir. The "dole window" in the west wall has internally a segmental head and is moulded with the edge-roll. The south and west walls are benched.

The chamber above the porch is rather dark, for the little oriel is the only source of light and is separated by a partition from the rest of the room; there is of course a door in this partition. In the east, west, and north walls are lockers. There has been a loft in the roof; the chambers above the transeptal aisles are also merely lofts. The mode of access from the triforium passages to the aisle-parapets is unusual.

CONSECRATION CROSSES.—There are fourteen consecration crosses, each $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, in the positions marked on the plan. None is found east of the transepts.

CARVED PANELS.—Within the church are four sculptured slabs of sandstone illustrating scenes from the Passion, but two are fragments, and one is partially mutilated. One slab in good condition, measuring when complete $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, contains two scenes, separated by a slender, decorated shaft:—the Agony in the Garden of Gethsemane and the Betrayal (Fig. 259). The former shows Christ in prayer, the Cup, and the sleeping disciples—John behind, Peter and James in front—while a rock and tree at the back suggest the Mount of Olives. In the latter Judas is giving the kiss of betrayal, Peter sheathes his sword, and Christ, with his healing right hand, touches the ear of Malchus. The upper portions of the panels and the upper part of the Cup have been restored, and the whole is covered with a cement wash. Another slab, 22 inches by 15 inches, illustrates the Mocking of Christ, who is seated with hands crossed in front (Fig. 260). The dress of the accompanying figures is that of the later 15th century. One upper fragment (Fig. 256), now measuring 10 inches by 10 inches shows a soldier holding a scourge, presumably part of a panel of the Scourging, but see p. 103; another fragment (Fig. 257) has the lower portions of two female figures, one of whom is kneeling while the other is being supported—all that remains of a Crucifixion panel,

the figures being those which occupy the dexter side of the Cross in 15th-century panels, Mary being supported by the hand of another figure. Another fragment is merely part of the canopy on such panels, which was formed in each case by twin ogival arches, crocketed outside and cusped within, and terminating in a finial. There are also some pieces of moulded work from tomb fronts or screens. One piece bears a shield charged with a crescent within a bordure charged with (?) eight cinquefoils, which may be for Melville.*

TOMBSTONES.—Beside the entrance to St Catherine's aisle is the tombstone of HON FORREST OF MAGDELAN, provost of Linlithgow, who died in 159—, and his son-in-law, Robert Steuart, who died in 1615 while holding that office. Another slab, 6 feet 11 inches long and 3 feet wide, lies below the southern window of the apse and records that HEIR . LYES . ISSOBEL . WAVCHE . SPOVS . TO . THOMAS . EDVARD . ELDER . OB . 21. DEC . 1635.

BELLS.—Of the three bells in the tower one was recast in 1718, the second dates from 1773, and the third is a mediæval bell, one of the largest in Scotland: it is 34½ inches in diameter. A Gothic inscription in high relief reads: LYNLITHQW ME VILLA FECIT VOCOR ALMA MARIA TUM JACOBI QUARTI TEMPORE MAGNIFICI SENO MILLENOQUADRINGENO NONAGENO (1490). The letters italicised are Lombardic.¹ SENO is probably in error for ANNO.

¹*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* xlvii (1912-13), p. 86.
v N.E. August 1926.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

353. Rob. Gibb's or Carribber Castle.—"Robert Gib of Carribbers" was the Queen's principal bailie of the port of Newhaven in 1553.¹ The fragmentary remains of his house stand about 3 miles by road south-west of Linlithgow, on the right bank of the steep Carribber Glen; at this part there is a natural re-entrant and the buildings have been set as close to the declivity as was safe. At the northern end there seems to have been a square courtyard, now covered with a dense growth of vegetation, with an oblong block on the northern and southern sides. The only feature is a chamfered door-

* See further *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lxii (1927-8), pp. 209-15.

way in the western wall which seems no earlier than the 17th century. South of the courtyard there has been an oblong range, probably stabling or byres. In this the sole feature left is a wall-cupboard. The remaining walls are only 2½ feet in thickness, are built of rubble and average 8 feet in height, but in places stand considerably higher. The ruin appears to have been deliberately cast down and there are traces of recent digging within the courtyard.

¹ *Laing Charters*, No. 614. Cf. *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, I, No. 3269.

v N.W. 4 November 1926.

354. Houses in Linlithgow.—Not many old houses survive in the burgh, but those that are left are as under:—

(1) Nos. 40 to 48 High Street (Fig. 283) present their gables, three storeys and a garret high, to the street. These houses date from the late 16th or early 17th century and were built by the Hamiltons of Pardovan and Humbie (Cf. also No. 399).^{*} They have been gutted and contain nothing of interest. In an outbuilding behind the western tenement are the remains of a 16th-century fireplace and oven.

(2) Nos. 120-122 High Street show a modernised front of four storeys to the street. Just below the eaves a grotesque head has been inserted. At the back of the house is a turn-pike-stair. Two rooms on the first floor, the outer of which is subdivided, have the remains of a modelled plaster ceiling, the ornaments of which include the thistle, rose, fleur-de-lys, and harp, the charges borne on the Royal Arms between 1603 and 1688; the ceiling was therefore executed within these dates. The tenement was rebuilt by Gavin Marshall of Reddoch in 1662. He was an important man, a bailie and an agent in Linlithgow for the Rotterdam merchants. In the inner room are remains of a frieze above the fireplace. It seems to represent an arcade with an urn and posy in each bay.

(3) Nos. 174-6, a three-storeyed tenement, has, at ground level, a double arcade (Fig. 285),

* The information as to the owners of tenements has been supplied by Mr James Beveridge, M.A., Rector of the Academy, and Mr James Russel, Town Clerk, who have in preparation a volume on this subject.

probably a shop front of the 17th century. The owner was either Patrick Buckney, dyer, or John Ben, merchant.

(4) No. 244 High Street has been demolished, the only relic left being the jambs of a fine 16th-century fireplace incorporated in the gable of the modern tenement alongside. John Foulis was proprietor about 1560 and Michael Smith, dyer, in 1595-6. These tenements are all on the north side of the street.

(5) On the south side of the street, Nos. 249-55 is a large three-storeyed property (Fig. 282), originally built by Robert Higgins, merchant, on 5th March 1590. The year is recorded on the front.

(6) The two tenements Nos. 287 and 289 are recessed from the street. The eastern tenement was built by Young, a weaver, about 1642, or his descendants; the western tenement probably by Naismith about 1665.

(7) West Port house is a large L-shaped tenement of three storeys standing high above the street level, which was considerably lowered between 1791 and 1830. The house was completed by 10th July 1600, James Hamilton of West Port being the owner at that date, but it is probable that the block facing the street is rather older. The house shows many signs of alteration in or towards the 18th century.

v N.E. 12 November 1926.

355. Ochiltree Castle. — Ochiltree Castle (Fig. 286), otherwise Ochiltree Place, is a substantial and commodious house of the early 17th century situated on the summit of an upland 350 feet above sea-level and 3 miles south-east of Linlithgow. It contains three storeys and an attic and is built on an L-plan, the wing lying to the north and the re-entrant angle, which contains the stair-tower, opening to the north-east. The house was formerly the eastern limit of a small courtyard bounded on the north by a two-storeyed building, the only remains of which are the east gable and the south wall, now that of the present offices; in the latter wall are a good 17th-century moulded door-piece and fireplace, and one jamb of a large arched gateway. In a subsequent alteration, which took place apparently within the same century, or shortly after its close, the wing was extended northward to the line of the outbuilding, and the accommodation,

on the two lower floors at least, was remodelled. There may also have been an extension within the re-entrant angle, subsequently removed.

The masonry is rubble with polished dressings; window-jambs and lintels, where unaltered, are rounded at the arris. Many windows are built up, others have been enlarged, and the dormer pediments have been removed within the last thirty years; one bore the date 1610. Turrets project from the north-west angle of the wing and the south-east angle of the main block; the corbelling of the wing-turret is delicately moulded and multi-membered, while that of the other turret is simpler, bolder, and set at a lower level. The gables are crow-stepped, and the eaves-course is a cavetto. The main block proper measures 37 feet 10 inches in length by $19\frac{3}{4}$ feet in width, but a lean-to, evidently original, built beside the staircase on the east, increases the width to 26 feet 10 inches. The wing is $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and $36\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, the northern 20 feet being the addition.

The house is now entered from the west, but the doorway is not *in situ*, having been removed, according to the tenant, from the south wall, where a relieving arch can still be traced. While that may be the case, the plan suggests that the entrance was originally in the re-entrant angle. The door-piece has a bold quirked edge-roll on jambs and lintel, and is surmounted by three gablets, the outer of which are armorial. The northern bears a seven-petaled flower at the apex and basic angles and a shield charged with a chevron checky between three water-bougets, for Dame Grizel Ross, whose initials, D.G.R., enclose the shield. The southern gablet bears the initials of her husband¹ S.A.S., for Sir Archibald Stirling (of Keir), with a shield bearing his arms: On a bend three buckles. This gablet has two roses in the basic angles, and seven-petaled flowers occur on the scroll-work with what may be a merchant mark, an R with a horizontal mid-bar. A dormer pediment similar in type to these gablets lies against a dwarf wall in front of the entrance. It bears the wife's initials on the scroll-work and her arms on a shield.

The ground floor seems originally to have contained a lobby, a vaulted kitchen in the wing and a ceiled chamber, or perhaps two, in the main block, but, when the building was extended, a new kitchen was formed in the



Photo : H.M. Office of Works.

FIG. 266.—Linlithgow Palace : Fountain and North-West Angle (No. 356).

To face p. 218.



Photo : H.M. Office of Works.

FIG. 267.—Rear of South Entrance.

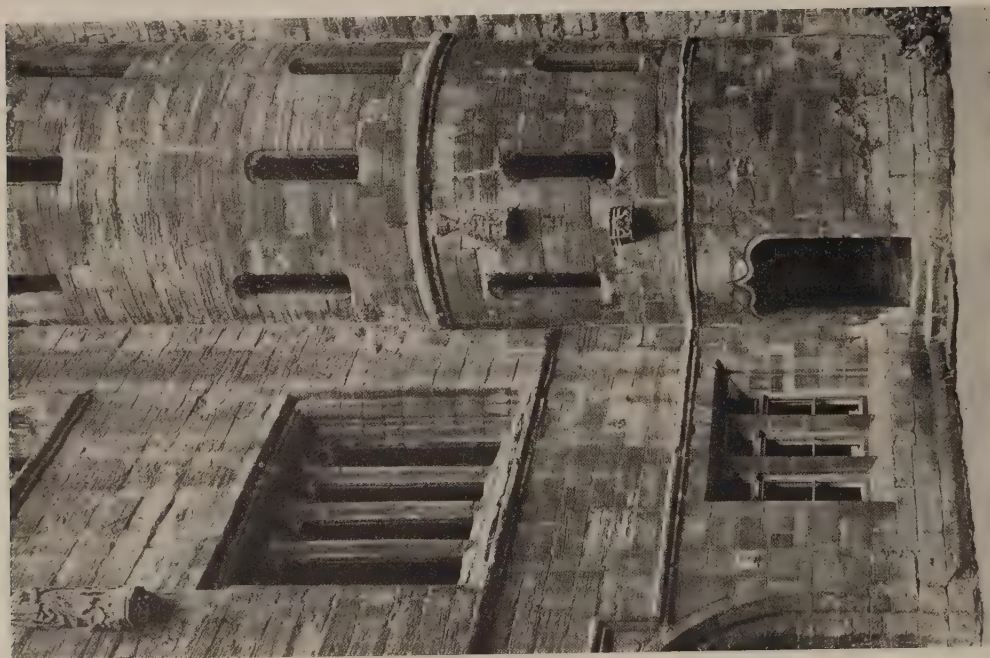


Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 268.—South-West Angle of Courtyard.

LINLITHGOW PALACE (No. 356).

addition and the old kitchen was divided up. The entrance was altered to the west of the house, and a scale-stair, more conveniently placed than the original newel-stair, was introduced at the west end of the main block. The first floor has one chamber in the main block, a closet in the lean-to, a chamber in the wing, and one in its extension, all of which have been modernised.

The second floor and the attic, which are unoccupied, have not been remodelled. There is a single chamber in each part of the wing, and there were two within the main block, separated by a timber partition. The eastern wing was perhaps originally L-shaped, including the space within the lean-to, which is now screened

those below, with plain unmoulded fireplaces.

The building is occupied and is in good condition.

¹*Laing Charters*, No. 1731 (A.D. 1615).

v N.E. 13 November 1924.

356. Linlithgow Palace.—On the southern shore of Linlithgow Loch is a promontory which, rising sharply from the landward side and more steeply from the water, forms a convenient and secure position for habitation. It was apparently utilised early in the Roman occupation of the neighbourhood, as a recent excavation produced fragments of three separate vessels of Roman pottery. On this site there

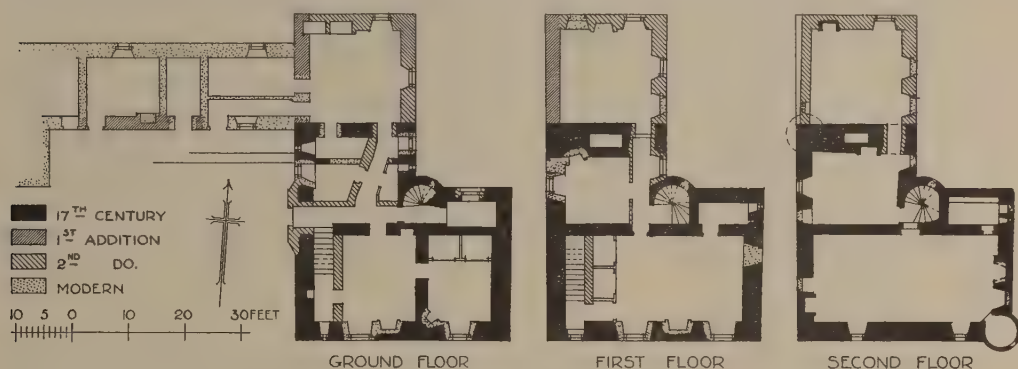


FIG. 269.—Ochiltree Castle (No. 355).

off by a partition, probably secondary; from this western chamber the "study," or space within the south-east turret, is entered; the other turret, being at a higher level, is entered from the attic of the wing. Attention may be drawn to the fireplaces in these upper chambers, which are unusually well wrought. They are of one type, which has originally been used throughout the house; when more modern fireplaces were inserted in the lower floors, those removed were re-used in the wing extension and elsewhere.

On the north wall of the main block are a series of six well wrought corbels supporting a timber beam, which bears an oversailing portion of walling, introduced to heighten the attic wall; the attic floor joists, too, were borne at one end on the beam. The attic floor contains coom-ceiled chambers similarly arranged to

stood in the 12th century a parish church and a manor-house of the king, and these structures were incorporated in 1301-2 in the peel built by Edward I, "the great church" serving as a store.¹ In the reign of David II the manor-house was built anew,² and it was again rebuilt at the close of the 14th century,³ only to be destroyed by fire in 1424,⁴ together with the nave of the church. From the reconstruction then undertaken have grown the present buildings of Linlithgow Palace and the Parish Church.

The site is roughly pentagonal in shape, with sides steeply scarped; a terrace below the summit level and distant from it some 30 yards returns round the northern portion and merges in the general slope on the south or landward side. Scarps and terrace are probably remains of the earthworks of the peel. The church stands

on the highest part of the site and at its southern limit; adjoining is the gateway of the Palace, the Palace buildings being confined to the north-eastern portion of the enclosure. (Fig. 250).

The approach has always been from the High Street valley, on the south. It originally swung eastwards in front of what is now the Town House, skirted the east end of the church

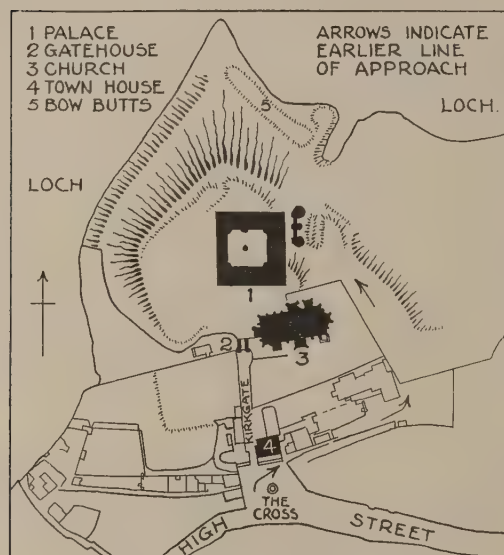


FIG. 270.—Site Plan, Linlithgow (No. 356).

and graveyard, and led to the main entrance in the east wall of the Palace,⁵ but in James V's time the approach was diverted up the Kirk Gate to the new gateway, and the south side of the Palace became known as the "foir face" or front.

THE GATEWAY.—The gateway (Fig. 264), built some time before 1535, is a small one-storeyed ashlar building, square on plan, with a central passage. The southern angles terminate in semi-octagonal turrets, containing little firing posts, provided with gun-loops. The walls are surmounted by a parapet, mainly a modern restoration, which oversails on a slight corbel-course, enriched with a cable ornament terminating in a knot above the entrance. On the parapet above the entrance are four panels, modern, but replicas of the older work, bearing the insignia of the following orders of knight-

hood, viz.: the Garter, the Thistle, the Fleece, and St Michael. As the Order of the Thistle was only instituted in 1540, it follows that the original panels were inserted in an existing structure. The entrance, like the exit, has a massive quirked edge-roll at jambs and head, the latter being a pointed segmental arch. On either side of the entrance may be traced provision for the gaffs of the drawbridge, which indicates that there was a ditch in front. The repair of ditches is mentioned in 1451.⁶ The pend is ceiled with an ashlar barrel-vault, having one longitudinal and seven transverse ribs, enriched with three bosses, which respectively bear on the soffits a unicorn gorged, a lion rampant, and a winged horse. Slezer (1718) represents the gatehouse as having a steeply pitched roof and shows a wall returning westwards to the loch.

PALACE.—The position of the Palace on the site was controlled by the church and possibly determined by the lay-out of the earlier house. The site is mainly forced soil, increasing in depth towards the north and entailing a considerable amount of underbuilding in that quarter. At the north-east extremity of the Palace (Fig. 263), for instance, the natural bed is 28 feet below the level of the enceinte, while the foundation courses are 11 feet deeper.

The stone used is from Kingscavil quarry, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of the site; the lime, of the later work at least, is from Gormyre quarry, near Torphichen. The masonry is of two main types: one, dating from the 15th century, comprises the lower part of the outer walls and is $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 inches high, fairly cubical and regularly coursed; the other, 16th- and 17th-century work, is close set ashlar, regularly coursed. Each type includes more than one building period.

The lowest part of the present east wall and the footing returning westward from the north-east angle to the north of the present building line may be remains of the house burnt down in 1424. The form and extent of the building that rose after the fire cannot be exactly determined, but, inferentially, it was smaller than the present structure, and its remains seem to be the lower part of the present east wing, the eastern end of the north wing, and part of the outer wall of the south wing. The early work, although incorporated as indicated on the plans

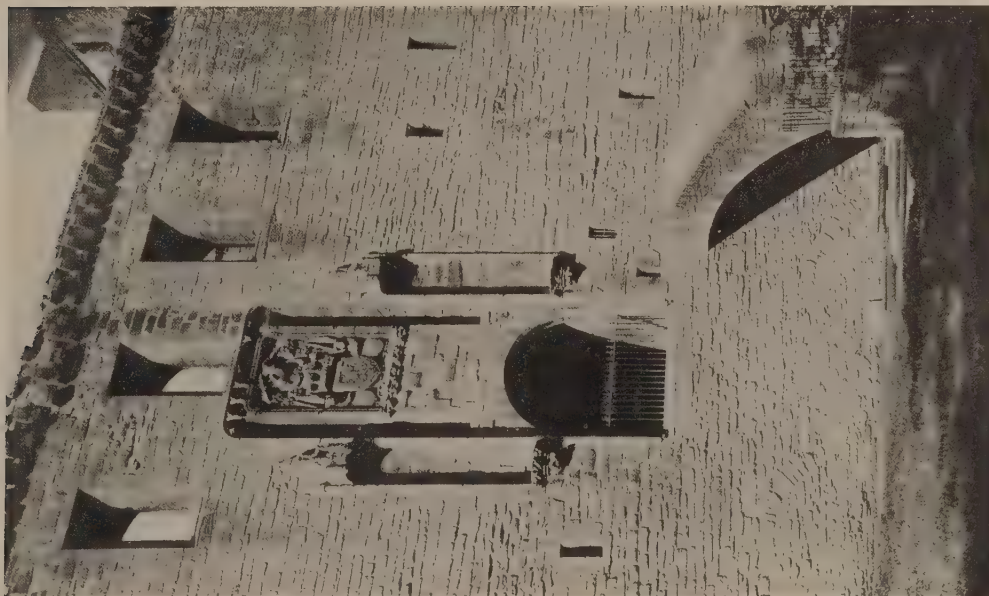


Photo : H.M. Office of Works.

FIG. 271.—East Entrance from Outside.

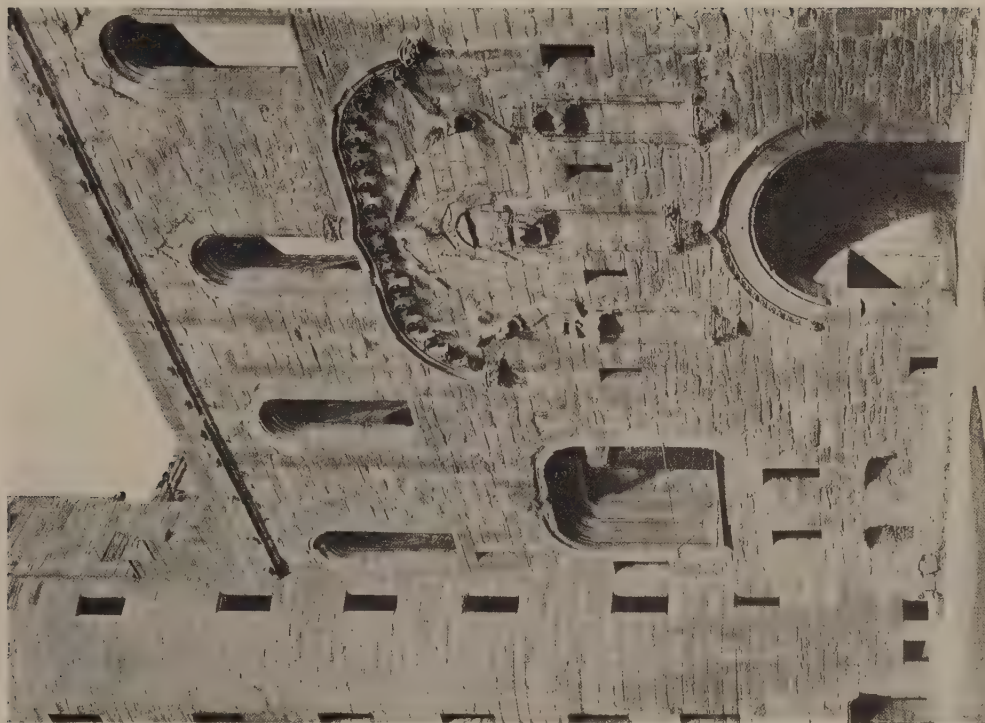


Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 272.—East Entrance from Inside.

LINLITHGOW PALACE (No. 356).



FIG. 273.—Fireplace in "The Presence Chamber."



Photos : H.M. Office of Works.

FIG. 274.—Fireplace in "Great Hall,"
LINLITHGOW PALACE (No. 356).

To face p. 221.

has little or no bearing on the present façades, since the whole structure was subsequently recast, and, in places, heightened. The later alterations tended towards a regular lay-out,

early application in Scotland of symmetrical composition.

There was latterly a definite and coherent system of communication by stairs, corridors

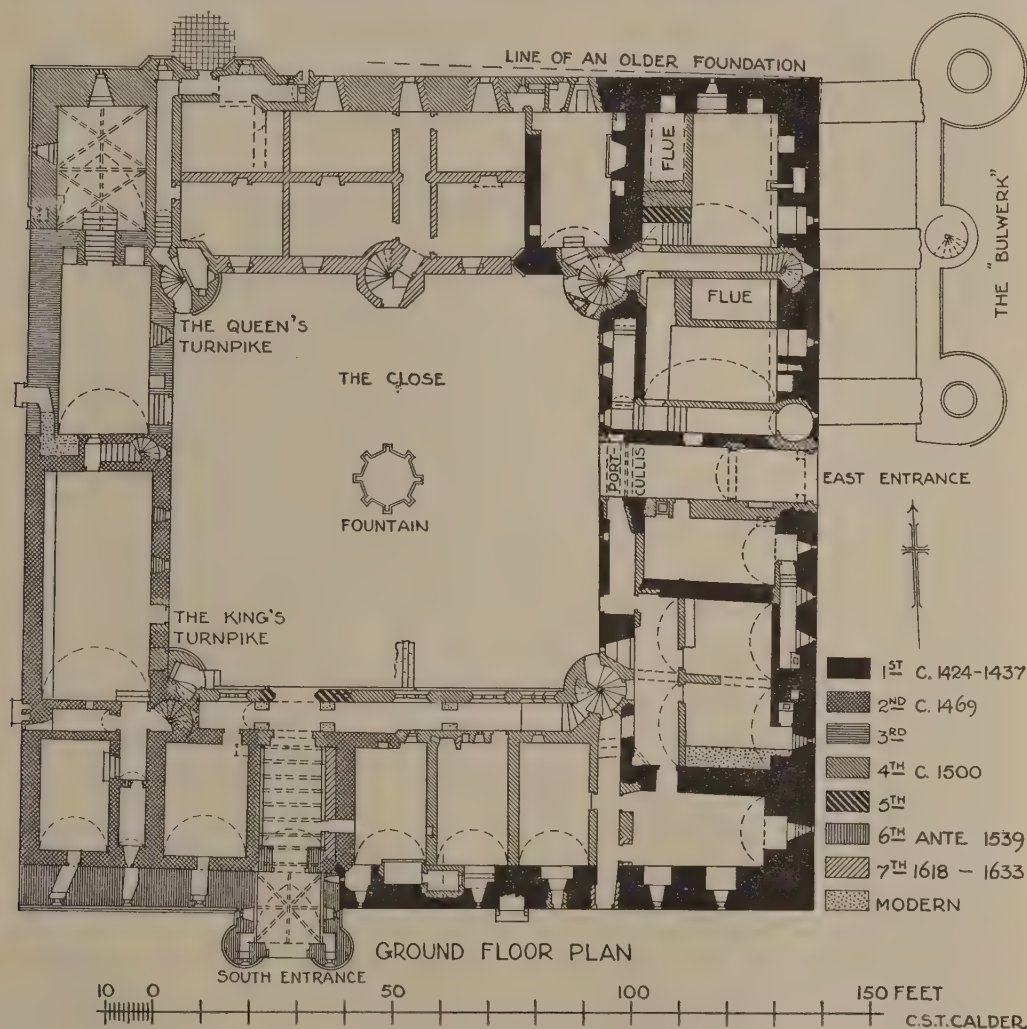


FIG. 275.—Linlithgow Palace (No. 356).

and, as the result of a major reconstruction initiated by James IV and completed by James V prior to his first marriage, the Palace became established as a symmetrical structure both in plan and in elevation—an unusually

and mural lobbies, the latter often furnished with garderobes and formed at the end of a transverse partition; the transverse corridors lit at the outer ends, and the mural chambers matching these, appeared about 1500

and seem in places to be formed out of the older solid walls. In at least one place there was an external wooden gallery, while a handsome stone gallery was built on to the south wing, facing the courtyard, some time before 1535.

"quarters" set between terminal towers, mainly 16th-century work. Wings, terminal towers, and stair-towers all have embattled parapets.

The floor on the courtyard level is a vaulted basement and there is a sub-basement at the

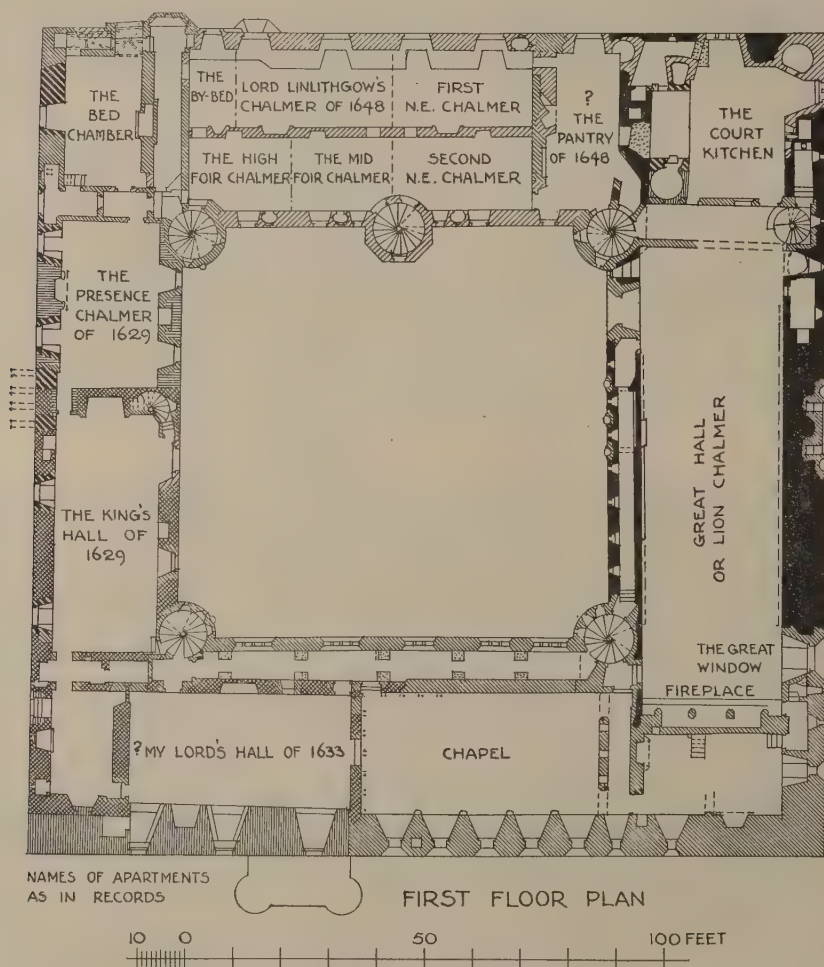


FIG. 276.—Linlithgow Palace (No. 356).

The Palace now encloses a square central courtyard with a fountain (c. 1535) in the middle (Fig. 266); at the four angles of the courtyard rise graceful stair-towers of the early 16th century, and between these are wings or

north-east angle and north end of the east range; in that portion, as elsewhere, there has been much reconstruction. The lower vaults, for instance, have been reversed, and flying buttresses have been erected outside the

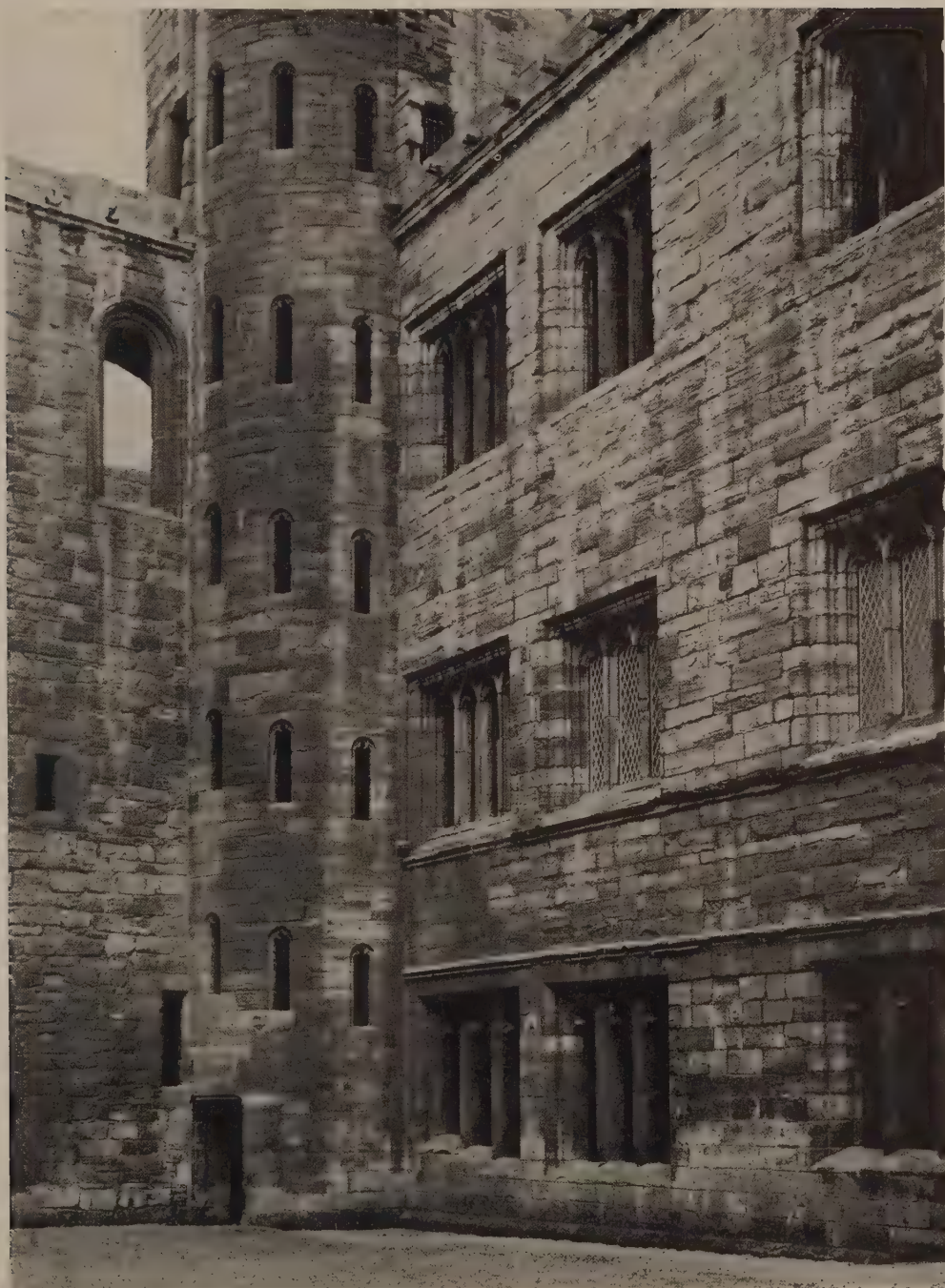


Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 277.—Linlithgow Palace : South-East Angle of Courtyard (No. 356).

To face p. 222.



Photos : H.M. Office of Works.

FIG. 278.—Passage overlooking "Great Hall."

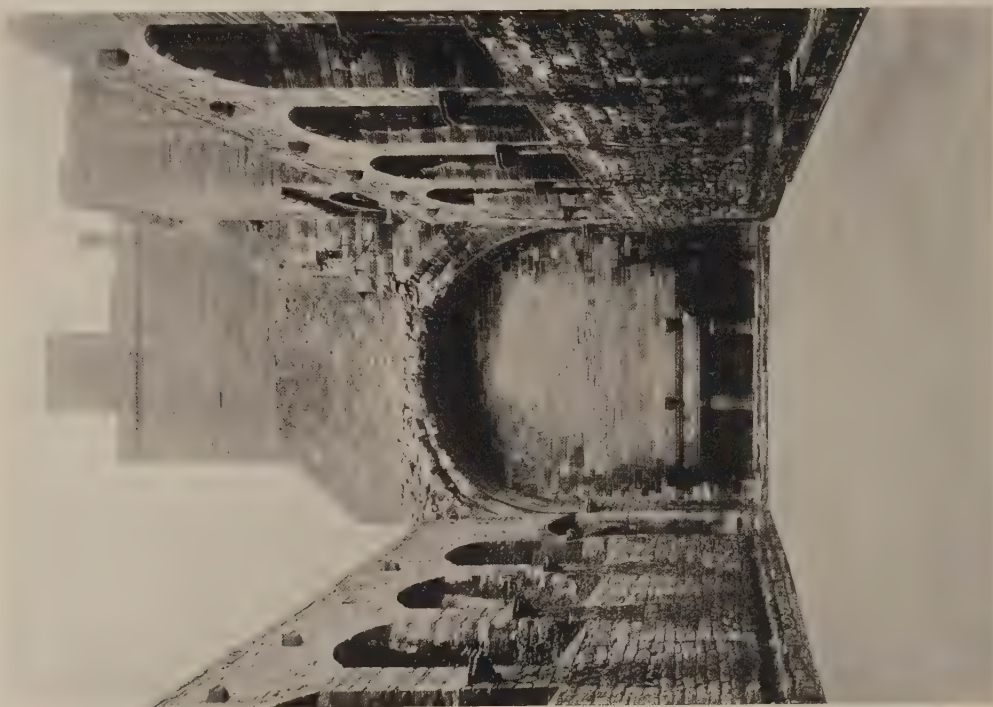


FIG. 279.—Interior of "Great Hall."

LINLITHGOW PALACE (No. 356).

east wall to ensure their stability. The first floor contains the principal apartments with the chapel on the south and the Great Hall or "Lion Chalmers" on the east, neither of these having upper rooms, but both rising from vault

earlier entrance (Figs. 271, 272); its sill is at courtyard level, some 16 feet above the ground outside, and was reached by a drawbridge, the outer end of which was intended to rest on a wall that forms the back of the 16th-century

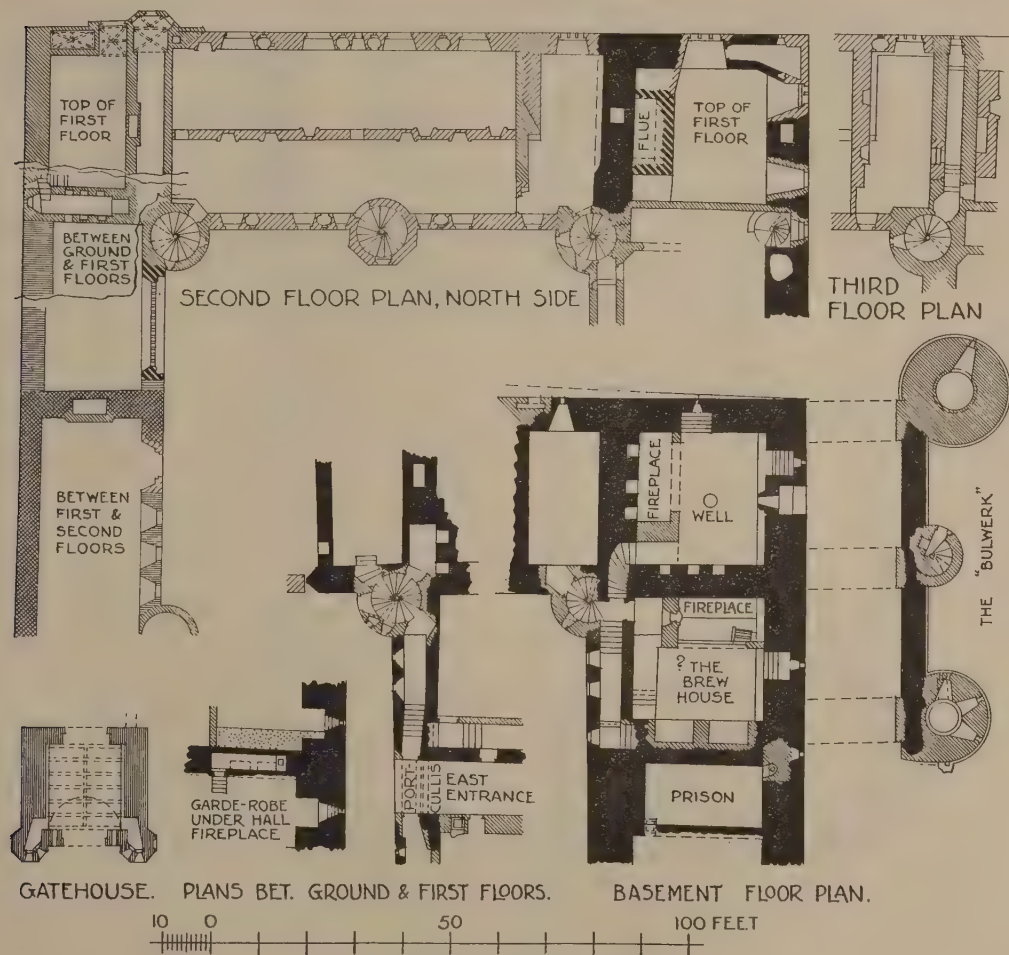


FIG. 280.—Linlithgow Palace (No. 356).

to roof. The west wing and the western portion of the south wing are three-storeyed. The north wing is five-storeyed and is the most modern part of the Palace, having been rebuilt between 1618 and 1620 on the site of an earlier wing which fell in 1607.

EAST FAÇADE.—In the east front is the

"bulwerk," a construction which comprises two circled towers with a smaller stair-tower lying between them; from the towers spring the flying buttresses, modern but rebuilt on the lines of 16th-century work, which buttressed the later and lower vaults and the east wall of the north-east tower. The towers of the "bulwerk"

are later than the linking wall, which has been cut to receive them. While excavation failed to reveal traces of the "bulwerk" in front or south of the entrance, the Palace wall shows slight traces of provision for a fourth flying

raised. At either side are the vertical slots for the bridge gaffs; beneath the cusping is a boldly sculptured group representing an angel holding a canopy above a central shield charged with the Royal Arms; on either side are two

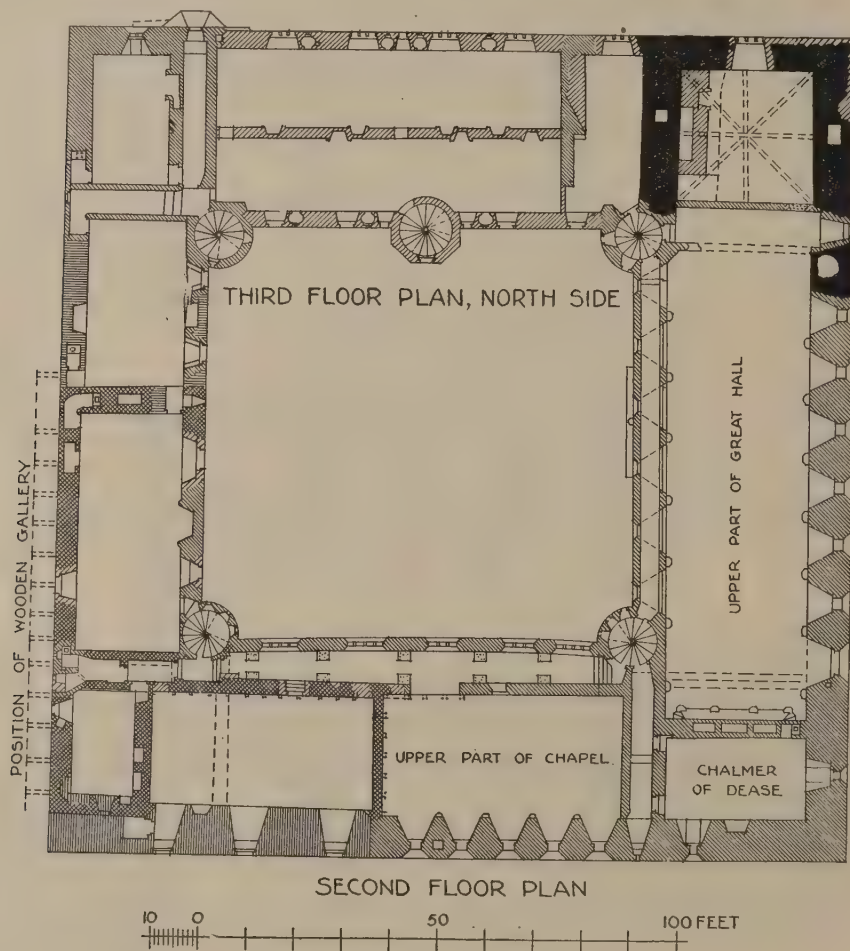


FIG. 281.—Linlithgow Palace (No. 356).

arch, and it is obvious that the "bulwerk" must once have extended farther south than at present, if the drawbridge were to be used. The main entrance, inserted before 1534, in still earlier walling, lies between two fine late Gothic niches and is slightly set back, beneath a cusped head, to receive the drawbridge when

smaller shields, uncarved but probably once painted, supported by angels. Above the gate are six clearstorey windows lighting the upper part of the Great Hall, but the lower part is lit by only one window placed towards the southern end, where it also lights the fireplace; the detail is roughly similar

to that of the chapel windows, and it is probably work of James V's time. The smaller windows in the lower part of the east wall are 15th- and 16th-century work, but traces of a considerable 17th-century reconstruction are apparent in the upper part of the walling at the north-east angle and in the superstructure of the north-east tower. The east wing or "quarter" between the towers is surmounted by a 16th-century battling, which returns from the south tower round the north-east angle, being dropped at the centre to give prominence to a feature now missing; at one time the battling terminated at the north tower, but at a later time it was extended round the tower. The east towers also are embattled but at a higher level, and what remains of their battling is 17th-century work.

The south façade (Fig. 265) has been completely altered and became latterly the front of the Palace. Its entrance, built at or about the same time as the gatehouse, lies within a low porch with a circled tower on each side. The porch is surmounted by a little battlement, and above the entrance is a space for an armorial panel, either of painted wood or of carved stone. The towers contain small gun-ports and the side walls are also looped for gun-fire. The roof is covered by a vault with ribs rising from foliaceous corbels and meeting at a central boss bearing in relief the Royal Arms.

The south wall of the Palace had originally returned northwards at the east side of the porch, and the lower quoins of the angle are still visible. Whether these mark the western limit of the Palace that rose after the fire is not quite clear. But, at all events, the structure did continue westward at the end of the 15th century; the portion lying west of the porch receded some 8½ feet from the present line, and it was not until the 16th century that the south wall of the Palace became continuous and the south-west tower assumed its present dimensions. Prominent in the façade are the five great windows with cusped heads, which light the chapel. The chapel is mentioned in 1490,⁷ but timber for its roof was being provided in 1492⁷ and there is some evidence that it superseded a domestic structure with a low wall-head, which was subsequently raised to suit the chapel windows. The parapet is, therefore, not

earlier than these windows and is similar to that of the east wing.

The upper windows west of the chapel are contemporaneous with the surrounding masonry of James V's time and are wrought with a bold quirked edge-roll on jambs and lintel. Below these windows are gun-loops of the same period. In the lowest part of the wall between the porch and the south-east tower is a series of small chamfered windows of 15th-16th-century date; one of these has been converted into a door, from which a walled passage once led to the north door of St Michael's Kirk. Other windows, similar to those just described, may be traced internally in the lower part of the earlier masonry west of the porch; externally they are obscured by the 16th-century masonry. The roof of the south wing was not originally continuous; the chapel was roofed, as has been mentioned, at a lower level than at present, and this roof was lower than that of the part immediately on the west. The south-east tower, which was built by 1513, was partly rebuilt in the 17th century and is now mainly ruinous. The south-west tower, which is still complete, assumed its present form in James V's time, but is mainly work of the preceding reign imposed on an earlier foundation. The north-west tower is another part built by James IV.

The west side (Fig. 265) had, at first, a length of 98 feet from the present south-west angle, the part beyond being an addition; the original height of the west side cannot be exactly determined, since only part of the lowest storey remains untouched, but the wall-head was built in the early 16th century. An entry in the Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer for 1504 (ii, p. 440), records a payment to Nichol Jackson, mason, "for the bigging of the battaling of the west side of the Place (*sic*) of Linlithqw." A few courses below the battling or battlement may be traced the weather-table and corbels of a wooden balcony that, prior to the frontal addition at the south-west tower, extended from the original south angle to the old north angle. The entrance to the balcony is a 16th-century doorway at second-floor level, now infilled and having a small window inserted in the infilling; at the northern end, at first-floor level, the masonry is disturbed and indicates that at one time there was a projecting feature, a window or perhaps

a porch with steps leading down to the garden. Some of the window-jambs on the west side are chamfered, others are wrought with a quirked edge-roll, slight in the early 16th-century work, bold in the later work. Other jambs are wrought with the chamfer and quirk or with a series of delicate curvilinear mouldings.

On the north side of the Palace the central part represents mainly work from 1618 onwards; the windows are wide, and those of the upper floors have mullions and transoms. The battling is borne on a continuous corbel-table, pierced for the drainage of roof water through the water-heads in the form of ram and lion masks. At the junction of the north-west tower and north quarter are the remains of two fine early windows, the western one being complete, while the other is reduced to the pier forming the under-structure, a semi-hexagon on plan. The western oriel is carried forward on a corbelling above the ground floor and has in each face a delicately moulded window with a trefoiled head and a small rectangular light below the sill-course. The roof is flagged. Adjoining the oriel and forming part of the composition were two flat windows with trefoiled heads, brought forward on a corbelling from the tower face; the outer window has been obliterated, and its opening has been built up from within, but the inner one has survived, though in a ruinous state.

The upper windows of the west tower were similar to others in the south-east tower, but in the 17th century they were provided with mullions and transoms. On the north-east tower the lower battling of the east face is returned on the north face also, and Slezer's view (1718) shows it covered with a penthouse roof. The high battling also returns. The upper windows of this tower are mainly work of the 17th century, but the lowest windows appear to be original, *i.e.* after 1424.

THE CLOSE.—The south porch screens a vaulted passage formed in what had originally been a cellar; it has been slightly widened and revaulted in the 17th century. Its exit into the close had been the gate at the inner end, but a new front facing the courtyard was added to the south wing before 1534-5. The access was improved by building the present wide archway in the gallery wall. The courtyard measures 87 feet from north to south by 90 feet from

east to west. The buildings are bordered by a cobbled walk, apparently first set down in 1535 and renewed in the 17th century. At part of the courtyard in front of the south entrance there seems to have been a low terrace with steps at one end, where the base-course of the new front returns.

This front of the south wing (Fig. 265) is a late English Gothic composition in ashlar, obviously added after the chapel wall-heads were raised, but certainly in existence by 1535. It was intended in the first instance to line and link up with a turnpike already built at the south-west angle, but the arrangement was altered after the lower part of the front had been built; the present turnpikes were thrown out salient to the front, and their building and that of the front proceeded simultaneously. The front is three storeys in height and contains a gallery on each floor. It has been surmounted by an allure or parapet-walk borne on a continuous corbel-table, above which may be seen a row of close-set spouts for roof drainage. The upper part of the front overhangs. There are three tiers of lights with cusped heads, which are grouped in threes and fours within moulded rectangular margins (Fig. 277). The sill-courses project and return as string-courses along the façade, breaking upward above the arched entrance to frame two sculptured features. The upper sculpture represented the Salutation of the Virgin; the angel figure has disappeared, but the effigy of the Virgin still flanks the pot of lilies, while the carved brackets and canopies are *in situ*. This representation with other sculptures on the east side was gaily painted in oil-colours in 1535. Of the lower feature, which was framed by the sill-course of the first-floor lights, only the bracket and canopy remain. They are not truly centred with the upper feature, but with the archway of the entrance, and, since the masonry above seems to have been disturbed, the lower sculptures may have been inserted with that archway, which is obviously not original.

The east and west sides of the close date from the 15th and 16th centuries, the earlier work being confined to the lower part. The inner end of the east entrance (Fig. 272) is a 16th-century insertion in older walling. The gate-



FIG. 282. House, 249 High Street, Linlithgow (No. 354).



FIG. 283.—House, 48 High Street, Linlithgow (No. 354).

To face p. 226.

way is wide and has an arched head with enriched hood-mould; above are three handsome canopied niches, formerly containing effigies of the Pope, the knight and the "laborious" (working) man, which were painted in oil-colours in 1535. Above each niche is an angel holding a scroll, and the whole is surmounted by a bow-shaped label heavily cusped. In the scheme are included four of a series of seven small windows lighting a mural passage, these having been already in existence when the niches were inserted. Another insertion is the fine Hall entrance, a wide door with deeply moulded jambs and head, the latter once enriched with spirited foliaceous carving, deeply undercut; the access to this entrance has been a forestair, of which no trace is left. The six clearstorey lights of the Great Hall are similar to the four upper north windows on the opposite or west side of the courtyard and date with these and with the doorway just described; between the west windows a great "lying" light with thirteen little mullions has been inserted at a still later time, and to the south of these windows two others have been enlarged and rebuilt in the 17th century with back-set margins. The other courtyard windows to east and west are apparently late 15th or early 16th century in date.

On the north side a fragment of the earlier wing remains; it lies towards the north-east angle and consists of one side of a large Gothic window, probably late 15th-century work. Apart from this, the north side represents the rebuilding, which was begun in 1618. It has a projecting stair-tower (Fig. 266) in the middle, rising from the ground to one storey above the main roof. The stair bears on the topmost window the date 1620, and at a lower level a moulded border for an armorial panel. Each storey of the façade is defined by a string-course. The windows have back-set margins, and those above the ground floor have pediments with tympana variously enriched with cherubs' heads, crowns, sceptres and other insignia, and showing the initials of King James I and VI, and of Prince Charles, who became Charles I.

The stair-towers which rise and are entered from the ground at the four angles of the courtyard, are practically contemporary and similar, although there is a slight difference

in detail, the two northern having oblong, chamfered windows, the two southern small Gothic lights. The south-western (Fig. 268), which may be identified as the King's turnpike, alone has string-courses, and has, above the entrance, a carved canopy and bracket for an image; it is perhaps significant that the opposite or north-west turnpike (Fig. 266) is similarly provided and is locally known as the Queen's turnpike. Unlike the other towers, it is surmounted by a cap-house, above which is a watch-platform. The cap-house contains a little octagonal chamber, from which a great expanse of country is visible. The stair-towers and the cap-house have rib-vaulted roofs with carved bosses, now greatly decayed.

INTERNAL ARRANGEMENT.—The basement of the south wing is a range of vaulted cellars of 15-16th-century date, originally five in number, one of which, some time before 1534-5, was turned into the present south entrance and pend. The cellar adjoining and entering from the pend contains the remains of a fine late 15th-century fireplace of Flemish design, which was removed from another part in the late 16th century and inserted here along with two ovens, one of which overlies the other, within the remains of an early 16th-century fireplace. The two carved capitals, which resemble those of a fireplace inserted in the rebuilt Trinity College Kirk, Edinburgh, represent respectively a female with a dog on her knee and a mother and child; on the jambs and lintel are bands of floral ornament.

The east entrance opens on a vaulted pend which has been closed by the drawbridge, three doors in two leaves each, and a portcullis, which was of iron, to judge from the provision made for it; the recess in the south wall is possibly a refuge for the porters when wheeled traffic entered the pend. North of and parallel to the entrance pend is a passage, which had formerly a turnpike at the east end ascending to the upper floor; from the passage is entered one of two contiguous vaulted chambers, either of which may be the upper larder. These two overlie a sub-basement also comprising two chambers. In these the vaults have been reversed and large kitchen fireplaces have been inserted. In 1633 one of these apartments is referred to as the "Laich Kitchen," the other as the Brewhouse, but

identification is not easy ; the northern chamber has a well, the southern has what may have been a kiln, beneath the landing of a stair ; both have slop outlets. Entries in the Exchequer Rolls record payment in 1465 for repairing and covering the "new kitchen" in the Palace, and in 1471 for building apparently another kitchen, while in 1512, according to the Lord Treasurer's Accounts (iv, p. 379), Stevin Bawte and his "prentis" with "twa servitouris" spent four weeks "biggyng the brewhous and fornace of the Palace." But these entries do not seem to relate to the present arrangement, which is secondary.

South of the entrance pend is a porter's room with a latrine off it, dating from the 15th century, and from the chamber a hatch gives access to a pit or prison, unlighted, but having a latrine. The prison was repaired in 1451 (*Exch. Rolls*, v, p. 428).

At the inner end of the pend there is, on either side, a doorway opening on a passage, the northern one linking up with the north-east turnpike, the southern giving access to what had been a large vaulted chamber, fitted with a latrine and fireplace and lying between the porter's room and the basement of the south-east tower. On the west side of the chamber a passage has been formed and the space thus left has been subdivided into two cellars, both cellars and passage being re-vaulted in a manner that relieved the main east wall, the stability of which was endangered by lateral thrust ; the later vaults have short spans and were therefore considerably lower than the original vault, but the floor level above was retained, the space between vault and floor being filled with an earth packing. Next to and communicating with the passage is the cellar forming the undercroft of the south-east tower. The southern of the two doors, which open into a passage on the west, is secondary. The passage has had a window at the outer end, but this has been turned into a door. The western basement comprises four large and two small vaulted cellars ; the largest has been considerably altered and may have extended southward. The original entrance is closed by the south-west or King's turnpike, and the present entrance is secondary, while the windows adjoining may also be later work. In the original north gable is the entrance to a stair rising to

the first floor, and near this is what appears to have been, prior to the extension of the block, an outlet for soil from latrines situated on the upper floors. At the southern end of the cellar is a lobby, from which are entered the three cellars forming the undercroft of the south-west tower, and in which opened a turnpike earlier than the present south-west turnpike. Of this early stair only part of the lowest turn remains, and that has been built up. The cellar within the extension northward has apparently been for stores ; the north gable has been broken through to form an entrance to the undercroft of the north-west tower, a single cellar with a handsome rib-vaulted roof and store-cupboards beneath the windows ; the floor has been slightly lowered. On the east is a passage leading from the Queen's turnpike to a little door, set between the oriels and opening to the ground to the north, which is probably the park door mentioned in 1513.⁸ East of the door is a latrine. While it links up with older building on the south and east, the north-west tower has obviously been built as a unit containing the Royal private apartments, and the work has been unusually well finished ; the destruction of the early north wing and the 17th-century rebuilding prevents a complete analysis of the plan, but excavation has revealed within the north-west room of the 17th-century wing the remains of a finely moulded doorway, obviously part of these north-west apartments, while a vaulted chamber at the eastern end of the same wing, but actually situated in the oldest part and therefore dating from about 1424, contains some detail of the time of the north-west tower ; the chamber has a fireplace, aumbries, and a latrine and communicates with the north wing through a mural lobby provided with a urinal.

The basement of the north wing is entered from the foot of the mid turnpike, from which a passage leads northward and gives access to two chambers on each side, the two other chambers of the wing on this floor being entered from the passage in the north-west tower. The rooms of this north and latest wing are not through-chambers like the older rooms in other parts, for a mid-partition carrying the flues rises from the ground and supports the roof.

On ascending the south-west turnpike to the first floor the first door leads to a lobby, formed partly in the well of the older turnpike ; the



FIG. 284.—Niddry Castle (No. 345).



FIG. 285.—House, 176 High Street, Linlithgow (No. 354).



FIG. 286.—Ochiltree Castle (No. 355).



FIG. 287.—Tolbooth, Queensferry (No. 375).

To face p. 228.



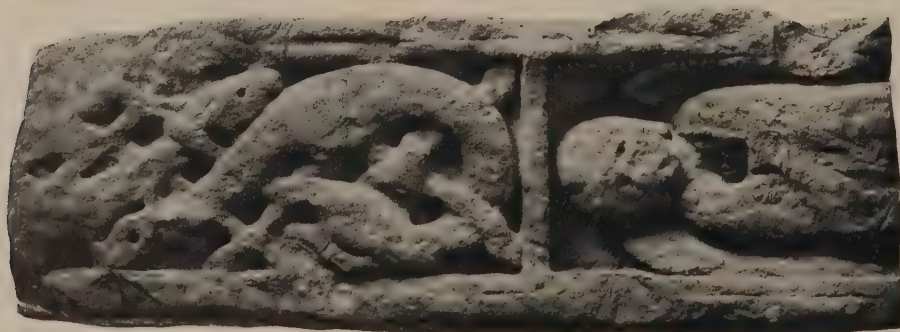
Side.



Back.



Side.



Front.

Photos by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 288.—Cross-shaft, Carlowrie (No. 350).

second door opens into a handsome room, apparently "His Majestie's Hall" of 1629. At the far end of this room is a handsome fireplace with projecting hood, close to which a little wheel-stair, latterly entered through a window jamb, goes down to the cellar below. There are two large windows on each side, the western having seats, and there is a tier of three small windows placed near the ceiling, looking eastward. Adjoining on the north is "His Majestie's Presence Chamber," rather smaller than the last room, having to the west a hooded fireplace (Fig. 273), with moulded shafts and carved capitals, on which traces of decoration in orange, red, and black colour were observed so late as 1860.⁹ To east and west are two large windows, the western having seats, while the three small eastern lights near the ceiling of the last room seem to have been repeated in this room too, and to have been replaced by the long "lying" window looking east, which is an obvious insertion. On the floor is seen a pattern of polished stone quarries, which were combined with tiles of different colours; in reflooring the room the tiles could not be replaced, but two are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities.¹⁰ At the north end of the room is a passage communicating on the east, with the north-west or Queen's turnpike and on the north with the first-floor room of the north-west tower, the Royal bedchamber. This has a window looking westward and another to the north, the latter being part of a large window that formerly also lit a little mural closet with a fireplace formed in the thickness of the gable wall. The embrasure of this window, like that of the adjoining oriel, is elaborately and elegantly vaulted, and the bosses are unusually well designed and are carved with a representation of a unicorn or a Pegasus. One boss is recorded in *The Transactions of the Edinburgh Architectural Association*, i, p. 181, as bearing the motto: "*Belle a Vous-Leule*" A stair at the south-west angle leads down to a little mural chamber provided with numerous lockers in the walls and having a window or opening overlooking the cellar to the south. On the east of the bedroom is a corridor terminating at the northern end in a little room, traditionally termed the Queen's Oratory, which is fitted with a fireplace, merely the inside of the oriel. In

1513 the Lord Treasurer's Accounts, iv, p. 524, record "8½ fute glas new maid in the Quenys oratour." The corridor communicates with the north wing, in which on this floor there have been six chambers divided by the stone mid-partition and by transverse timber partitions. From an inventory of furniture dated 1648 and preserved in the Register House these rooms may be identified as "the bybed, Lord Linlithgow's chalmër, the high foir chalmër, the mid foir chalmër, and the two north-east chalmers." The rooms are well lit and have simple Renaissance fireplaces; in the outer walls are little circular garderobes to hold a "dry stwll" or commode. Beyond the east chambers and communicating with them lies a room, within the older part, which was altered twice in the 17th century, and may be the pantry of 1648. It was originally vaulted. A moulded Renaissance fireplace with stone covings, of about 1618, is built up in the west wall; in the north-east angle an oven has been inserted; in the south-east corner is an angled passage opening originally on the north-east turnpike, with which the room now communicates directly. Through the turnpike access is given to the "screens," here represented by the remains of a vaulted passage between Hall and kitchen. At the farther end is a turnpike leading down to the "laich" kitchen, and in the north wall are two serving hatches, one being built up, and the entrance to the Court Kitchen of 1633, known a century earlier as the King's Kitchen. Originally, the latter chamber was covered with a high, stoutly ribbed vault; this had apparently thrust out the north-east angle and was accordingly removed, the angle being rebuilt, apparently at a later date, since a temporary flat roof has been inserted in the kitchen at the vault level; the superstructure, in that case, must have remained ruinous until rebuilt in the 17th century. On the west side is a large kitchen fireplace, the arch of which and the oven were built in 1539; on the vousoir next the north springer is an inscription which has been read variously as "a good cooke 1687," and "G. B. Cooke 1685." Opening off the fireplace is a small mural chamber with an aumbry; the flue from the "laich" kitchen obtrudes within the chamber. Another mural chamber, in this case at a considerable height above the floor, opens off the

jamb of the north window ; beneath it an oven has been inserted with an opening in the jamb of the east window. The slop outlet opposite the fireplace is secondary, but the vent is original and also serves a garderobe set in the east wall of the kitchen, but entered from the turnpike in the " screens."

The Great Hall or Lion Chalmer (Fig. 279) runs the full length of the east wing. At the southern end has been inserted a great triple fireplace (Fig. 274), the finest of its kind in Scotland, which has been considerably restored ; on the hood are carved brackets for images, rising from a cornice bearing a late foliaceous scroll-work admirably executed. The lintel and jambs are boldly moulded, and the hearth is stepped above the floor level. To light the fireplace and dais end, a large mullioned window with cusped head is provided in the east wall ; in addition to this window there are two small windows next the screens lighting the lower part of the Hall, but the western was closed later by the flue of the brewhouse. The Hall had mainly clearstorey lighting, six windows looking east and six looking west ; the former were glazed in 1511 and reglazed in 1629, and five of the latter were glazed in 1535. In the west wall there are two passages, the lower at Hall level, the upper at clearstorey level (Fig. 278). In addition to the principal entrance in the west wall, which was built to open from a fore-stair, there was one from the " screens," and one at the south end of the east wall, while direct communication was maintained with the south-east tower through a little lobby furnished with a garderobe. There is a mural chamber in each side wall, the western being a passage room. The side walls were furnished with stone benches, in part remaining, and hold about half-way up a series of image-brackets, which have been wrought *in situ*. At a higher level are seen the corbels for the beams of the roof. The only part of the Hall that was vaulted is the south end above the fireplace, and a vault was necessary there to carry the north gable of the south-east tower, which extended, until the 17th century, over the Hall ; the north-east tower likewise extended until the same date over the north end of the Hall and its gable was borne on the screens ; the first roof of the Hall, therefore, ran between the gables of the towers and was only extended when the gables

were set back at each end, which seems to have been done in 1628 (MS. account in Register House).

In the south-east tower behind the Hall fireplace are two rooms, each with a fireplace and window, which were formed by a partition ; from the inner room steps descend to a dark garderobe formed within the wall carrying the Hall fireplace, while a door on the west opens on a passage behind the east wall of the chapel ; on the floor above there was only one room, the " chalmer of dease," mentioned in 1633, and above this was another room of similar dimensions. The passage just noticed runs to a lobby communicating with the south-east turnpike, and gives access to the chapel through a door at either end. On the inner jambs of these doors, within the chapel, are consecration crosses flanking the altar, and others occur on the jambs between the south windows, making six in all ; a consecration cross of quite another pattern is cut on a stone which has been built into the old west wall of the south-west chamber on the ground floor of the north wing. The chapel is lit by the five lofty south windows, which were glazed in 1534 ; on the piers between the windows are moulded and carved brackets for images. An opening, apparently meant for a window, although it has never been completed, may be traced in the north wall. The entrance is centred in the west wall and is secondary, while there was communication with the gallery by a door at the north-west corner. Until recently the floor was tiled ; some of the tiles, which bear initials I. and M. united by a love-knot, representing James IV and his bride, Margaret Tudor, are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities and may date from 1507, when the " paithment" of the chapel was completed.¹¹

The altar has been removed, but three openings to receive the altar backing remain. At the west end of the chapel is a series of corbels for a loft which communicated with the gallery. In the gallery is a wide arched opening with another smaller one, so splayed as to command a view of the altar. The roof of the chapel was apparently lined and painted " with fine asur " in 1534 ; above the tie-beam there seems to have been a garret or long loft in 1633, if not earlier.



FIG. 289.—Dovecot, Linlithgow (No. 361)



Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 290.—Cross-slab, Craigmalling (No. 393).



FIG. 291.—Effigy, Bathgate Church (No. 290).



Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 292.—Preceptory of Torphichen from the South-East (No. 379).

West of the chapel and communicating with it and with the south-west tower are two rooms *en suite*, at one time divided by a timber partition, which together may be the apartment known as "My Lords' Hall" in 1633. Over this room the secondary east gable of the south-west tower is borne on a great arch.

The arrangement of the chambers on the upper floors follows that of the first floor, and is therefore not detailed. In 1746 the Palace was partially destroyed by fire, and since that date has been ruinous. It is now in custody of H.M. Office of Works.

¹ Bain's *Calendar of Docs.*, ii, No. 1324; ² *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, i, p. 605; ³ *Exch. Rolls*, iii, pp. 463, 614; ⁴ *Scotich. Lib.*, xvi, cap. ix; ⁵ Information from Mr James Russel, Town Clerk, Linlithgow, and Mr J. Beveridge, Rector, Linlithgow Academy; ⁶ *Exch. Rolls*, v., p. 458; ⁷ *Lord Treasurer's Accounts*, pp. 132, 204; ⁸ *Lord Treasurer's Accounts*, iv, p. 524; ⁹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xv (1880-1), p. 197; ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 233; ¹¹ *Lord Treasurer's Accounts*, iii, p. 298.

Note.—The references to work in 1535 are from the *Accounts of the Master of Works*, Feb. 1534/5-Jan. 1535/6 in H.M. Register House. Those of 1629 are from a similar record.

v N.E. 9 August 1926.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

357. Fort, Peace Knowe.—The Knowe is an isolated portion of a ridge that runs roughly east and west about half a mile south of Wester Ochiltree farm. The ridge rises well above the 500 feet contour, but less than 100 feet above the surrounding level. The high road crosses the hollow which defines the Knowe on the eastern side. To the north the face of the Knowe is steep, on the south and east the slope is rather easier, while the western end tails off in a narrowing ridge. The whole position is grass-grown, with many close clumps of gorse on all sides except the north, and its artificial features have been well trampled over by cattle. Ditches and ramparts have thus apparently been merged into terraces. Between the most outlying crests the works measure 200 feet on their longer axis by about 150 feet from north to south.

The fort occupies the highest level, its external works sweeping round as a half oval on the south and resting on the steep northern

slope as a base. Along the edge of this slope are traces of a rampart. All the ramparts, indeed, particularly those forming the outer lines, give stray evidence of the use of roughly squared stones in their structure. On the scarp of the outermost rampart on the southern curve a facing of stone, represented mainly by one regularly placed course, is clear for a few yards. The lines have been so reduced as to leave little evidence of the character



FIG. 293.—Fort, Peace Knowe (No. 357).

of their construction. In places on the inner side the innermost rampart of the enclosing series shows a height of only 1 foot 6 inches to 2 feet, while at the south-east the scarps of the ramparts are 5 to 6 feet in height. Towards the south the middle rampart shows a bifurcation, but neither the rampart as a whole nor its branch can be followed to a termination. All the ramparts, indeed, fade out as they pass westwards beyond the line of the shorter axis. About three yards of clear mound mark the western extremity of the fort, and at this end an entrance may be suspected, but definite indications of the finish at this corner do not exist.

The most interesting feature is a low mound with ditch and independent rampart occupying the eastern half of the complete enclosure. The mound is not more than 3 or 4 feet above the level, the rampart about 18 inches, but the plan as a whole is clear. Such a feature is unusual in a fort of this general type. The mound is pear-shaped, 70 feet in greatest

length, the ditch and rampart also are of the same shape, and the whole occupies in extreme measurement a space of 100 by 75 feet. To the west a hollow intervenes between this feature and the rest of the enclosure.

v S.E. 24 October 1924.

358. Fort, Cockleroy.—On the summit of a rugged and precipitous hill, overlooking Kipps on the south-south-west, are the remains of a walled fort, showing a single line of defence,



FIG. 294.—Fort, Cockleroy (No. 358).

except towards the north-west, where two walls are still more or less definitely outlined. The fort lies at an elevation of 900 feet above sea-level, and occupies the entire summit of the hill, with its main axis running north-north-west and south-south-east. The gradual ascent from the public roadway on the south-east strikes the line of entrance to the fort, but on all other sides the hill rises abruptly in rocky scarps. The defences are arranged to suit these natural advantages, but the remains are now so much broken up and destroyed that precise details are unavailable. The walls have apparently been of dry-built masonry.

v N.E. 9 August 1926.

MISCELLANEOUS.

359. Linlithgow Bridge.—This bridge carries the highway to Stirling across the River Avon, the boundary between the counties of Stirling and West Lothian, and is thus partly in each of these shires. Built in the mid-17th century, it is a bridge of a single segmental arch without ribs, which has been widened later on each side.

v N.W. 22 November 1927.

360. Town Hall, Linlithgow.—The Town Hall, standing at the foot of Kirkgate and fronting the Square and Main Street, was built in 1668-70, and was destroyed by fire in 1847. On plan there was an original oblong main block of three storeys, with a central tower, a slightly later addition, projecting from the northern side. The burnt shell was repaired and the front entirely renewed in 1848.

v N.E. 22 November 1927.

361. Dovecot.—In Learmonth Gardens, about 200 yards west-south-west of Linlithgow railway station, stands a 16th-century circular dovecot (Fig. 289), built of rubble, having three string-courses in its height and terminating in a modern cap. The entrance, 2 feet 5 inches wide, faces the north and has a pointed-arch head cut in two stones. The bird entrances, now closed up, were between the middle and top string-courses. The walls over nests measure $2\frac{3}{8}$ feet in thickness, and the structure has an internal diameter of $10\frac{3}{8}$ feet at base. A three-armed potence, of which the brace is missing, still remains *in situ*.

v N.E. 16 August 1926.

362. "Cromlech, Remains of Druids' Temple," near Kipps Castle.—A careful examination of this site reveals nothing to justify the title on the O.S. map. The main portion of the so-called structure—to which the term "Cromlech" is, in any case, wrongly applied—consists of a group of five large stones, one of which is said to have been supported table-wise by the others after the manner of a dolmen. The structure appears rather to be merely a huge ice-borne boulder that has been shattered, either by natural or by artificial agencies. Other stones in close proximity, to which the stone circle

attribution may be traced, are clearly "erratics" of no greater significance than many others on the neighbouring hillsides.

v S.E. 9 August 1926.

363. Graves on Irongath Hills.—The O.S. 6-inch map (1904) records that "Stone coffins etc.," have been found on a "supposed site of battle" on the Irongath Hills at an elevation of 500 feet above sea-level. In December 1925 a second group of ancient graves, representing two different classes of interments, were discovered on the same site. One of these structures was of unusual form. It consisted of an oval chamber measuring internally $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from east to west, 2 feet from north to south, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth. A ring-pendant of jet, which is of Bronze Age type, with two V-shaped perforations, was afterwards found on the same site, and is now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lx (1925-6), pp. 258-61.

i S.E.

364. Roman Coins.—In July 1781 an urn, containing a hoard of 300 Roman silver coins, was turned up by the plough on the Burgh Muir, close to Linlithgow. A small number of these, thirteen in all, found their way into the National Museum of Antiquities. The presentations included three *denarii* of Hadrian, two each of Vespasian, Pius, Marcus, and Faustina, and one each of Domitian and Trajan. The urn had been concealed in the latter half of the second century A.D.

See *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lii (1917-18), pp. 258-9.

i S.E. (unnoted).

365. Urns recently discovered near Linlithgow.—Several cinerary urns were recently unearthed, at an elevation of over 400 feet above sea-level, about 50 yards west from the highest point of Nancy's Hill, a ridge formed of a trap dyke and situated about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-east of the town of Linlithgow. Two graves of mediæval character were also found near to Linlithgow Bridge.

v N.E. 13 September 1926.

SITES.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under :—

366. St Ninian's Chapel, Blackness.
ii N.W.

367. Hostillarie, St Magdalens (supposed).
v N.E.

368. Monastery of Carmelite Friars and Burial Place.
v N.E.

369. Tartraven Castle.
v S.E.

370. Lennox's Cairn.
v N.E.

371. Wallace's Bed, Cockleroy.
v N.E.

LIVINGSTON.

SITE.

The 6-inch O.S. map records a site as under :—

372. Livingston House or Peel of Livingston.
x S.W.

SOUTH QUEENSFERRY.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

373. Parish Church, Queensferry.—This plain oblong single-chambered structure, built of rubble, dates from 1633. The windows are of a debased Gothic pattern. There were entrances at the western ends of the side walls, but both are now built up. A later entrance has been made through the west gable. The old entrances have round heads with moulded surrounds, and above that on the north is the date 1633. The west gable bears a contemporary belfry, in which hangs a bell, $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, inscribed: SOLI • DEO • GLORIA • MICHAEL • BURGHERHVYS • ME • FECIT •

DAVID · IONKING · MAERCHANT OF EDENBRVGE ·
GIFTID · THIS · BE[LL] TO · THE · KIRK · OF · THE ·
QVEENS · FERRIE · CVRSED · BE · THEY · THAT ·
TAKES · IT · FRAE · THE (*sic*) · ANNO · DOMINO ·
(*sic*) 1635. The church occupies the site of the
old chapel of St Nicholas.

ii S.E. 26 January 1927.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

374. Black Castle.—This is a 17th-century tenement of two storeys and an attic, standing on the south side of the main street just below the parish church. Fronting the street are three dormers with scrolled pediments. The eastern bears a love-knot and heart and is dated 1626; the central pediment bears initials W.L. and M.S., and the western a love-knot and the initials W.L.

ii S.E. (unnoted). 26 January 1927.

375. The Tolbooth.—The Tolbooth (Fig. 287) stands on the terrace on the south side of the main street and is reached from the lower level by a forestairs. It was remodelled about 1720, when the tower was erected, and underwent further alterations in the later nineteenth century. In the tower are two bells. The earlier, now disused, is 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and bears the inscription: THE SEAMEN OF QVEENSFERRIE DID GIFT THIS BELL TO THE TOWNE ANNO 1694 ADRIAEN DOP FECIT. The other bell, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, is inscribed: EX DONO HENRJ CJ CVNJNGHAME DE BOQVHAN 1723.

ii S.E. (unnoted). 26 January 1927.

376. The Hawes Inn.—The western part of this building, which stands opposite the New-halls Pier, evidently dates from the later 17th century, but has been considerably altered.

iii S.W. 26 January 1927.

377. House, The Seal's Craig.—This rock runs out into the sea. The outer end bears the ruin of a two-storeyed 17th-century house and has been cut away to accommodate the lower storey.

iii S.W. ("The Craigs"). 26 January 1927.

MISCELLANEOUS.

378. The Harbour.—At the side of the boat-slip the parapet is swept into a round or lookout borne on heavy corbels of 16th-century type.

ii S.E. 26 January 1927.

TORPHICHEN.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

379. Hospital or Preceptory of Torphichen.—The remains of this establishment (Fig. 292), which was the principal seat of the Hospitallers or Knights of St John, stand in a sheltered valley lying 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Bathgate, in the hilly uplands between that burgh and Linlithgow; all that has survived is the crossing and transepts of the church, surmounted

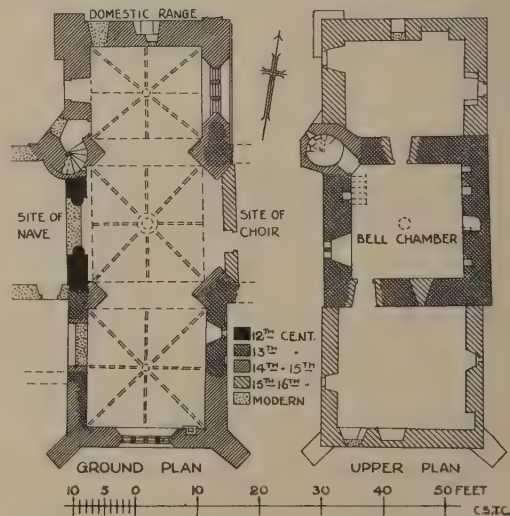


FIG. 295.—Church, Preceptory of Torphichen (No. 379).

respectively by a bell-tower and upper chambers. There were apparently two major reconstructions, and it is probable that in the last scheme of expansion the choir was not completed. The site of the nave is occupied by the parish church, a late 17th-century structure, featureless save for a Renaissance west belfry. The domestic range of the Preceptory lay to the north, but the only indication now left is the

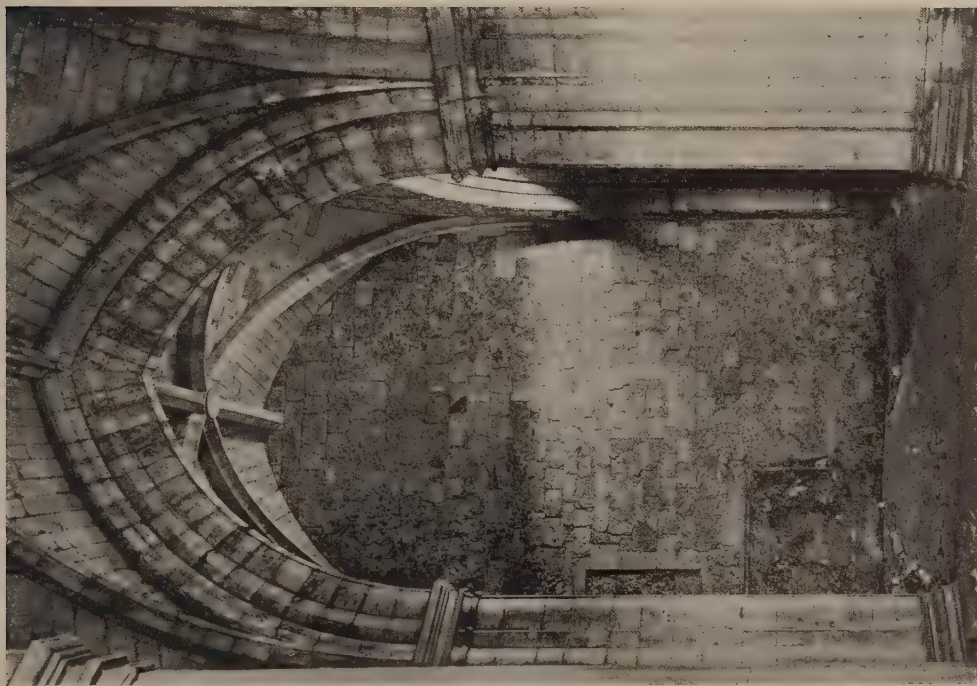


Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 296.—Interior of North Transept.

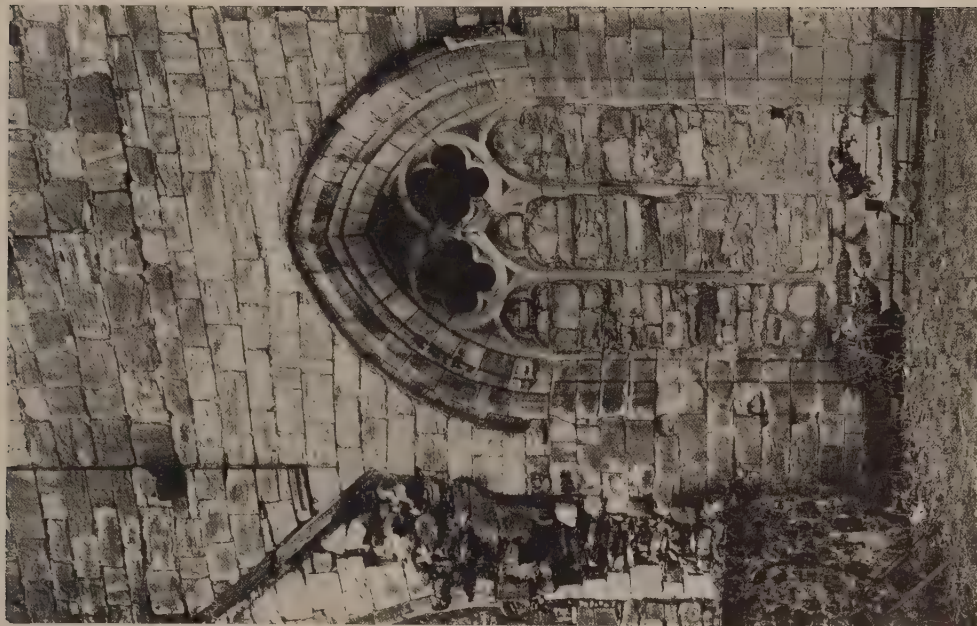


FIG. 297.—Window in Wall of North Transept.

PRECEPTORY OF TORPHICHEN (No. 379).

roof-raggle on the transept gable. The precinct has evidently been walled and of considerable dimensions, extending from Bowgate on the north (marked on O.S. Map "Tower and gate, site of") southwards to the remains of a circular tower in the manse garden, popularly spoken of as a dovecot but more probably a gate or terminal tower. Foundations have been turned up by the plough 50 yards east of the churchyard.

The first church was founded in the 12th century, and work of this period survives in the fine transitional archway in the west screen-wall of the crossing. The archway, which is *in situ*, appears to be the choir arch of a small church of two chambers, but this point cannot be settled without excavation. By the 13th century the church had been expanded as a cross-church with north and south transepts, bell-tower, and presumably a lengthened choir, but the transepts were not necessarily built at one time, for the southern appears to be later and afterwards to have been extended. Later still, but before the last reconstruction, an aisle was added on the south of the nave, communicating with the south transept by a low archway, which was afterwards filled in.

Towards the end of the 14th century the divisions east of the nave were radically reconstructed, but whether the domestic range was then entirely rebuilt is not clear; certainly some repairs were executed at that time. This reconstruction virtually entailed the gutting and rebuilding of the transepts and crossing, the provision of a new stair-turret to the tower and the insertion of windows, crossing piers, and vaulting. In connection with the vaulting there are two details of interest. The first is that three of the vault webs are constructed in the French manner with joints rectangular to the wall surface, while the remaining webs follow normal British practice; the second detail is the existence of a working-drawing (Fig. 299) for one of the vaults, which is incised on the plaster at the south end of the west wall of the south transept; on the opposite wall were apparently other drawings, but these are now very incomplete. Similar drawings of construction are noted at Roslin Chapel, Midlothian (p. 105). In the 13th century all parts save the tower were roofed at the same pitch, rather less than 45°, while the roofs,

apparently of open timber, rose from wall-heads at the same level. When vaulting was inserted the transept roofs were raised, and the alterations can still be traced on the north transept. In the early 15th century an upper storey was formed above the north transept, and shortly afterwards the south transept was similarly heightened. The stair-tower also was increased in height.

Externally the masonry is ashlar work wrought from a local freestone; the interior of crossing, tower, and transepts and the vaulting are also of ashlar, but the upper chambers are merely ashlar-faced with rubble work behind. The present roofs, which are of timber covered with slate, are modern.

Of the nave there remain only slight traces where it joined the tower, but it is clear that the wall-heads were brought forward on a corbel-table to prevent the "dripping eaves" from wetting the lower part of the walls; the choir, and possibly the transepts also, were similarly treated. Nave and choir have been 19½ feet wide internally and were unvaulted. The north transept (Fig. 296), 18 feet by 14 feet 10 inches internally, has a late geometric three-light window to the east (Fig. 297); internally the sill is stepped for an altar and reredos, while externally, beneath the sill, there runs a 13th-century string-course, evidently not *in situ*. In the north gable are the doorway from the dorter and a window which overlooks the transept and is provided on the domestic side with seats. The lintelling of this window is formed of two old tombstones; one, placed upside down, exhibits a cross patty within a circle; the cross-shaft is mutilated and probably terminated in a graded base; beside the shaft is a sword with bulbous pommel and straight quillons. Of the other slab only the rough back is visible.

In the west wall of the transept are two doorways, one leading to the stair-turret, the other opening from the exterior, where there was presumably a close or cloister. The latter door has, externally, a three-sided head wrought with roll-and-hollow mouldings. The vault of this transept is quadripartite without wall-ribs, and has north and south ridge-ribs only (Fig. 298). The ribs meet at a central boss bearing in the centre I.H.S. and round the circumference MARIA, with little ornaments to maintain balance. At the junction of ribs and

boss is the inscription TRINITAS. On the south ridge is an inscription in Gothic lettering which reads, ANDREAS MELDRUM MILES ORDINIS S(AN)C(T)I IOHANNIS PRECEPTOR . . . Sir Andrew Meldrum, Knight of St John, had safe conducts between 1432 and 1439 for travel to Rhodes, Flanders, and, on several occasions, to England.¹

The south transept has low angle buttresses. To the south is a four-light geometric window, behind which, internally, is a tomb recess with ogival head flanked by blank shields; east of this is a piscina, in a recess with semicircular head, which has been shelved. The piscina is probably older than the recess. In the east wall is a single lancet of the 13th century, now filled in, with a 13th-century string- or sill-course *in situ*, both outside and in; the course, which returned round the choir, is found externally on the west wall of this transept and is similar to that on the other transept. Externally, on either side of the lancet are two quatrefoiled panels, probably spandrels of an arcade and not *in situ*. The west wall contains the low archway and the working-drawing already referred to, as well as slight traces of windows built up. The vault is quadripartite with ridge-ribs, cross-ribs, and wall-ribs meeting at a central boss, on which is a shield so greatly weathered that any device it may have borne is now illegible. Beneath the rib-stop at the south-west angle is a 13th-century corbel.

The crossing is supported on massive piers with moulded capitals and bases. The east and west arches are filled in with screen-walls; the western wall and nave arch (now blocked) are Transitional work, while the eastern wall, built as a temporary structure, has remained unaltered. The vaulting has wall-ribs, cross-ribs, and ridge-ribs, which meet at a circular opening in the floor of the bell-chamber. The Transitional archway (Fig. 302), 7½ feet wide, has a semicircular head with a chamfered hood-mould breaking downwards to frame the arch. The arch-mouldings are rounds and hollows. On either jamb is a bold engaged shaft with a simple capital having a rectangular abacus and "waterleaf" foliage. On the upper part of each capital a colour decoration of red joint-lines on a plaster ground is still visible. The archway is filled in and the shaft bases are buried; in the infilling is a modern tombstone surmounted by two sculptured panels from an earlier

monument (Fig. 301). In the upper panel are scrolls of foliage, an interlaced knot, crossed swords surmounting a cross, and two interlaced animals; the lower panel represents a skeleton in its cerements and is bordered by a label bearing, in late Gothic characters, the inscription: VALTERUS LYNDSEY HUIUS SUCCESSOR EX SORORE NEPOS HOC MONUMENTUM FIERI FECIT 1538. The monument was therefore provided by Sir Walter Lindsay for his maternal uncle, Sir George Dundas, whom he succeeded as preceptor in 1532.² Sir David Lindsay wrote of him as:

"The wise Sir Walter Lindsay . . .

Lord of Sanct Johne, and Knicht of Torfichane,

Be sey and land ane vailyeand capitane."³

The turnpike-stair is part of the late 14th-century reconstruction, but may have replaced an earlier one; it ascends to the bell-chamber of the tower, and the turret appears to have been heightened above that level, as the walls are indrawn.

The tower is built of ashlar and is mainly 13th-century work, the chamber above the vault being the bell-chamber and having provision in its walls for the bell-carriage. The chamber was lit by a two-light plate-tracery window to the west and a lancet to the south. Doors were made through the north and south walls when the transepts were heightened. The upper floor of the north transept, which communicated with the domestic range, is a single chamber with windows to east and west and doors to north and south; the corresponding chamber in the other transept, in addition to the east and west windows, has a third, looking southwards, beside the fireplace. Above the bell-chamber is an apartment which originally had plate-tracery windows to south, east, and west, but the southern window was formed into a fireplace in the 16th century, while the other two have been built up. The parapet of the tower and its superstructure are of the latter date.

TOMBSTONE.—The tombstone of Robert Boyd of Kipps, advocate, who died on 10th July 1645, lies on the floor of the south transept. It is much destroyed and the details are illegible. A shield can just be traced, charged apparently with a fess checky, for Boyd. Until recent



Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 298.—Inscribed Boss and Rib in North Transept.



Fig. 299.—Drawing on West Wall of South Transept.

PRECEPTORY OF TORPHICHEN (No. 379).

To face p. 236.

years a lengthy Latin inscription was legible, and has been recorded in *The Monros of Auchinbowie*, by J. A. Inglis, p. 204.

BELL.—In the belfry at the west end of the parish church hangs a small plain bell, 21 inches in diameter. It bears the inscription IOHN . MEIKL . FECIT . FOR . TORPHICHIN . KIRK . 1700.

¹ Bain's *Calendar of Docs.*, iv, Nos. 1058, etc.;

² *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, ii, Nos. 1198, 1280; ³ *The Testament of Squyer Meldrum*.

v S.W. 7 March 1924.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

380. Bedlormie.—At the western extremity of the county and four miles west-south-west of Armadale, the farm-house of Bedlormie stands on rising ground north of the road from Airdrie to Armadale. It is a small harled house built on an L-plan and dating from the 17th century, but has been reduced in height to two storeys and considerably altered; the re-entrant angle opens to the north-west and contains the newel-stair within a circular tower. The lower windows of the house have a roll-and-quirk moulding on jambs and lintel, while the upper windows have margins back-set and chamfered. Neither storey is vaulted, and internally the structure has been modernised. The parlour, which faces south, contains a small 18th-century panel in plaster, comprising figures, scroll-work, and a cartouche. The structure is in fair condition.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1424 John de "Mur-refe" (Murray) of Ogilface (No. 394) granted the whole lands of Bedlormie to Sir John "Forstare" (Forrester), Master of the King's Household. In 1645 George, Lord Forrester of Corstorphine, was superior of Bedlormie, and the lands were held from him by Patrick Walker.¹

¹ *Laing Charters*, Nos. 101, 2361.

viii S.W. 25 February 1924.

381. Lochcote Castle.—A fragment of 17th-century building stands 30 yards south of Lochcote House. It consists of a small vaulted chamber, probably the remains of an angle tower, with a window in each wall, and measures 7 feet 8 inches by 9 feet 2 inches internally and

12½ by 14½ feet externally. It is built of rubble with rounded external corners, the southern being corbelled out to the square. The upper part above the vault is modern.

v S.W. 7 March 1924.

382. Kipps.—The ruin of Kipps (Fig. 247) stands in a farm-steading in a lonely position on a hillside 3 miles north of Bathgate. On plan the structure is an oblong block, measuring 59½ by 24½ feet, and lying almost east and west, with a rectangular stair-tower at the south-western angle and a circular stair-tower pro-

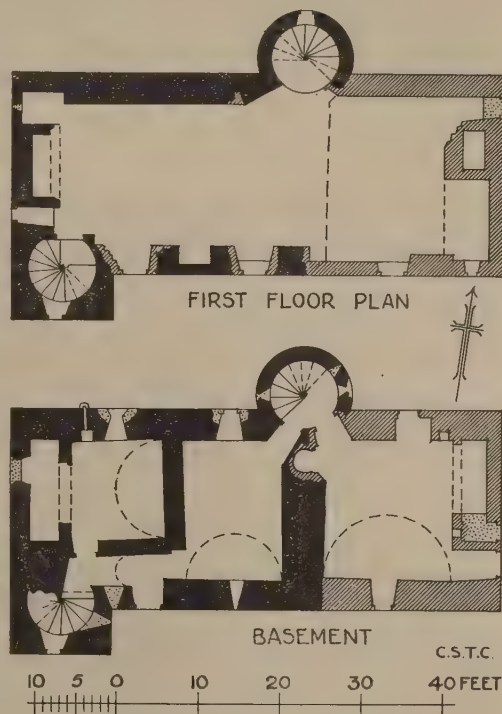


FIG. 300.—Kipps (No. 382).

jecting from the north wall. The western portion including the stairs seems to have been the original house, which was being built in 1625-6,¹ the eastern portion being apparently an extension. The structure has been of three storeys. The masonry is of rubble with dressed quoins, and originally was harled; the windows and the external doors, where unaltered, have a

bold edge-roll and quirk on jamb and lintel. The entrance is in the south wall, beside the stair-tower; the lowest rybats are original, the remainder and the lintel have been renewed. The entrance opens on a small lobby giving access to the south-west stair and two vaulted chambers. The western of these was the kitchen, provided with a large fireplace and slop-outlet; off the other chamber the north stair is entered, and through the stair-foot is reached the eastern part, which contains a single-vaulted chamber, latterly the kitchen, containing a large arched fireplace with a window behind it, an aumbry, and possibly a slop-drain and well. At the south-east angle is a door from the exterior. Both stairs are turnpikes provided with shot-holes. The northern one led to all the floors, the southern to the first floor only. The original west gable does not rise above the basement, and the partitions on the upper floors have been of timber. Each of the upper floors probably comprised two rooms with a little chamber beside each gable flue. The north windows can hardly be traced, while those to the south, with one exception, have been altered. Some thirty years ago the house was roofed with pantiles and was inhabited; to-day it is roofless and in a very dilapidated condition. A farm building has been erected against the south wall, while the vaulting in the extension has fallen in places and is dangerous. Some years ago the south-east angle was struck by lightning.

Tombs of the Boyds of Kipps or Kips are in the church of the Preceptory at Torphichen (No. 379).² Robert Boyd of Kips, advocate, died in 1645, leaving only daughters.³ One daughter married David Sibbald, and their third son, Sir Robert Sibbald, physician, naturalist, and antiquary, whose work on Linlithgowshire is cited in several articles and who died in 1722, lived at Kipps for many years.

¹ *Register of Deeds*, vol. 393, fol. 185; ² Sibbald's *Linlithgowshire*, pp. 24, 25; ³ *Inquis. Spec., Linlith.*, Nos. 157, 158 (A.D. 1646).

v S.E. 7 March 1924.

383. Bridge Castle.—The mansion of Bridge Castle stands on the steep left bank of the Barbauchlaw Burn about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Bathgate. Its northern portion has been a tower dating from the 16th century, L-shaped on plan and containing three storeys

and attics. To this has been added a wing, four storeys and an attic in height, linked for convenience to the original wing which contained the staircase. The staircase has been removed and replaced by a modern stair in an extension in the east. On the west, too, there are modern extensions. The entrance to the house is apparently built from the rybats of the old outer gate, a round-headed archway reduced in width and therefore of pointed form. The old main block measures 27 feet 8 inches from north to south by 37 feet 5 inches from east to west and is 45 feet in height to the top of the parapet. It is built of rubble with dressed quoins. Most of the windows have been altered, but those which are original have a quirked edge-roll on jamb and lintel. The original entrance, which is no longer *in situ*, bears on the lintel a shield charged with an engrailed cross and a crescent in the upper dexter corner, but the charges in the other quarters are obscure. The parapet of the main block is borne on continuous corbelling, and breaks into open rounds at the angles. It seems to have been rebuilt in the 17th century, but before the wing was added. The walk is unusually narrow and is offset for passage round the west chimney-stalk. The later wing has no parapet, and at its junction with the older work, on the western side, the recess formed by the old walls of the main block and stair-wing is bridged by a small arch to carry an extension of the parapet up to the gable of the new block.

The main block is vaulted on the ground floor. At the eastern end were originally two cellars, while the western part was a single chamber, the kitchen. When the new wing was built, a new kitchen was provided in it at first-floor level, convenient for service to the Hall, which occupied the full extent of the first floor of the main block. In the new kitchen a service-stair was formed to serve the wing. Both the kitchen and the cellar below it are vaulted. The interior of the house has been entirely modernised.

The tower is founded on a rock rising towards the west, and it is obvious that the placing of the new wing has been controlled by the site. The old approach was from the south; about 100 yards south of the house are two gate-piers of 17th-century date.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The lands of "Littill



Photo by B. C. Clayton.

FIG. 301.—Tombstones Built into Old Chancel Arch.



FIG. 302.—Old Chancel Arch from the Crossing.

PRECEPTORY OF TORPHICHEN (No. 379).

To face p. 238.

Brighous," with the fortalice, in the barony of Ogilface, were sold to William, Lord Livingstone, in 1587/8 by Alexander Stewart and Elizabeth Hamilton, his wife, as free tenants, and James Stewart, his elder son, and Helen Sinclair, his wife, as joint feuars.¹

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a., No. 1531.

ix N.W. 9 September 1926.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

384. **Fort, Bowden Hill.**—This fort occupies an extensive and prominent position on the boulder-strewn and irregular summit of Bowden Hill, about half a mile almost due north of Lochcote Castle. The remains are situated at an elevation of over 700 feet above sea-level, in a position of considerable natural strength, which has minimised the necessity for any elaborate system of defensive work for so large an area. A fairly definite line of defence, now grass-grown, but apparently the ruin of a dry-built wall of considerable strength, runs round the hillside on the north, and there is a clear break for an entrance in the only line of approach from the east. At all other points the hill rises steeply, and, if defensive works formerly existed, their features have been obliterated. At the highest point of the hill one can detect, here and there, slight indications suggestive of further work, but these are too scanty to be followed continuously to any definite point.

v N.W. 10 August 1926.

385. "**Camp,**" **Gormyre Hill.**—On the top of Gormyre Hill, at an elevation of over 700 feet above sea-level, the O.S. map records the site of a supposed "Roman" camp. There is now no trace of this enclosure, except perhaps two low parallel lines of mound, hardly worth recording. Possibly the structure was never more than a cattle-fold. There is no local knowledge of it. The site is marked about 250 yards almost due south of Gormyre Farm.

v S.W. 8 May 1923.

CAIRNS.

386. **Mound and Stone Setting or Kerb, Cairnpapple Hill.**—This construction, situated about a quarter of a mile to the west of Wester

Tartraven Farm, on the highest point of Cairnpapple Hill, and at an elevation of 1000 feet above sea-level, is one of the most interesting survivals in the county. It is marked on the O.S. map as a "Fort," but this description is due to a misconception of the structure, and is not borne out by the name. Its elements are a large and well defined circular mound within a setting of boulders, outside which is a rampart with portions of a ditch on its inner side. These features—occurring also on so lofty a site—constitute a monument of rather unusual character.

The central mound measures approximately 90 feet in diameter, is composed of stones and earth, and is apparently artificial. The surface is irregular and much broken, as if a partial excavation had at one time been made. The stone setting forms a conspicuous circle around the base of the mound. It comprises thirty-eight boulders of varying size, set in some cases close together, and in others at slight intervals, and there is also a prominent boulder near the centre. In addition, six outlying stones, shown in outline on the plan, have obviously been moved from their original positions, while other three, hatched on plan, are at present earth-fast but may also have been moved. The mound and stone setting are, in turn, enclosed by the surviving parts of a shallow ditch, within a clearly defined outer ridge or rampart that forms on plan a regular octagonal figure.

v S.E. (Fort). 9 August 1926.

387. **Boulders.**—On a hillside rather less than a quarter mile north-west of Kipps Farm is a tumbled mass of boulders containing about thirty stones, one being erect; they vary from 6 by 3 by 1½ feet to 4 by 3 by 2½ feet, and are probably the remains of a cairn.

v S.E. 7 March 1924.

STANDING STONE.

388. **Standing Stone.**—In the fourth field north-east of Gormyre Farm is a narrow, upright, pointed boulder of schist, 3 feet 10 inches high and 1 foot 6 inches wide at base, which is roughly pentagonal. The greatest width on the east face is 20 inches, on the west face 8 inches; but the faces die into each

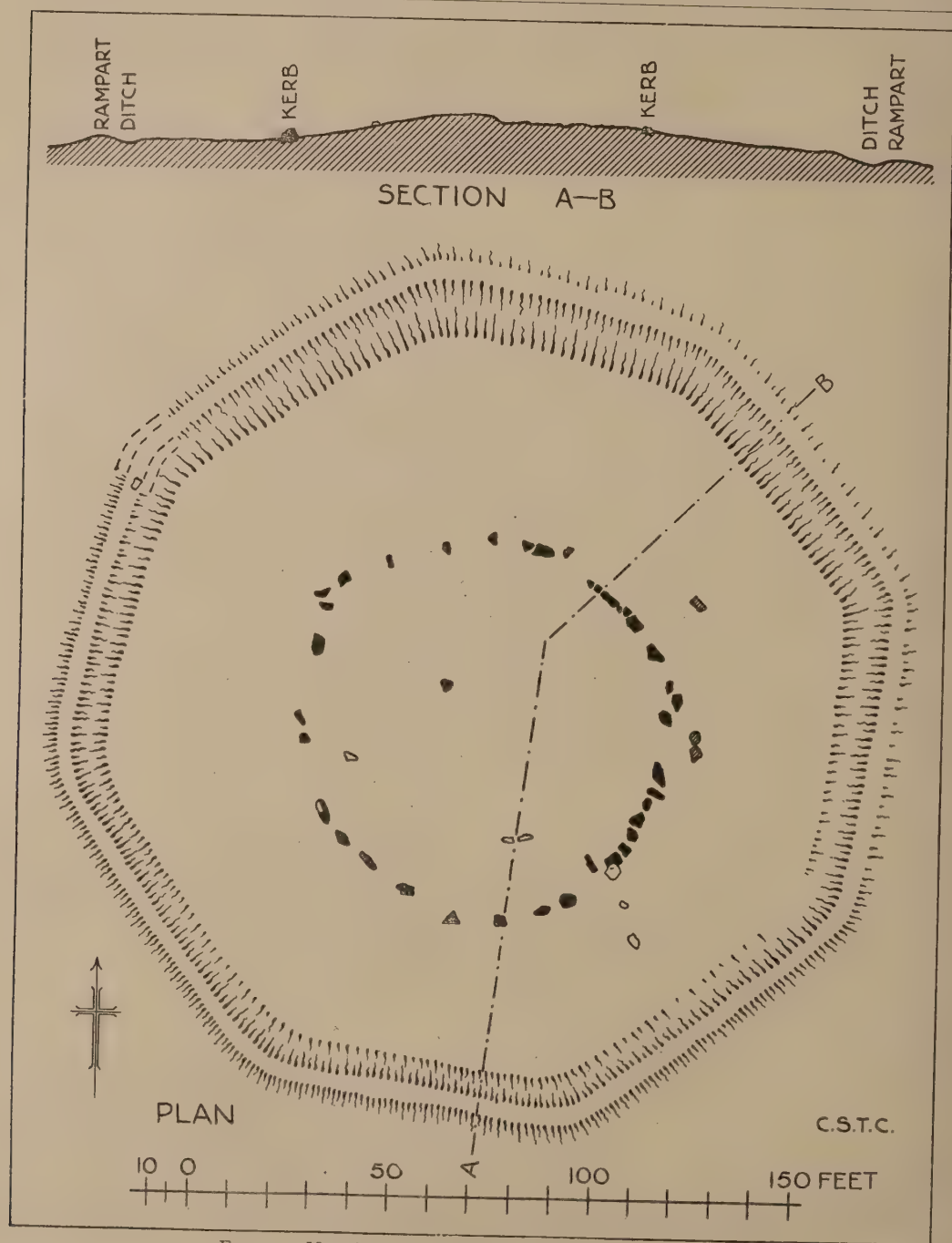


FIG. 303.—Mound and Stone Setting, Cairnpapple Hill (No. 386).

other at the upper part till the section becomes triangular.

v S.W. (unnoted). 8 May 1923.

MISCELLANEOUS.

389. Refuge Stone, Westfield Paper Mill.—This Refuge Stone lies at an elevation of 400 feet above sea-level on the highest point in a small plantation situated about 500 yards to the west of Westfield Farm. The stone has fallen, and now lies on its side. It measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ feet in length, $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and has a thickness of 13 inches at the base and 1 foot 7 inches at the top, where it has a girth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It is an undressed boulder of sandstone without any traces of ornamentation or design, and it does not appear to have been packed at the base.

v S.W. 10 August 1926.

390. Refuge Stone.—In the second field north-east of Gormyre Farm, about 19 yards west of the stone dyke, is a quadrilateral upright boulder of hard red grit, 2 feet 8 inches wide by 2 feet thick at bottom and 3 feet 5 inches high by 21 inches wide at top. Its base is wedged in with smaller stones, and it stands on the summit of a low flat-topped ridge rising above the marshy pasture.

v S.W. 8 May 1923.

391. Refuge Stone, Torphichen Preceptory.—Within the churchyard, about 50 feet west-south-west of the church, is a pillar of coarse sandstone with a present height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above ground, square on plan. The pillar has been shaped, and the sides swell uniformly from the ground to the top, which is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches square. On the eastern face are five cup-markings and a channel $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. On the top of the shaft is wrought a circular socket, 2 inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, connected with a cross-shaped channel measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches over the arms. These features probably have no connection with the cup-markings.

v S.W. 14 March 1924.

392. Cross-socket.—In the angle of two dry-stone dykes on the north side of the road going to Lower Craigmailing Farm and about 220

yards west of the farm, is a square-dressed socket-stone of grey whin 29 inches square and 1 foot 4 inches above ground. The socket is 1 foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 foot by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Round the edge of the stone is a 4-inch splay. The edge round the socket has been chipped and rounded and a shallow channel formed at one corner, so that the stone may have been used as a trough.

v S.E. 8 May 1923.

393. Slab with Patriarchal Cross, Craigmailing.—About half a mile to the north-west of Craigmailing Farm and about 30 yards from the northern extremity of a small plantation, a slab of stone (Fig. 290) bearing a patriarchal cross on each side is built into the top of a dry-stone dyke, close to a narrow gateway. The stone measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet in height, 2 feet in average width and 13 inches thick. On the western side the cross is shown in high relief, but on the eastern side it is deeply incised, while in neither case does the sculpture occupy the exact centre of the slab.

"The Baronie of Torphichen has the March Stones of it marked with the Jerusalem Cross, one of which may be seen upon a stone upon the East March of the Kipps."—Sibbald, *Linlithgowshire*, p. 26.

v S.E. (unnoted). 9 August 1926.

SITES.

394. Ogilface Castle (Remains of).—Although the O.S. map has the entry as "Ogilface Castle. Remains of," at Woodend, half a mile north-west of Armadale, nothing remains but the site (cf. No. 380).

viii N.E. 25 February 1924.

395. Cairn, Lochcote Hills.—Sibbald records: "There is a great Cairn of Stones upon Lochcote Hills, over against Buden: and in the adjacent ground there have been found Chests of Stones with Bones in them."¹

Stone coffins have also been found on rising ground above the Loggie Burn.²

¹ *Linlithgowshire*, p. 26; ² *New Stat. Acct.*, p. 50.

v N.W. (unnoted). 10 August 1926.

396. **Crannog, Lochcote.** See *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vi (1894-6), Part i, 159; and Munro's *Lake Dwellings*, p. 32.

v S.W. (unnoted).

UPHALL.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

397. **Parish Church, Uphall.**—The parish church of Uphall stands on an eminence a quarter of a mile north of the village. It is a much altered Norman building, comprising west tower, nave, and chancel, the last of which appears to have been extended 16½ feet eastward in the 15th century. On the south has been added the 17th-century transeptal aisle of the Shairps of Houston, and, on the north, a modern aisle. The tower measures some 18½ feet square externally. Nave and chancel are now thrown into one chamber, having a total length internally of 65 feet 8 inches. The internal width at the western end is 16 feet, and at the eastern end 13½ feet. The tower has been rebuilt above the main wall-head level; the lower part, mainly of early masonry, has been adapted, as the burial place of the Buchan family, and is entered from the west through a modern doorway.

The masonry of the original work is mainly cubical, the stones showing 13 to 15 inches on face. At ground-level is a slight chamfered base-course. The entrance to the nave is in the south wall beside the tower (Fig. 240). It has recessed nook-shafts (restored), with cushion capitals and chamfered bases. The arch-head is boldly moulded, is covered by a chamfered and quirked hood-mould, and rises from rectangular abaci. In the south wall of the chancel is a doorway built up and with a modern window formed above it. The eastmost window in the wall, an arched doublet set within a deeply chamfered frame, dates about 1490. The east gable has two small round-headed windows, built up and partly obscured by a modern porch. The Shairp aisle is built of ashlar and is vaulted. It has a heavy corbelled eaves-course, and the windows and door are boldly moulded. The two-light window in the gable may be dated about 1618. On the

forestair leading to a loft on the north of the chancel is the inscription: ANNO 1644.

Internally the church retains no features of interest other than the benatura beside the entrance. The chancel arch has been removed.

BELL.—In the modern belfry in the tower hangs a bell removed from St Nicholas Church, which stood at Kirkhill, less than a mile eastward of this building. It is 13¾ inches in diameter and bears an inscription in Gothic lettering: "IN ONORE SANCTE NICHOLAE CAMPANA ECCLE[S]IE DE STRABORK* ANNO D(OMI)NI/M^oV^oIII (1503). On the waist are the founder's mark and a shield charged: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, three crescents within a double tressure flory-counter-flory, for Seton; 2nd and 3rd, three escutcheons, for Hay of Tullibody; the quartered coat being that of Alexander Seton of Touch. The canons have been filed off and the crown staple is broken.¹

FONT.—Also removed from St Nicholas's Church is a font erected in the Roman Catholic Church at Broxburn on a modern base. It is an octagon on plan, 25¾ inches in diameter, each side being 10¾ inches wide; the depth is 14 inches. One face has been broken and repaired with cement. Occupying six sides is an inscription in Gothic lettering: S(AN)C(T)A KATERIN[A] / [SANCTUS] NICOLA(S or sign for US) M/IHS/M/IHS/.

The single letters are for *Iesus Hominum Salvator* and *Maria*.

¹ Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xlv i (1912-13), pp. 93-4.

vi S.W. 31 August 1926.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

398. **Houston House.**—At the western end of Uphall village the old house of Houston rises above the tree-tops of its finely timbered parks. The house is lofty, with severe façades, harled, and many-windowed. It is almost square on plan and forms the southern boundary of a small courtyard, walled at the sides and with a two-storeyed stable-block on the north. As it now stands, it is a large and commodious mansion of the later 17th century, but the present south-eastern portion is earlier, and represents "the mansion house, biggings, tower

*For *Strathbrock*, the old name of the parish, Anglicised as *Broxburn*.

and fortalice begun to be built, and, God willing, to be finished as soon as possible," referred to in 1600.¹ It was possibly L-shaped on plan, with the re-entrant angle lying open to the north-west, and containing a newel-stair tower.

The main block has been extended westward, and thence a wing returned northward, while a scale-stair was placed, either at this time or more probably later, between this new wing and the old; the back door, which opens beneath the stair, is dated 1757. Against the northern face of the old wing a service-stair tower was added in the 18th century. Later still are the front and back porches. The alterations can only be deduced from the plan, no indication remaining externally of the original arrangement.

On the basement floor of the original main block was a single-vaulted chamber, now subdivided, and the eastern gable is very heavy, probably to contain the first kitchen fireplace. The present fireplace has a 17th-century fire-basket similar to one in the basement of Dunnottar Castle, Kincardineshire. In the later 17th-century scheme the entrance, which presumably lay originally in or near the newel-stair, was transferred to the centre of the south wall, but has subsequently been reduced to a window. It opened into an entrance hall with through communication to the scale-stair. In the later wing a new kitchen was formed, and the great fireplace-arch still remains in the north gable. The chamber to the south, formed in the main block extension, is also vaulted. It has been sub-divided.

On the first floor the whole of the original main block forms the dining-room, at one time panelled in Memel pine, of which only the pilasters flanking the fireplace remain. It contains a glass cupboard in the north wall with shelves revolving on a spindle. The wing at this level is modernised as a pantry. The extension of the main block and the new wing are opened out to form the drawing-room, a powder-closet on the east being also included. The treatment here is Memel panelling, probably of the beginning of the 18th century. In the old east gable, now a mid-partition, a cupboard or close garderobe is formed. It has a small bull's-eye light in the south wall. Above this floor the chambers in the old wing are at different levels from those of the main block, indicating that

they were intended to be entered from a turn-pike. These rooms are, or have been, panelled in Memel pine.

The masonry is rubble, harled, with exposed dressings; these are acutely chamfered, with the exception of the 17th-century entrance, which is back-set and moulded. The gables are crow-stepped. The outbuilding has a vaulted basement; the upper floor is reached from a fore stair, which has been renewed.

SUNDIAL.—In the garden south of the house is a late baluster-dial, 4½ feet in height and 16½ inches in greatest width.

DOVECOT.—A rectangular dovecot, measuring 20 by 11¾ feet, which is probably contemporary with the later 17th-century additions, stands 100 yards N.E. of the house. The entrance faces south. The upper part has been rebuilt.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—In 1638 John "Scharpe" was served heir to his father John Sharp, advocate, feuar of Houston,² and the place has remained with descendants of this family until the present day.

¹ Houston MSS., Section i-63, 17 March 1600; and Section ii-45, 31 May 1600; ² *Inquis. Spec., Linlith.*, No. 139.

vi S.W. 10 September 1926.

399. Kirkhill House.—This farm-house stands on high ground immediately north of Uphall. It may date from the close of the 16th century, on the evidence of portions of a dormer of that time built into the steading, but is probably of a century later and has, in any case, undergone what almost amounted to rebuilding in the 18th century. It comprises an oblong main block, measuring 22 feet 2 inches from north to south by 41 feet 2 inches from east to west, which was intended to extend farther westward. Centred in the south wall is a newel-stair-tower with the original entrance, now built up, at the stair-foot. The building is of three storeys, containing three rooms on the basement floor and two on the upper floors, all being modernised and featureless. The masonry is rubble, roughly coursed and keyed for harling; the window dressings are exposed. The lintel of the lower window of the stair is inscribed: *PLACIDAM SUB LIBERTATE QUIETEM 1770.* ("Quiet peace with freedom.")

The dormer referred to above, for which there is no place on the present house, is in two portions.

What was the lower portion forms the entrance to the hay-loft. The jambs are rounded, and on each is a narrow circular shaft with bulbous expansions at base and near the top. The little cornice is a series of bands. The upper portion is the pediment and is built into the hen-house. It is triangular in shape with projecting scrolls. It contains a shield parted *per pale* and charged: *dexter*, three piles surmounted by a fess, for Halket; *sinister*, a bend between a unicorn's head erased and a cross crosslet fitchy, for Denniston.* Into the south wall of the stable loft is built a panel bearing a shield with mantling and knight's helm; the shield is charged: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a fess checky; 2nd and 3rd, three garbs, for Stewart of Kirkhill ("Strabork"). Above the helm are initials S.L.S. and below the shield the motto: VIRTUTI FORTUNA COMES ANNO DOM. 1643. Sir Ludovic Stewart had a grant of the lands of Kirkhill with the manor place in 1635,¹ and his son, Sir James, was served heir to "Sir Lues" in 1656.²

*David Halket (died 1538) and Katherine Denniston owned property at 45-47 High Street, Linlithgow. Information from Mr Francis J. Grant, Lyon King of Arms.

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, s.a. No. 376; ² *Inquis. Spec., Linlith.*, No. 192.

vi S.W. 14 September 1926.

SITES.

400. St Nicholas Church.

vi. S.W.

401. Strathbrock Castle.

vi S.W.

402. Ancient Cemetery near Wyndford.

Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxv (1900-1), pp. 325-8.

vi S.W. (unnoted).

403. Ancient Cemetery, Hopetoun Oil Works.

Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxv (1900-1), p. 327.

vi S.E. (unnoted).

GLOSSARY

- Abacus*.—The uppermost member of a capital, resembling the flat slab which it originally was.
- Acanthus*.—A classical flower ornament.
- Aisle*.—Internal division of a church formed by an arcade, usually at the side of and parallel to the main body of the nave or chancel. Sometimes used for any small building attached to the church.
- Ambulatory*.—Covered walk, or a way round within a building.
- Annulet*.—Small moulding or fillet encircling a column, like a ring.
- Anthemion*.—The honeysuckle ornament in Greek and Roman architecture.
- Apse*.—Circular or polygonal termination of a chancel or aisle.
- Architrave*.—(1) Moulding round a door, window or similar opening. (2) The part of an entablature resting directly upon the column or pier.
- Archivolt*.—The under curve of an arch, and so also applied to the mouldings upon the curve.
- Arris*.—The edge or angle formed by the meeting of two surfaces.
- Aumbry*.—Small cupboard or closed recess in wall.
- Baldric*.—A belt hung from the shoulder to the opposite hip.
- Barbican*.—A tower or advance work defending the entrance to a castle. The name may be applied to an entrance lengthened on the same principle.
- Barmkin*.—A low enclosing wall.
- Barrel-vault*.—A continuous vault, like that of a tunnel, resembling the interior of a barrel cut in half lengthwise; in the "pointed" barrel-vault the curved sides form a pointed arch.
- Barrow*.—An earthen burial-mound.
- Bastion*.—A projecting part of a fortified work.
- Bay*.—Unit of building between buttresses or piers.
- Benatura or Benitier*.—A stoup or basin for holy water.
- Bend*.—A band running diagonally across the shield from the dexter top to the opposite base point; when reversed in direction it is known as a *Bend-sinister* (Heraldry).
- Bezants*.—Discs or roundels which were gilded (Heraldry).
- Billet-moulding*.—Properly, an enrichment resembling billets or cylinders of wood spaced at intervals on the concave surface of a moulding.
- Bordure*.—A margin or border round a shield (Heraldry).
- Boss*.—Projecting stone at intersection of vault-ribs.
- Bowtel*.—A rounded edge-moulding.
- Bretasche*.—A projecting covered platform on a castle wall, giving cover while commanding the wall face below; originally a name for a tower of wood.
- Broch*.—A tower-like structure peculiar to Scotland, circular in form, and built with a double wall of drystone masonry, which is bonded with slabs at varying levels, leaving interspaces or galleries. The basement is built as one wall and contains cells, sometimes also short galleries.
- Cable-moulding*.—A moulding like the twisted strands of a rope.
- Cabossed*.—When the head of an animal is cut off at the ears and is full-faced (Heraldry).
- Canons (ecclesiastics)*.—(1) Priests living under monastic rule, e.g. Augustinian Canons. (2) A grade of cathedral clergy.
- Canons (of bell)*.—The loops by which a bell is hung.
- Cap-house*.—The small erection covering the stair leading up to the parapet-walk of a building.
- Cartouche*.—An ornate panel, oval, round, or angular, which usually is placed in a pediment.
- Cavetto-moulding*.—A small concave moulding of one quarter of a circle.
- Chair-rail*.—The projecting upper margin of a panelled dado, to keep a chair from the wall.
- Chamfer*.—The bevel or surface left by cutting away the angle or *arris* (*q.v.*). When the surface is below the edges it is called a *sunk chamfer*; when the surface is concave, a *hollow chamfer*.
- Channel-joints*.—Joints in ashlar wrought as channels or grooves.

Chapter.—The clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church, or the members of a monastic order, acting in council or as a body.

Chase.—A groove.

Checked.—Recessed as for a door or shutter.

Checky.—Divided into squares (*checkers*) of alternate colours (Heraldry).

Chevron.—A charge of pointed gable form (Heraldry). Similar form of *moulding* in architecture.

Chief.—The upper third of a shield (Heraldry).

Choir.—Used structurally for the eastern arm of a transeptal church. Strictly it was the internal structure in which the service was sung, or the part of the church in which this structure was placed; that being normally, in later times, the eastern division.

Cinquefoil.—(1) See *Foil*. (2) A flower of five petals (Heraldry).

Clearstorey.—A lighting storey or range of windows in the highest part of the nave, chancel, etc., of a church.

Close.—A courtyard.

Codpiece.—Armour for the lowest part of the body.

Collar-point.—The point where a collar is fastened in front.

Conoidal.—Shaped like a cone.

Conversi.—Generally, the manual labourers in a monastic house, spoken of as “lay brothers.” In Cistercian monasteries, however, they were subject to the Rule, like the monks, and had their “choir” in the nave of the church.

Coom-ceiled.—For “camp-ceiled,” having the ceiling sloped like the roof of a tent.

Corbel, Corbel-course.—A projecting stone, usually moulded, to support a superincumbent weight; a succession of such forms a *corbel-course*.

Corinthian.—Of the Corinthian order, in which the capital has volutes or spiral scrolls and is set round with curving acanthus leaves.

Cotehardie.—An outer garment, of which the bodice was latterly made without sides.

Cotice.—A narrow border borne on each side of a bend, pale, fess, or chevron (Heraldry).

Coudière.—Plate-armour for the elbow.

Counterflory.—See *Tressure*.

Counterscarp.—The counter or opposite slope to the scarp or inner face of a ditch.

Couped.—See under *Erased*.

Credence.—A side table or shelf, often in a niche, for the Eucharistic elements before consecration.

Crenellated.—Battlemented; having a parapet of alternate solids (*merlons*) and openings (*crenelles* or *kernels*).

Crocketed.—Having ornaments, such as buds or curled leaves, on the sides.

Croquets.—Ornaments carved in imitation of curved and bent conventional foliage, used on the sides of spires, canopies, hood-moulds, etc.

Cross (in Heraldry):

(1) *Cross crosslet*.—Originally a cross with limbs ending as trefoils or treble buds, but later a cross with limbs ending in squarely cut plain crosses.

(2) *Cross flory*.—A cross of which the limbs end in fleurs-de-lys, which should spring from a knop or bud or from the square ends of the limbs. Generally of a cross having such “flowered” ends.

(3) *Cross patty* (*patée*, i.e. “pawed,” or like a paw).—Strictly, a cross with its arms terminating directly in a form resembling fleurs-de-lys; usually a cross with expanding arms cut square at the end, which is also described as a *cross-formy*.

Crosier or *Crozier*.—A pastoral staff, i.e. one with a crook (*crocia*) for head, carried by bishops or abbots.

Cruets.—The vessels used to hold the wine and water before mixing for the Eucharist.

Cuisses.—Armour of plate for the thighs.

Curtain or *Curtain-wall*.—A high enclosing wall.

Cusps, cusping.—The projecting points between the small arcs or “foils” (*q.v.*) in Gothic tracery, arches, etc. A surface so treated is said to be *cusped* or *cuspedated*.

Cyma.—An undulating or ogee (*q.v.*) moulding.

Dais.—A raised platform.

Dancetty.—Having the edge like the teeth of a saw on a larger scale than “Indented” (Heraldry).

Debruised.—The term employed in heraldry when a bend, fess, or other ordinary is placed across an animal or other charge, which is then said to be *debruised* by the ordinary.

- Demi-placcate*.—A plate for the lower part of the body, springing upwards from the waist.
- Dentils*.—Small rectangular blocks arranged as a moulding.
- Dexter*.—The right-hand side, opposite to a spectator's left (Heraldry). Also used generally in the same sense.
- Dished*.—Sunk or depressed within a margin or rim, like a dish.
- Dog-tooth*.—An ornament consisting of a series of pyramidal flowers of four petals; typical of 13th-century work.
- Dorter*.—Dormitory of a monastic house.
- Drum-tower*.—A massive cylindrical tower.
- Edge-roll*.—A rounded or circular moulding, usually accompanied by flanking fillets (rectangular mouldings) or quirks (*q.v.*).
- Egg-and-dart*.—A series of ornaments alternately oval, like an egg, and shaped like the head of a dart.
- Encinte*.—The main enclosure; often applied to space enclosed.
- Engrailed*.—Edged with a series of concave curves (Heraldry).
- Entablature*.—The parts of a structure directly resting on pillars or columns and composed of architrave, frieze, and cornice.
- Epaulières*.—Armour of plate for the shoulders.
- Eradicated*.—Torn up by the roots (Heraldry).
- Erased*.—Ragged, as if torn off, as distinct from *couped* or cut even (Heraldry).
- Extrados*.—The upper or outer curve of an arch.
- Fess*.—A horizontal band across the centre of the shield (Heraldry).
- Fillet*.—A narrow band on a moulding or separating two mouldings.
- Finial*.—Ornamented finish on a gable, buttress, pediment, etc.
- Firlot*.—A measure of quantity, being the fourth part of a boll.
- Flory*.—In the case of a *Tressure* (*q.v.*) having fleurs-de-lys on one side only. See also *Cross*.
- Foil* (*trefoil, quatrefoil, cinquefoil, etc.*).—A leaf-shaped curve (of three, four, five, etc., arcs) formed by the cusping (*q.v.*) in an opening or panel.
- Fosse*.—A ditch; used for the oblong hole or pit crossed by a drawbridge in front of a castle doorway flanked by towers.
- Fraises*.—Strawberry flowers (Heraldry).
- Gaff*.—The spar from which a drawbridge was hung on chains and by which it was lifted.
- Garb*.—A wheat sheaf (Heraldry).
- Garderobe*.—Mediæval sanitary provision.
- Gargoyle*.—A stone spout projecting from a gutter, often wrought as a grotesque.
- Genouillières*.—Armour of plate for the knees.
- Geometric tracery*.—Openings composed of regular geometric forms.
- Gorget*.—Armour for the throat.
- Groined, Groins*.—Having an angular curve formed by the intersection of two simple vaults, the edges of which are *Groins*.
- Guilloche*.—An ornament consisting of two or more intertwining wavy bands.
- Guttae*.—Small drop-like architectural ornaments.
- Hauberk*.—Tunic of mail armour.
- Hood-moulding* or *Label*.—A projecting moulding on the face of a wall above an arch, usually following the form of the arch.
- Imbrication*.—An ornament representing shingles or tiling.
- Impaled*.—Having two coats of arms side by side on one shield divided down the middle; usually that of the husband *impaled* with that of the wife (Heraldry).
- Impost*.—The member of a pillar or pier from which the arch springs. *Discontinuous Impost*.—Where the arch mouldings simply die out in the splayed jambs.
- Inescutcheon*.—A small shield borne within a large one (Heraldry).
- Intake*.—A setting back of the wall-face.
- Intrados*.—The interior and lower line or curve of an arch.
- Ionic*.—Of the Ionic order, that is, with volutes or spiral scrolls, but no foliage, at the corners of the capital.

Jamb.—(a) Side of door or window ; (b) a wing of a building.

Jambards.—Plate armour for the legs.

Jougs.—An iron collar with chain by which delinquents were secured to a post or building.

Jupon.—A sleeveless, tight-fitting, thickened garment worn over body armour.

Kame.—Framework of lead for glass.

Kistvaen.—A chest-shaped burial chamber made of flat stones set on edge.

Label.—(1) A narrow band on the chief of a shield from which hang three or five “ points ” at right angles—usually borne as a “ difference ” or mark of cadency (Heraldry). (2) A hood-moulding (*q.v.*).

Laich.—Low (Scots).

Laminated.—Formed of overlapping plates.

Lancet.—A tall, narrow window with a pointed-arch head.

Machicolations.—Openings between corbels through which missiles or other defensive material might be dropped.

Mascle.—A lozenge-shaped figure with open centre (Heraldry).

Memel pine.—Pine exported from the port of Memel on the Baltic.

Merlons.—See *Crenellated*.

Mezzanine.—A low storey between two main floors of a building.

Mortise.—The hole cut in one piece of wood or stone to receive a tenon or projection on another.

Mullet.—A five-pointed spur-rowel, like a star, but with a hole in the centre (Heraldry).

Mullions.—Upright shafts dividing the lights of windows.

Multi-cubical.—Having an ornament of projecting scallops ; characteristic of Romanesque or Norman work.

Nailhead.—An ornament like a series of square nailheads : typical of 14th-century work.

Newel.—The central pillar in a winding or wheel-stair, from which the steps radiate.

Offset.—The sloping ledge on a wall or buttress where the upper part is set back.

Ogival.—With a double curve—one concave, the other convex.

Orle.—(a) An ornamented band or wreath surrounding a helmet ; (b) in Heraldry, a border within the shield at some distance from the edge.

Ovolo-moulding.—A convex moulding consisting of a quarter-round.

Papingoes.—Parrots or popinjays (Heraldry).

Patera.—Plate-like ornaments.

Pediment.—The triangular or circular part over a window or door ; the entablature, etc., of a building.

Pelta-shaped.—Shaped like a crescent and so resembling a small Greek or Roman shield (*pelta*).

Pendentive.—The spherical triangle between the arches of a vault.

Pent-house or *Pentise.*—A lean-to roof with one slope.

Pilasters.—Shallow columns on a wall-face.

Piles.—A series of triangular wedge-shaped figures issuing from the top of the shield and pointing downwards (Heraldry).

Piscina.—A basin with a drain discharging into the thickness of the wall, set in a niche or recess usually south of the altar, where the chalice was rinsed and the priest washed his hands.

Pit.—A castle prison, usually in the form of a sunk chamber entered through a trap door above.

Plinth.—(a) The lower member of the base of a column ; (b) the projecting base of a wall.

Podium.—A continuous projecting base or pedestal.

Porte-cochère.—Carriage-entrance.

Purlin.—A horizontal beam running along the length of the roof to support the rafters.

Quadrupartite vault.—A vault divided into four compartments by ribs or groins.

Quillons.—The arms forming the cross-guard of a sword.

Quirk.—A sharp-edged channel as part of a moulding.

Quoins or *Quoin Stones.*—Dressed corner stones.

- Raggle*.—A groove cut in masonry to receive the material forming a joint, especially on a wall to receive the edge of a roof.
- Reeded*.—Beaded vertically like a bundle of reeds.
- Re-entrant angle*.—An angle pointing inwards.
- Reve-dorter*.—The common latrine of a monastic house.
- Reredos*.—A hanging, decorated wall, or screen of stone or wood at the back of an altar.
- Respond*.—Half-pillar or half-pier attached to a wall to support an arch.
- Returns*.—Used in architecture when a wall moulding, etc., is continued at an angle, generally at a right angle, to its previous direction.
- Roll-and-hollow*.—A roll-moulding combined with one or more concave mouldings.
- Roundel or Roundle*.—A round disc of different metals and colours (Heraldry).
- Rounds*.—Turrets projecting from the angles of a parapet walk; used even of turrets square on plan. If unroofed, called *open rounds*.
- Rybat*.—Side-piece of dressed stone in windows, doors, etc.
- Sabbatons*.—Shoes of armour with broad toes; when composed of overlapping strips of metal they are said to be *laminated*.
- Sacrament house*.—A cupboard or aumbry used for the reservation of the Host.
- Saltire*.—A St Andrew's cross (Heraldry).
- Samian Ware*.—A reddish, patterned ware of Roman times.
- Sanctuary*.—The division of a church in which the High Altar stood.
- Scale-and-platt*.—Of a stair having straight flights of steps with landings.
- Scarcement*.—A narrow ledge formed when a wall is set back.
- Scarp, Escarp, Escarpment*.—The inner slope of the ditch of a fortified place; any steep slope.
- Scontion*.—Inner side or jamb of a window or door: the "scontion arch" is the inner arched head of such an opening.
- Screens*.—A partition either of timber or stone separating the hall from the service space, sometimes applied to the space cut off; also the low dividing partitions in a church.
- Sedilia*.—Seats for the officiating clergy, usually on the south side of an altar.
- Segmental*.—Of an arch representing a segment of a circle, *i.e.* less than a semicircle.
- Set-off*, see *Offset*.
- Sinister*.—The left-hand side, opposite to spectator's right (Heraldry). Also used generally in the same sense.
- Skew-but*.—The lowest stone of the skew or coping of a gable.
- Skews*.—Stones forming the coping of a gable.
- Slapped*.—Said of an opening made through an already existing wall.
- Soffit*.—The under-side of a staircase, lintel, cornice, arch, canopy, etc.
- Solar*.—An upper room.
- Sollerets*.—Pointed shoes of articulated plate armour.
- Splay*.—The slope on the ingoing of a window, when opened out at an oblique angle.
- Squinch arch*.—An arch across a re-entrant angle (*q.v.*).
- Squint*.—An oblique opening in a wall.
- String-course or String*.—A horizontal line of projecting mouldings carried along a building.
- Tabled*.—Having a smooth, sloping surface of dressed stone.
- Taces or Tasses*.—Rows of overlapping steel bands below the breastplate as a defence for the hips and lower part of the body.
- Tack*.—The metal band or clip for attaching the rain-water pipe to a wall.
- Tarras*.—An hydraulic cement.
- Tas-de-charge*.—A form of construction in which two or more ribs or arches instead of beginning separately have one or more courses of stones as springers in common, these being bedded horizontally and bonded into the wall. Examples may be seen in Fig. 135.
- Tempera*.—A form of distemper, *i.e.* mural painting in colours with a medium soluble in water.
- Torus*.—A moulding semicircular in section, usually at the base of a pier; *pl. Tori*.
- Tracery*.—Ornamental open-work in the head of a Gothic window, screen, or panel.
- Transepts*.—The parts of a cruciform church answering to the arms of the cross or projecting cross-wise.
- Transom*.—A structural cross-piece in a window.

Tressure.—A border within the shield narrower than the orle (*q.v.*), generally borne double, and in the

Royal Arms of Scotland with fleurs-de-lys (irises) on each side, *i.e.* flory and counter-flory (Heraldry).

Triforium.—The gallery or arcade, usually without windows and so a "blind-storey," above the main arcade and below the "clearstorey" (*q.v.*).

Triglyph.—A stone grooved vertically; strictly, having three such grooves.

Turnpike.—A circular staircase with a newel.

Tympanum.—An enclosed space in the head of an arch, doorway, etc., or in the triangle of a pediment.

Vallum.—An earthen or turf rampart.

Verd-antique.—Marble mottled with green.

Vesica.—A window of pointed oval form, properly *vesica piscis*, so termed from its supposed resemblance to the bladder of a fish.

Vice.—A small circular staircase.

Void.—An unfilled space in a wall, serving as a door or window.

Voussoirs.—The wedge-like stones forming an arch.

Vulned.—Wounded; said of a pelican wounding herself in the breast to feed her young (Heraldry).

Water-head.—The enlarged head of a rain-water pipe.

Weather-table.—A sloping surface to throw water, etc., off a buttress or building. Such a surface is said to be *weathered*.

Wheel-stair, see *Turnpike*.

Wimple.—Covering for head, chin and neck or chin and neck only.

Yett.—A gate, usually one made of iron bars.

Zoomorphic.—Formed of designs based on animal figures.

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MAP

SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE PRINCIPAL MONUMENTS

MIDLOTHIAN AND WEST LOTHIAN

N.B.—T is North of the River Tyne, and is on the part of the monument in the inventory

ROYAL COMMISSION ON
ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS
OF SCOTLAND.

Scale of 1 inch to One Mile

